

# Evolution or Creation?

## *What are the scientists saying?*

### **I. Introduction: An Overview of The Theories**

In the following pages you will find a collection of facts, quotes, and Bible passages that consider how recent scientific discovery continues to demonstrate the accuracy of the Biblical record of creation and the worldwide flood.

This small collection of information cannot even begin to scratch the surface of all the details of this complex subject, but will attempt to give a brief overview of the two main theories regarding the origin of our universe and give some examples of how each one is either supported or discredited by the findings of modern science. There are many versions and even mixtures of these two theories, but we will look at the most basic form of each which we will refer to as the “Big Bang”/ Darwinian Evolution Theory and the Young Earth/Creation/Worldwide Flood Theory...

#### **A. The “Big Bang”/ Darwinian Evolution Theory:**

Because of some data which suggests that our universe is expanding, this theory states that, at one point in time, billions of years ago, everything in the universe was compressed into one point in space - smaller than the period at the end of this sentence. It is said that this compressed universe exploded, sending material outward with tremendous force. Over time, it is claimed that atoms began to form, slow down, cool, and gather together to form the galaxies, stars, planets, and moons that we see today. This theory also states that, here on earth, these randomly mixing atoms, by sheer chance, formed into the first living, reproducing life form, said to be a “simple” single-celled organism.



Evolution then postulates that, through countless generations of reproduction over millions of years, slight changes occurred in the DNA of these cells due to copying errors during cell division. Such errors do occur and can be caused by many factors including interference by chemical substances foreign to the cell and damage caused by radiation from the sun. These “mistakes” are known as “mutations”, and, although they are observed to be nearly always, if not always, very destructive when they occur in nature, evolution bases its theory on the possibility that there would be an occasional mutation that would actually “accidentally” improve the organism and increase its chances of its survival over others that had not experienced this change. The supposed accumulation of beneficial mutations and natural selection (the “survival of the fittest”) is said to account for a gradual rise in the complexity of life on earth, resulting in all of the living things we see today, including man.

## **B. The Young Earth/Creation/Worldwide Flood Theory:**

Although, as stated, there are many versions of the evolution and creation theories, this “Young Earth/Creation/Worldwide Flood” theory of creation is the “original” version which has existed for all of recorded history. This Bible-based version of creation follows the timeline of the Bible to obtain an approximate age for the universe (in thousands of years old, not billions), takes as literal the Genesis record of God creating the universe and all that is in it in six, twenty-four hour days, and upholds the authenticity of the Biblical account of the worldwide flood as recorded in Genesis Chapters 6-8. As we will see, this record of a worldwide flood that occurred around 4400 years ago fits perfectly with the existence of thick layers of fossil rich rock that was laid down rapidly by water over the entire earth along with vast deposits of coal and oil, both the product of compacted plant and animal matter. It also explains better than any other theory much of the earth's geology and geography. In many other ways, as we will seek to illustrate, true scientific data, if analyzed with an open mind, does not make the Bible irrelevant, but rather confirms that It is what It claims to be, the infallible Word of God.

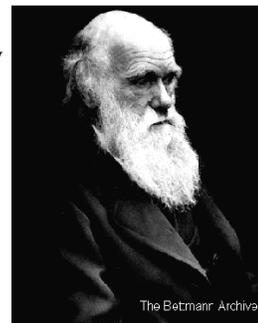
## **II. Creation or Evolution, What Do The Scientists Say?**

Many have tried to characterize the evolutionary theory as being the choice of "true scientists" and the creation theory as being based on emotion and blind faith. It is the purpose of this study to see what the scientists are telling us as they observe the findings made possible with modern technology. One will see that, if one looks at the facts of science with an open mind, they will lead him straight to the Bible...

### **A. Charles Darwin:**

#### **Was he convinced that his theory was fact?**

Before his book, “The Origin of Species and the Preservation of Favored Races” was put into print, Darwin wrote... "You will be greatly disappointed (by the forthcoming book); it will be grievously too hypothetical. It will very likely be of no other service than collocating some facts; though I myself think I see my way approximately on the origin of the species. But, alas, how frequent, how almost universal it is in an author to persuade himself of the truth of his own dogmas." Charles Darwin, 1858, in a letter to a colleague regarding the concluding chapters of his **Origin of Species**. As quoted in "*John Lofton's Journal*," **The Washington Times**, February 8th, 1984.



### **B. How Loyal are Modern Scientists to Darwin's Theory?**

Since Darwin's day, the majority of scientists have grown up being taught Darwin's theory as fact all through their schooling. Most have not been exposed honestly to all of the flaws of evolution, so they have grown to accept it and tend to defend it vigorously. In recent years, however, there has been an increasing number of scientists who have turned away from it or are at least

willing to question it. As improvements are made in the scientific equipment with which we observe the universe in which we live, more and more scientists are allowing the evidence to take them wherever it leads, and have found that it, at the very least, has left them with great doubts about their theory. Many have gone from being atheists teaching evolution on a university level to being added to the number of those who have been convinced by their research that God created the universe as communicated to us in the Bible.

This is a minority, as would be expected, for the Bible tells us that, by nature, man does not like to seek after God or even acknowledge God...

***As it is written: "There is no-one righteous, not even one; there is no-one who understands, no-one who seeks God. - Romans 3:10-11 (NIV)***

Thankfully, God, in His love, desires all men not only to acknowledge His existence, but also to have a relationship with Him - one that is only possible if they receive His forgiveness for their sin; so He works in heart of every man, convicting Him of sin and of his need to be reconciled with his Creator (see **John 12:32, 16:7-11, I Timothy 2:3-6, and II Peter 3:9**).

Although the number of evolutionists who turn to their Creator after seeing the truth is small, there is a greater number of scientists today who, although they are not willing to believe in God as He has revealed Himself to us in the Bible, they are honest enough to admit that science is leading them away from evolution and toward acknowledging that there is some sort of Intelligent Designer behind the universe. This is the view of the growing "Intelligent Design" movement that has been in the news so much in recent months.

### **C. What are the Astronomers Saying?**

It is especially interesting to see how today's scientists of space respond to what they are learning; for, in the Bible, the beauty of the heavens above are often listed as evidence for God's existence, wisdom and power...

***The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of His hands. Day after day they pour forth speech; night after night they display knowledge. There is no speech or language where their voice is not heard.***

**Psalms 19:1-3 (NIV)**

*"Once we see, however, that the probability of life originating at random is so utterly minuscule as to make the random concept absurd, it becomes sensible to think that the favourable properties of physics on which life depends are in every respect deliberate.".... "It is therefore almost inevitable that our own measure of intelligence must reflect in*



*a valid way the higher intelligences to our left, even to the extreme idealized limit of 'God'.*" Sir Fred Hoyle (English astronomer, Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge University) and Chandra Wickramasinghe (Professor of Astronomy and Applied Mathematics at University College, Cardiff), "*Convergence to God,*" in "**Evolution from Space,**" J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd, London, 1981, pp. 141 and 144.

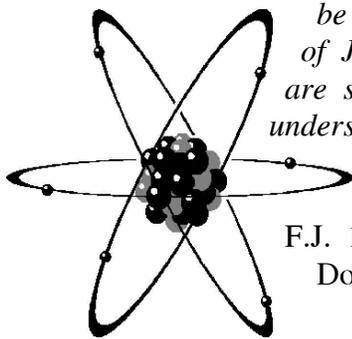
*"I find it quite improbable that such order came out of chaos. There has to be some organizing principle. God to me is a mystery but is the explanation for the miracle of existence, why there is something instead of nothing."* - Alan Sandage (winner of the Crawford prize in astronomy) Willford, J.N. March 12, 1991. **Sizing up the Cosmos: An Astronomers Quest.** New York Times)

*"We are, by astronomical standards, a pampered, cosseted, cherished group of creatures.. .. If the Universe had not been made with the most exacting precision we could never have come into existence. It is my view that these circumstances indicate the universe was created for man to live in."* - John O'Keefe (astronomer at NASA) Heeren, F. 1995. **Show Me God.** Wheeling, IL, Searchlight Publications, p. 200.

*"As we survey all the evidence, the thought insistently arises that some supernatural agency—or, rather, Agency—must be involved. Is it possible that suddenly, without intending to, we have stumbled upon scientific proof of the existence of a Supreme Being? Was it God who stepped in and so providentially crafted the cosmos for our benefit?"* - George Greenstein (American astronomer) Greenstein, George. **The Symbiotic, Universe: Life and Mind in the Cosmos.** (New York: William Morrow, (1988), pp. 26-27

#### **D. The Conclusions of Three Physicists**

*"When I began my career as a cosmologist some twenty years ago, I was a convinced atheist. I never in my wildest dreams imagined that one day I would be writing a book purporting to show that the central claims of Judeo-Christian theology are in fact true, that these claims are straightforward deductions of the laws of physics as we now understand them. I have been forced into these conclusions by the inexorable logic of my own special branch of physics."* -

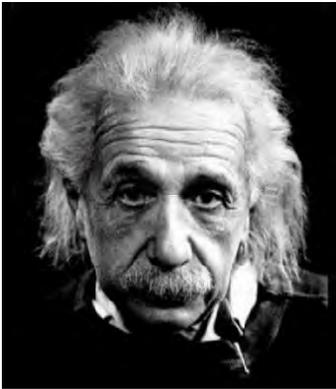


Frank Tipler (Professor of Mathematical Physics) Tipler, F.J. 1994. **The Physics of Immortality,** New York, Doubleday, Preface.

*"When confronted with the marvels of life and the universe, one must ask 'why?' and not just 'how?'. The only possible answers are religious. For me that means Protestant Christianity, to which I was introduced as a child and which has withstood the tests of a lifetime. But religion is a great backyard for doing*

science... Thus scientific research is a worshipful act in that it reveals the wonders of God's creation." Arthur L. Schawlow, Nobel Laureate (Physics, 1981)

Albert Einstein is undoubtedly the most famous physicist in the world, and, as he grew to understand the immense complexity and design evident in the universe, he often acknowledged that the order and complexity pointed toward an infinitely wise and powerful Creator...



*...every one who is seriously involved in the pursuit of science becomes convinced that a spirit is manifest in the laws of the Universe - a spirit vastly superior to that of man, and one in the face of which we with our modest powers must feel humble.*

*In this way, the pursuit of science leads to a religious feeling of a of a special sort, which is indeed quite different from the religiosity of someone more naive. - **Albert Einstein - The Human Side**, Selected and Edited by Helen Dukas and Banesh Hoffman, Princeton University Press, 1979, pp. 32-33*

Although Einstein readily acknowledged that all of the evidence pointed toward an intelligent Designer and Creator, he refused to acknowledge God as a Being with Whom man can and must humbly seek out a relationship. He said, "belief... in a superior mind that reveals itself in the world of experience, represents my conception of God. In common parlance this may be described as 'pantheistic'" (**Ideas and Opinions by Albert Einstein**, Crown Publishers, New York, NY, USA, pp. 261-2, 1954). In other words, he knew there was a vastly superior Creator out there, but would not acknowledge his ability to know Him and his responsibility to obey Him. Sadly, Einstein was known to have been unfaithful in both of his marriages, and one wonders if his motive for denying man's ability to have a relationship with God was not the same as Aldous Huxley's (see page 13) - who openly stated that he did not want to acknowledge that there is a God to Whom he was accountable for his moral decisions. We certainly hope he changed his beliefs regarding this issue before his time on this earth was over.

## E. A Famous Atheist Changes His Mind



Dec. 9, 2004 - A British philosophy professor who has been a leading champion of atheism for more than a half-century has changed his mind... At age 81, after decades of insisting belief is a mistake, Antony Flew has concluded that some sort of intelligence or first cause must have created the universe. "A super-intelligence is the only good explanation for the origin of life and the complexity of nature", Flew said in a telephone interview from England...

Over the years, Flew proclaimed the lack of evidence for God while teaching at Oxford, Aberdeen, Keele, and Reading universities in Britain, in visits to numerous U.S. and Canadian campuses and in books, articles, lectures and debates... There was no one moment of change but a gradual conclusion over recent months for Flew, a spry man who still does not believe in an afterlife. Yet biologists' investigation of DNA "has shown, by the almost unbelievable complexity of the arrangements which are needed to produce (life), that intelligence must have been involved," Flew says in the new video, "**Has Science Discovered God?**"...

The first hint of Flew's turn was a letter to the August-September issue of Britain's **Philosophy Now** magazine. *"It has become inordinately difficult even to begin to think about constructing a naturalistic theory of the evolution of that first reproducing organism,"* he wrote.

*...if his belief upsets people, well "that's too bad,"* Flew said. *"My whole life has been guided by the principle of Plato's Socrates: Follow the evidence, wherever it leads."*

Flew explained once again that it was science forced him to acknowledge God's existence, and, in particular, *"the apparent impossibility of providing a naturalistic theory of the origin from DNA of the first reproducing species ... the only reason which I have for beginning to think of believing in a First Cause god is the impossibility of providing a naturalistic account of the origin of the first reproducing organisms."* **Richard Carrier: Antony Flew Considers God... SecWeb, 10 October, 2004"**

Although Mr. Flew has conceded that the design and complexity in the universe, and especially in living beings demands an Intelligent Designer; he, like Einstein, would not acknowledge God as He has revealed Himself to us in the Bible - as a personal Creator of the universe to Whom we must give account. He stated that His beliefs are similar to those of the growing "Intelligent Design" movement among secular scientists, who do not claim to know who the "Intelligent Designer" is. Sadly, Mr. Flew died in the spring of 2010 - As with Alfred Einstein, I hope that he changed his mind and accepted God's offer of forgiveness and eternal life while he was on this earth.

## **F. The Perspective of a Rocket Scientist**

Dr. Wernher von Braun was a German rocket scientist who came to the United States after the fall of Hitler and brought his talents to our space program with historic results.

NASA's web site has this to say about Dr. von Braun...

*Wernher von Braun is, without doubt, the greatest rocket scientist in history. His crowning achievement, as head of NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, was to lead the development of the Saturn V booster rocket that helped land the first men on the Moon in July 1969.*

- [www.earthobservatory.nasa.gov](http://www.earthobservatory.nasa.gov)

In 1972, Dr. von Braun wrote the following letter to the California State Board of Education in response to a letter he had received from them requesting his opinion regarding the validity of teaching, alongside the theory of evolution, the possibility that the universe was the work of a Designer (God). The debate in that day was nearly identical to the one going on today in our public schools concerning the "Intelligent Design Theory". To this letter, Dr. von Braun wrote the following reply...

*"In response to your inquiry about my personal views concerning 'The Case for DESIGN' (creation) as a viable scientific theory for the origin of the universe, life, and man; I am pleased to make the following observations...*

*For me, the idea of a creation is not conceivable without evoking the necessity of design. One cannot be exposed to the law and order of the universe without concluding that there must be design and purpose behind it all...*

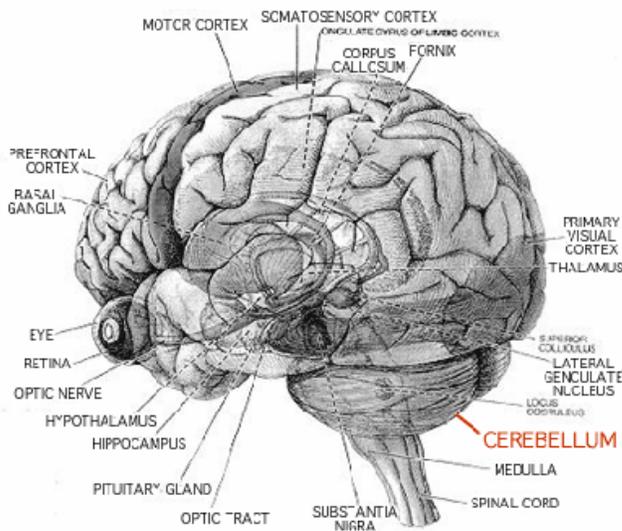
*In the world round us, we can behold the obvious manifestations of an ordered, structured plan or design. We can see the will of the species to live and propagate.*





*And we are humbled by the powerful forces at work on a galactic scale, and the purposeful orderliness of nature that endows tiny and ungainly seed with the ability to develop into a beautiful flower.*

*The better we understand the intricacies of the universe and all it harbors, the more reason we have found to marvel at the inherent design upon which it is based...*



*Certainly there are those who argue that the universe evolved out of a random process, but what random process could produce the brain of a man...*



## **G. Interesting Thought...**

This famous rocket scientist felt that the evidence that points toward the existence of a Designer/Creator should be taught in public schools alongside the theory of evolution. Would Darwin have been against presenting both creation and evolution in public schools, considering honestly how each compares to the scientific data?

Most Christians would not be against Darwin's theory of evolution being explained in public schools as long as it's flaws were also discussed along with a fair presentation of creation and how it's teachings compare to scientific data. For the most part, however, only evolution is taught, with little or no mention of it's flaws in the light of science. Even the suggestion of explaining the creation theory, along with how it fits in with scientific data is nearly always met with great contention and is quickly stopped. A fair, scientific analysis of both theories is prohibited, for the most part, in our country, even though it is completely legal to do so. What would Darwin have thought of this? We do not know, but perhaps the following quote suggests he would have supported it...

*"For I am well aware that scarcely a single point is discussed in this volume on which facts cannot be adduced, often apparently leading to conclusions directly opposite to those at which I have arrived. A fair result can be obtained only by fully stating and balancing the facts and arguments on both sides of each question...."*

-Charles Darwin, 1859, Introduction to Origin of Species, p. 2.

## **III. If Scientific Fact Conflicts With the Theory of Evolution, Why Don't All Scientists Acknowledge This?**

### **A. They Have Been Taught All Their Lives That Evolution is the Only "Reasonable Option"**

From the earliest grades, the general public is often taught in school that evolution has been accepted as fact by "all serious scientists". Those who go on to higher learning in the scientific fields are even more likely to be given a very one-sided view on the subject of the origin of life and the universe. The serious flaws of the theory of evolution - the scientific facts that make evolution genuinely impossible, are never mentioned. This is not true or honest science, for it is hiding or ignoring all evidence that doesn't agree with a desired outcome.

Some scientists who have been atheists for years are shocked when they are exposed to scientific data from a non-biased source that shows them the incredible scientific problems with evolution that cannot be resolved but are answered perfectly by the Biblical account of Creation.

In the video, **Unlocking the Mysteries of Life**, Dr. Michael Behe, related his own experience...

*"It's really interesting to notice that, the more we know about life, and the more we know about biology, the more problems Darwinism has and the more Design becomes apparent. For the longest time, I believed that Darwinian evolution explained what we saw in biology - not because I saw how it could actually explain it, but because I was told that it did explain it. In schools I was taught Darwinian biology, and through college and graduate school I was in an atmosphere which just assumed that Darwinian evolution explained biology, and again, I didn't have any reason to doubt it.*

*It wasn't until about 10 years or more ago that I read a book called **Evolution, A Theory in Crisis** by a geneticist by the name of Michael Denton, an Australian; and he put forward a lot of scientific arguments against Darwinian theory that I had never heard before - and the arguments seemed pretty convincing. At that point, I started to get a bit angry, because I thought I was being led down the "primrose path"... here were a number of very good arguments (against evolution), and I had gone through a doctoral program in biochemistry and had never even heard of these things." - Dr. Michael Behe, Professor of Biological Sciences at Lehigh University, Pennsylvania; in the Video, **Unlocking the Mystery of Life**, Illustra Media, 2002.*



### **B. Money: Another Reason Some Scientists Ignore The Truth...**

*"Biologists are simply naive when they talk about experiments designed to test the theory of evolution. It is not testable. They may happen to stumble across facts which would seem to conflict with its predictions. These facts will invariably be ignored and their discoverers will undoubtedly be deprived of continuing research grants."*



Professor Whitten (Professor of Genetics, University of Melbourne, Australia), 1980 Assembly Week address.

Sadly, the educational and scientific circles in our country have all but made questioning evolution illegal. Although our laws tell us that teachers and scientists are able to present and study both sides of the creation/evolution debate, those who attempt to do so often lose their professional reputation, government or institutional grants, opportunities for advancement, or even their jobs.

### **C. Immoral Motives**

This is obviously not the motive for all who believe in evolution, but Bible tells us that some men do not want to acknowledge God's existence because they don't want to be subject to Him; and, although God's standards were given to us for our good and to enable us to enjoy life to the fullest, many people have been deceived into believing that obeying God will mean giving up everything that brings pleasure in life. Although it is true that pursuing one's own selfish desires can bring pleasure for the moment, even a casual observance will show that an immoral lifestyle invariably leads to sorrow, broken relationships, disease, and even death. Many refuse to look at the facts, however, and only hear what they want to hear - they only believe what they want to believe, choosing those beliefs that agree with their decision to live as they please. This often includes denying the existence of God in spite of the overwhelming evidence for His existence all around us.

***The wrath of God is being revealed from heaven against all the godlessness and wickedness of men who suppress the truth by their wickedness, since what may be known about God is plain to them, because God has made it plain to them. For since the creation of the world, God's invisible qualities - His eternal power and Divine nature - have been clearly seen, being understood from what has been made, so that men are without excuse.***

***For although they knew God, they neither glorified Him as God nor gave thanks to Him, but their thinking became futile and their foolish hearts were darkened. Although they claimed to be wise, they became fools and exchanged the glory of the immortal God for images made to look like mortal man and birds and animals and reptiles. Therefore God gave them over in the sinful desires of their hearts to sexual impurity for the degrading of their bodies with one another. They exchanged the truth of God for a lie, and worshipped and served created things rather than the Creator - Who is for ever praised. Amen. Because of this, God gave them over to shameful lusts. Even their women exchanged natural relations for unnatural ones.***

***In the same way the men also abandoned natural relations with women and were inflamed with lust for one another. Men committed indecent acts with other men, and received in themselves the due penalty for their perversion. Furthermore, since they did not think it worthwhile to retain the knowledge of God, He gave them over to a depraved mind, to do what ought not to be done. Romans 1:18-28 (NIV)***

In these verses from the Book of Romans, it is evident that the desire to avoid moral restrictions is a common reason why people ignore the evidence for His existence. This motive was openly expressed by the well-known atheist and novelist Aldous Huxley. Aldous was the grandson of the famous Thomas Huxley, the biologist known as “Darwin’s Bulldog” due to his tenacious promotion of Darwin’s new theory. Like his grandfather, Aldous wasn’t known to mince words, and was very candid as to why he and so many others were quick to accept Darwin’s theory - but it wasn’t due to scientific evidence...

*"I had motives for not wanting the world to have meaning; consequently I assumed that it had none... Most ignorance is vincible ignorance" (that which can be corrected or overcome) "We don't know because we don't want to know. It is our will that decides how and upon what subjects we shall use our intelligence. Those who detect no meaning in the world generally do so because, for one reason or another, it suits their books that the world should be meaningless."*

Having admitted that those who choose not to acknowledge God's existence do so, not based on scientific evidence, but for personal reasons, Huxley reveals his own reason for denying God's existence and authority...

*"For myself, as, no doubt, for most of my contemporaries, the philosophy of meaninglessness was essentially an instrument of liberation. The liberation we desired was simultaneously liberation from a certain political and economic system and liberation from a certain system of morality... We objected to the morality because it interfered with our sexual freedom... The supporters of these systems claimed that in some way they embodied the meaning (a Christian meaning, they insisted) of the world. There was one admirably simple method of confuting these people and at the same time justifying ourselves in our political and erotic revolt: We could deny that the world had any meaning whatsoever." (Aldous Huxley, Ends and Means, London: Chatto & Windus, 1946, pp. 270 & 273).*



Huxley freely admits what many will not, that man's attempts to explain the universe without a Creator is due to their desire to live as they please without having to concern themselves with God's moral standards. A comment made by a more contemporary evolutionist hints at this as well...

*"It appears that the neo-darwinian hypothesis is insufficient to explain some of the observations that were not available at the time the paradigm [the theory of evolution] took shape. ... One might ask why the neo-darwinian paradigm does not weaken or disappear if it is at odds with critical factual information. The reasons are not necessarily scientific ones but rather may be rooted in human nature." Christian Schwabe, "On the Validity of Molecular Evolution," Trends in Biochemical Sciences, July 1986, p. 282.*

The fact that some choose evolution as a way to “get rid of God” in order to avoid the moral restrictions which He lovingly places on our lives can be seen in writings of a current number of aggressive atheistic authors who are gaining a loyal following of those who desire to believe what they have to say...

*The pursuit of unfettered scientific inquiry, and the availability of new findings to masses of people by electronic means, will revolutionize our concepts of research and development. Very importantly, the divorce between the sexual life and fear, and the sexual life and disease, and the sexual life and tyranny, can now at last be attempted, on the sole condition that we banish all religions from the discourse. And all this and more is, for the first time in our history, within the reach if not the grasp of everyone".* *Hitchens, Christopher (May 2007). God is not Great: How Religion Poisons Everything. New York: Twelve Books. pp. 283.*

***And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved.***

**John 3:19-20 (KJV)**

#### **IV. The Fossil Record:**

It is a scientific fact that the entire earth is covered with vast layers of plant and animal material that were buried rapidly under sedimentary deposits (embedded in layers of rock which was once dissolved, carried along, and deposited by water). These fossil deposits are in some areas thousands of feet thick and stretch across thousands of square miles. In places, billions of fossilized remains of widely-varying sea and land creatures are entombed together in solid rock. There are also the earth's coal and oil deposits, themselves produced by the rapid burial of vast quantities of plants and animals under rock and soil.



The very existence of the fossil, coal, and oil deposits is great evidence for the Biblical account of a rapid, world-wide flood as recorded in the Book of Genesis. What was once ridiculed by evolutionists as a “Sunday School myth for children”, is now proving to be the best explanation for many of the geological features of the earth. In spite of this fact, many continue to refute the Bible's account of the flood and hold to their theory that the fossil record has slowly accumulated over billions of years.

Much evidence could be considered for the occurrence of the Biblical flood as little as 4500 years ago, but, however one believes the fossils got there, the fact that they exist remains; and predictions can be made according to each theory

(creation and evolution), as to what will be found in the fossil record if each of them is true...

## **A. Predictions Concerning the Fossil Record Based on the Creation and Evolution Theories**

(These predictions are based on those contained in the excellent book, *Evolution: The Challenge of the Fossil Record*, Dr. Duane T. Gish, Creation Life Publishers, El Cajon, CA, 1986)

**1. If Evolution is True:** evolutionists tell us that fossils should show an extremely gradual change from the “simplest” single-celled life forms up through more and more complex life forms. Since this change is said to have taken place as the result of billions of accidental mutations (most if not all of which are damaging) over billions of years, there should be far more fossils of the countless defective and “transitional forms” that would have had to have existed. Such fossils should far outnumber the fossils of the specific and distinctive “kinds” of animals.

**2. If Creation is True:** there will be a sudden appearance of all of the major “kinds” of animals in the fossil record. Variations will be seen within these kinds, just as they occur today due to the potential for variability that already exists in the DNA of all living things; but there would never be any fossils found that show a transition taking place from one animal “kind” to another. In It’s description of God’s creation of the earth, the Bible states that God created each basic type of animal at the very beginning and gave them the ability to reproduce **“after their own kind”** (Genesis Chapter 1). This allows for a great deal of variation within each kind over time - a characteristic that shows great intelligence and design in that it allows differences to develop in offspring that will allow some to survive better in varying circumstances, insuring the survival of the species. A common example given of this is the wide variety of dogs that exist, suited for survival in many different environments; but all of which could have arisen from a single pair of dog or wolf-like animals.

## **B. What Do The Fossils Tell Us?**

### **1. Darwin’s Doubts...**

As we will see, the fossil record shows precisely what would be predicted by the young earth/creation/world-wide flood model. All the basic animal types appear suddenly and fully-intact in the fossil record, leaving no trace of having gradually formed from another “lower” kind of animal. This was already apparent in the fossil collections of Darwin’s day, a fact which he lamented in his book,

*“Why then is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such intermediate links? Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic chain; and this, perhaps, is the most obvious and serious objection which*

*can be urged against the theory. The explanation lies, as I believe, in the extreme imperfection of the geological record."*

- Charles Darwin, "On the imperfection of the geological record," Chapter X, "**The Origin of Species**," J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd, London, 1971, pp. 292-293.

Darwin assumed more evidence for his theory would be found as more fossils were unearthed, but 70 years after Darwin made this statement, Austin Clark in the **Quarterly Review of Biology**, said, "*Thus so far as concerns the major groups of animals, the creationists seem to have the better of the argument. There is not the slightest evidence that any of the major groups arose from any other.*" Dr. Austin Clark, "Animal Evolution," **Quarterly Review of Biology**, 523, December, 1928.

## **2. The Keepers of The Fossils**



**Dr. Austin Clark**, quoted above, was the **curator of paleontology at the Smithsonian Institution** and certainly had a good knowledge of the best available fossil evidence of his day. Several more decades have passed since Darwin and then Clark expressed their doubts - so what do all the millions of fossils which have been collected since then tell us? Men like Dr. Clark,

who are in charge of the museums that house the world's largest and most valuable collections of fossils have earned these prestigious positions by being leaders in their field. These men, if anyone, should know which theory the fossils best support. Three other men who were more recently involved in the care and management of three of the finest fossil collections in the world had this to say...

*"Well, 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, we have even fewer examples of evolutionary transition than we had in Darwin's time. By this I mean that 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 - what appeared to be a nice simple progression when relatively few data were available - now appears to be much more complex and much less gradualistic. So Darwin's problem has not been alleviated in the last 120 years, and we still have a record which does show*

*change but one that can hardly be looked upon as the most reasonable consequence of natural selection.* **Dr. David M. Raup (Curator of Geology, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago)**, "Conflicts between Darwin and paleontology". "Field Museum of Natural History Bulletin," vol. 50(1), January 1979, p. 25.

*"Darwin's theory of natural selection has always been closely linked to evidence from fossils, and probably most people assume that fossils provide a very important part of the general argument that is made in favor of darwinian interpretations of the history of life. Unfortunately, this is not strictly true." Ibid, p. 22*

**Dr. Niles Eldredge, chairman and curator of invertebrates at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City** had these observations...

*Darwin also holds out the hope that some of the gap would be filled as the result of subsequent collecting. But most of the gaps were still there a century later and some paleontologists were no longer willing to explain them away geologically.* - Niles Eldredge and I. Tattersall, *The Myths of Human Evolution*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1982) p. 45-46

*Simple extrapolation does not work. I found that out back in the 1960s as I tried in vain to document examples of the kind of slow, steady directional change we all thought ought to be there, ever since Darwin told us that natural selection should leave precisely such a telltale signal as we collect our fossils up cliff faces. I found instead, that once species appear in the fossil record, they tend not to change much at all. Species remain imperturbably, implacably resistant to chance as a matter of course.* Dr. Niles Eldridge, *Reinventing Darwin: The Great Debate at the High Table of Evolutionary Theory* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1995) p.3

Dr. Colin Patterson, as senior paleontologist at the British Museum of Natural History, wrote a book in which he showcased many of the thousands of fossils which are held by this fine museum. A reader of his book later wrote to him and asked him why, of all the fossils pictured in the book, not one transitional fossil was pictured. Dr. Patterson's reply to this letter included the following...

*"... 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. You suggest that an artist should be used to visualize such transformations, but where would he get the information from? I could not, honestly, provide it, and if I were to leave it to artistic license, would that not mislead the reader?..."*

*I wrote the text of my book four years ago. If I were to write it now, I think the book would be rather different. Gradualism is a concept I believe in,*

*not just because of Darwin's authority, but because my understanding of genetics seems to demand it. Yet Gould and the American Museum people are hard to contradict when they say there are no transitional fossils. As a paleontologist myself, I am much occupied with the philosophical problems of identifying ancestral forms in the fossil record. You say that I should at least 'show a photo of the fossil from which each type of organism was derived.' I will lay it on the line - there is not one such fossil for which one could make a watertight argument."* Personal letter (written 10 April 1979) from Dr. Colin Patterson, Senior Paleontologist at the British Museum of Natural History in London, to Luther D. Sunderland; as quoted in **Darwin's Enigma** by Luther D. Sunderland, (San Diego: Master Books, 1984) p. 89.

Although he still holds to the theory of evolution, it is commendable that Dr. Patterson is willing to report the facts as he sees them with regard to the fossils which he studies. While honest scientists such as Dr. Patterson are admitting that the fossil record does not support evolution, others have also pointed out that the fossil record is the only place where conclusive evidence for evolution could be found if it indeed occurred... *"... fossils provide the only historical, documentary evidence that life has evolved from simpler to more and more complex forms."* Carl O. Dunbar, Ph.D. Geology Professor Emeritus of Paleontology and Stratigraphy, Yale University, and formerly Assistant Editor, American Journal of Science) in "**Historical Geology**," John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1960, p. 47.

Since no such evidence exists, Dr. Patterson, in the same letter quoted earlier, went so far as to state that the theory of how things evolved cannot truly be described as scientific...

*"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 favoured by natural selection. But such stories are not part of science, for there is no way of putting them to the test."* Personal letter (written 10 April 1979) from Dr. Colin Patterson, Senior Paleontologist at the British Museum of Natural History in London, to Luther D. Sunderland; as quoted in **Darwin's Enigma** by Luther D. Sunderland, Master Books, San Diego, USA, 1984, p. 89.

### **3. More Evolutionists Speak Out on the Fossil Record**

*"It is not even possible to make a caricature [hazy sketch] of an evolution out of paleobiological facts. The fossil material is now so complete that... the lack of transitional series cannot be explained as due to the scarcity of the material. The deficiencies are real; they will never be filled."* —\*N. Heribert-Nilsson, Synthetische Artbildung (**The Synthetic Origin of Species**) (1953), p. 1212.

*"Contrary to what most scientists write, the fossil record does not support the Darwinian theory of evolution, because it is this theory (there are several) which*

*we use to interpret the fossil record. By doing so, we are guilty of circular reasoning if we then say the fossil record supports this theory.*" —\*Ronald R. West, "Paleontology and Uniformitarianism, " in **Compass**, May 1968, p. 218.

The famous American evolutionist, Steven J. Gould, who recently passed away, willingly admitted, *"The absence of fossil evidence for intermediary stages between major transitions in organic design, indeed our inability, even in our imagination, to construct functional intermediates in many cases, has been a persistent and nagging problem for gradualistic accounts of evolution."* Stephen Jay Gould (Professor of Geology and Paleontology, Harvard University), *"Is a new and general theory of evolution emerging?"* in **Paleobiology**, vol. 6(1), January 1980, p. 127.

A few years earlier, Dr. Gould wrote, *"One hundred and twenty years of paleontological research later, it has become abundantly clear that the fossil record will not confirm this part of Darwin's predictions. Nor is the problem a miserably poor record. The fossil record simply shows that this prediction was wrong."* - Dr. Stephen Jay Gould, "The Return of Hopeful Monsters", in **Natural History**, June-July, 1977, pp. 22, 24. (Dr. Gould taught biology, geology and the history of science at Harvard University).

*"Darwin's book - 'On the Origin of Species' - I find quite unsatisfactory: it says nothing about the origin of species; it is written very tentatively, with a special chapter on 'Difficulties on theory'; and it includes a great deal of discussion on why evidence for natural selection does not exist in the fossil record... As a scientist, I am not happy with these ideas."* H. Lipson, FRS (Professor of Physics, University of Manchester, UK), "Origin of Species," in "Letters," **New Scientist**, 14 May 1981, p. 452.

Two years after Dr. Colin Patterson wrote the letter quoted earlier, he had this to say at a convention in New York City for which he was the featured speaker...

*"One of the reasons I started taking this anti-evolutionary view, or let's call it a non-evolutionary view, was last year I had a sudden realization for over twenty years I had thought I was working on evolution in some way. One morning I woke up and something had happened in the night, and it struck me that I had been working on this stuff for twenty years and there was not one thing I knew about it. That's quite a shock to learn that one can be so misled so long. Either there was something wrong with me or there was something wrong with evolutionary theory. Naturally, I know there is nothing wrong with me, so for the last few weeks I've tried putting a simple question to various people and groups of people. Question is: Can you tell me anything you know about evolution, any one thing, any one thing that is true? I tried that question on the geology staff at the Field Museum of Natural History and the only answer I got was silence. I tried it on the members of the Evolutionary Morphology*

*Seminar in the University of Chicago, a very prestigious body of evolutionists, and all I got there was silence for a long time and eventually one person said, 'I do know one thing - it ought not to be taught in high school'.*" Dr. Colin Patterson (Senior Paleontologist, British Museum of Natural History, London). Keynote address at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, 5 November 1981.

#### **4. The Outcome of the Comparison**

As more and more fossils are uncovered and studied, it is more evident than ever that the fossil record offers no support for evolution, but precisely matches the predictions made by the creation model. This has become so evident that new theories of evolution are being invented. It has long been said that evolution cannot be observed because it happens so slowly, over billions of years. Now, however, with the lack of evidence for such gradual change, some are claiming that the first life was deposited on earth by aliens or that evolution happens in "quick bursts" which accounts for it leaving no trace in the fossil record! One example of the latter is the book, "**Sudden Origins**" by Jeffrey H. Schwartz (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1999) who, in his remarks inside the front cover of the book admits that nothing has changed with regard to the evidence for evolution in the fossil record...

*"The greatest riddle of evolution has been the following puzzle: while Darwin argued that new species emerge through a slow, gradual accumulation of tiny mutations, the fossil record reveals a very different scenario - the sudden emergence of whole new species, with no apparent immediate ancestors. This discrepancy has fueled heated debate among evolutionary theorists and has provided unfortunate fodder to creationists, who see it as proof that evolution doesn't happen at all."*

To anyone who honestly looks at the data and allows it to take them to a logical, scientific conclusion, the evidence should not be "unfortunate fodder", but rather should be allowed to lead one to wherever it takes them, in this case, to the existence of God. If one questions the general public in America, one will find that a majority do believe in God, for they have done just that. They know in their hearts, as do all men, in their heart, The fact that so many still deny the evidence that the universe and the incredible complexity and order within it as proof for the existence of God shouldn't surprise us, however, for a number of reasons Bible tells us what Aldous Huxley freely admitted; that men are "willingly ignorant" of what they don't want to believe, no matter how much scientific evidence there is for it.

***For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the Word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water: - II Peter 3:5 (KJV) - This is speaking of God's creation of the earth and all the universe by merely speaking them into existence as recorded in the***

Book of Genesis 1 and 2.

***...whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished:***  
**- II Peter 3:6 (KJV)**

This refers to the worldwide flood which occurred some 1600 years after the creation of the earth as recorded in **Genesis Chapters 6-8**).

***But the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same Word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men. But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. The Lord is not slack concerning His promise, as some men count slackness; but is longsuffering toward us, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance.***

**II Peter 3:5-9**

This refers to the future day when the Bible tells us God will destroy this sin-cursed universe and will recreate it as it was in the beginning - perfect and free from all the things that the entrance of sin brought with it. Those who have come to God and accepted His offer of forgiveness and eternal life will live forever in that new universe where there will be no more sorrow, crying, pain, or death. This is God's will for all men, and it saddens Him that so many turn from the truth and to their own eternal ruin.

That day when God destroys and recreates this universe will be a wonderful day for those who have a right relationship with Him. For those who have refused to see the truth and have rejected Him, it will be a day of unimaginable terror...

***But the day of the Lord will come like a thief. The heavens will disappear with a roar; the elements will be destroyed by fire, and the earth and everything in it will be laid bare. Since everything will be destroyed in this way, what kind of people ought you to be? You ought to live holy and godly lives as you look forward to the day of God and speed its coming. That day will bring about the destruction of the heavens by fire, and the elements will melt in the heat. But in keeping with His promise we are looking forward to a new heaven and a new earth, the home of righteousness. So then, dear friends, since you are looking forward to this, make every effort to be found spotless, blameless and at peace with Him.***

**II Peter 3:10-14 (NIV)**

## **5. Where The Evidence Leads...**

Although many sadly choose to ignore where the true findings of science should lead them, the Bible also tells us that all those who are seeking the truth with a sincere heart will find it...

***...And ye shall seek Me, and find Me, when ye shall search for Me with all your heart.***

**Jeremiah 29:13 (KJV)**

***Those who know Your Name will trust in You, for You, LORD, have never forsaken those who seek You.***

**Psalms 9:10 (NIV)**

To those who acknowledge God's existence in light of the evidence of His creation all around them, He will bring to them the specific knowledge they need in order to understand their sinfulness before Him and the way which He has provided for them to be forgiven and reconciled to Him.

In the 17th chapter of the Book of Acts in the Bible, the Apostle Paul was speaking to men who worshiped many idols. They even had an idol to "the unknown god" just to be sure they had all the bases covered! Paul saw this as an opportunity to share with them the Truth about the one true God, and, in his explanation, we see the answer to the mystery of what makes a living cell, or any living being, "alive".

***"The God Who made the world and everything in it is the Lord of heaven and earth and does not live in temples built by hands. And He is not served by human hands, as if He needed anything, because He Himself gives all men life and breath and everything else. From one man He made every nation of men, that they should inhabit the whole earth; and He determined the times set for them and the exact places where they should live. God did this so that men would seek Him and perhaps reach out for Him and find Him, though He is not far from each one of us. 'For in Him we live and move and have our being.'..."***

**Acts 17:24-28 (NIV)**

God is the source of all life, and the Bible tells us that God is also in control of when and where every soul on this earth will live. God knows the future and He also knows how each individual would respond to the Truth if it was presented to them. Having this knowledge, He arranges the events of the lives of those would accept the Truth so that It will be available to them - whether it be through a Bible-teaching church, a short-wave radio program, a missionary, a Bible left in a hotel room drawer, or some other way. God does this because it is His desire that no one would suffer the eternal penalty that their sin demands. In a way we cannot understand, Jesus, being Himself eternal God come in human form, took upon Himself the sin of all mankind; past, present, and future as He hung on the cross. Then, when he rose from the dead, He proved His victory over sin and death

Because Jesus has paid the penalty for your sin, God is now able to offer you complete and permanent forgiveness as well as an eternal home in Heaven. All that He requires is that you go to Him in prayer and...

1. **Admit** your sinfulness and your need for His forgiveness.
2. **Acknowledge** that Jesus paid the penalty for all of your sin on the cross.
3. **Ask**, with a repentant heart\*, for God's forgiveness and for Him to come into your life and take control.

\*(a heart that is willing to turn from sin with the strength God promises to provide)

*If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.*

**I John 1:9 (KJV)**

*He that covereth his sins shall not prosper: but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy.*

**Proverbs 28:13 (KJV)**

If you accept God's offer, He promises you the joy of knowing your sins are forgiven and the assurance of being able to look forward to spending the rest of forever in Heaven, a place where there will be no more death, sorrow, crying, or pain...

*And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea. And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great Voice out of Heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people, and God Himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away. And He that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new. And He said unto me, Write: for these words are true and faithful.*

**Revelation 21:1-5 (KJV)**

God does not want anyone to face the penalty for sin which we all deserve, but desires that all of us would accept His free offer of forgiveness so that we can live under His guidance and blessing here on earth and spend eternity with Him in Heaven.

*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. He that believeth on Him is not condemned: but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the Name of the only begotten Son of God.*

**John 3:16-18 (KJV)**

*The Lord is... not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance.*

**II Peter 3:9 (KJV)**

Having accepted God's offer of forgiveness on His terms, one is freed from all guilt, and, for the first time, he can experience the inexpressible joy of being at peace with God. Satan is trying to stir up doubt in the minds of man regarding

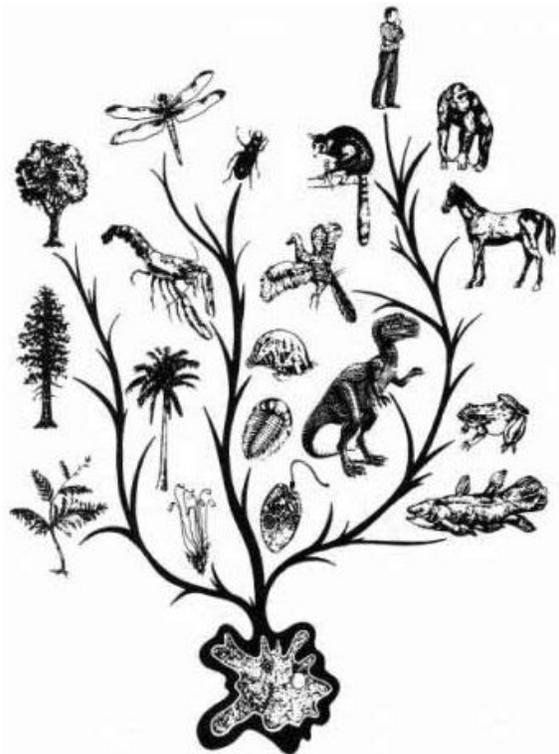
the existence of God and, in turn, our need to seek His forgiveness through faith in His Son, Jesus Christ. If one will honestly look at the facts of science, however, he will see that the more true science discovers, the more it points us to acknowledge the existence of our Creator as well as to His infinite power and wisdom.

***Whom having not seen, ye love; in Whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory: Receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls.***

I Peter 1:8-9 (KJV)

## **V. Darwin's "Tree of Life"**

Although he was rightly uncertain of the validity of his theory, Darwin still envisioned all life on earth arising from a single ancestor - a "simple" single-celled organism. From this single cell, through the process of mutations and natural selection discussed earlier, a gradual progression of more and more complex organisms were said to have developed over billions of years, resulting in the incredible diversity of life we see on earth today. Also discussed previously is the fact that, if evolution had occurred in this way (although we now know it is scientifically impossible) there would have been countless transitional forms showing an indiscernibly slow progression between the basic types of animals as they formed over billions of years by occasional beneficial mutations. We have heard a number of top evolutionists from different fields, as well as Darwin himself, openly confessing that no such record exists. All of the basic animal kinds that are pictured exist on the ends of the branches of Darwin's "tree of life" appear fully-formed in the fossil record with no evidence of having come from other "lower forms".



Descent from a  
Common Ancestor

“... the distinctions of specific forms and their not being blended together by innumerable transitional links, is a very obvious difficulty.” Charles Darwin, **The Origin of Species**, 6th edition (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1927), p. 322.

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

*Paleontologists have paid an exorbitant price for Darwin's argument. We fancy ourselves as the only true students of life's history, yet to preserve our favored account of evolution by natural selection we view our data as so bad that we never see the very process we profess to study."* (emphasis added)  
Stephen Jay Gould (Professor of Geology and Paleontology, Harvard University), "Evolution's erratic pace". **Natural History**, vol. LXXXVI(5), May 1977, p. 14.

The following are quotes from specialists in different “branches” of Darwin’s tree regarding the fossil evidence existent for the evolutionary development of the organisms in their field of study. We will start at the "roots" of Darwin's "Tree of Life" and work upwards, considering the evidence of science as we climb...

### **A. The Origin of The Atom:**

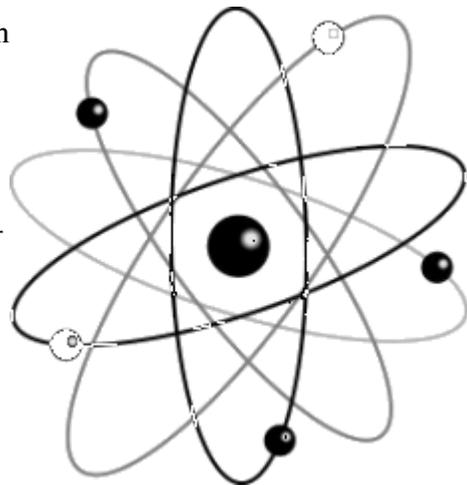
Those who hold to Darwin's theory of evolution generally reject the the existence of an eternal God and the Bible's account of His creation of the universe from nothing.

All theories regarding the origin of the universe that reject God, however, must begin somewhere and must, at the very least, explain the origin of physical material of which the universe consists. Since it is impossible to explain the very existence of matter (atoms) without a Creator, evolutionists must dodge this issue as seen in this quote from a lecture at Ohio State University

Chapter title: Origin of the Universe

*...a taste of the physics of big bang cosmology:*

- i. *"Many people believe that everything in nature has to have a causal explanation. Although this may be true at the macroscopic level, it is not necessarily the case at the microscopic level, as quantum physics has demonstrated. Transitions, decays, and nuclear reactions do sometimes occur spontaneously without apparent cause. Similarly, the universe itself does not require a cause" R. A. Crowe, "Is Quantum Cosmology Science?" Skeptical Inquirer, 1995, 19:53-54*



Stephen T. Abedon, Lecture at Ohio State University, 3/31/1997

As you can see, this evolutionist simply states that existence of all the matter in the universe simply does not require an explanation on the basis that some atomic changes and reactions occur "without apparent cause", and then proceeds with his lecture. Our lack of understanding of how atoms change and inter-react with one another, however, is not related to nor does it remove the need to explain where they came from. This is clearly a sidestepping of the very issue over which Creation is often labeled as "unscientific" as the Bible tells us that God created out of nothing the very material out of which the universe consists.

Evolution fails to present a scientific explanation for its theory anywhere along the line; and this includes the origin of the atom; a very orderly, mysterious, and complex entity in and of itself concerning which we, in reality, understand very little. In fact, as we learn every day, the complexity of the universe, whether as seen through the microscope or through the telescope, is only limited by our ability to magnify. The more we magnify God's creation, the more of its complexity and design we see! The first question one must answer if he chooses to deny God's existence is "Where did the atom come from with all of its intricate and mysterious forces which we still don't comprehend?".

## **B. The Atom to Living Cell Transition:**

Next to not having an explanation for the origin of the atom itself, this next alleged step of evolutionary progress is by far the "most impossible" of them all; because, even if rare, beneficial mutations existed and they were preserved by natural selection as the theory of evolution claims, none of this would apply for this stage of the process. By definition, this supposed evolutionary process can only occur over long periods of time on a living, reproducing population of organisms. The first living cell would have had to come into being completely through the random mixing of atoms.

The cell is complex beyond the human mind's ability to comprehend, and there is there no way for the incomprehensibly complex living cell to assemble itself by chance. Although it is an excellent illustration, the drawing on the next page of the inner-workings of a cell cannot come close to capturing the true complexity that exists inside a cell, or the immense amount of intricate functions that take place there.

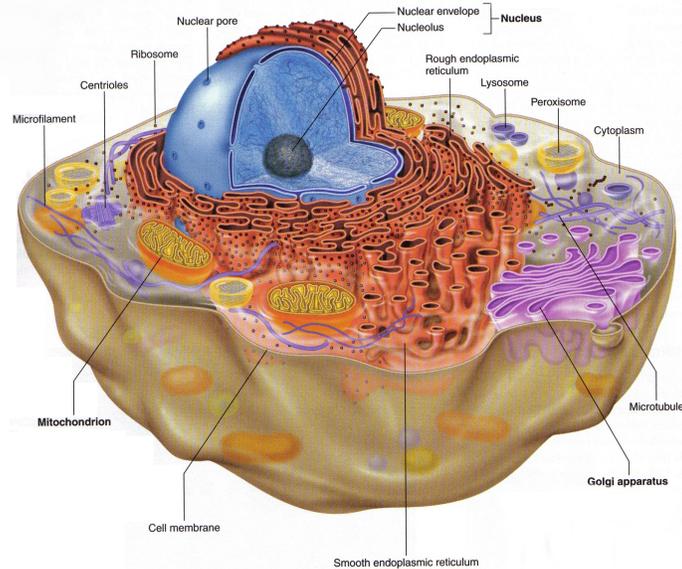
*"A typical eukaryote cell consists of an estimated 40,000 different protein molecules and is so complex that to acknowledge that the "cells exist at all is a marvel... even the simplest of the living cells is far more fascinating than any human-made object" (Alberts, Bruce. 1992. **Introduction to Understanding DNA and Gene Cloning** by Karl Drlica. John Wiley and Sons, New York, pp. 11, 14).*

*"Biochemistry is too complicated to replicate from generation to generation without a reliable mechanism to pass on genetic information. In all known life forms, that mechanism depends on the double-stranded molecule DNA and its close relative, the single-stranded RNA, or ribonucleic acid. But there's a catch:*

*You need DNA to make proteins, but you need proteins to make DNA. Which came first?"* (James P. Ferris, "Mineral Catalysis and Prebiotic Synthesis: Montmorillonite-Catalyzed Formation of RNA," **Elements** (vol. 1, June 2005), 146).

Although it is beyond our ability to comprehend, molecular biologist Dr. Michael Denton (the biologist whose book convinced Dr. Michael Behe of the necessity for a Designer - see page 11) tries to help us understand just to a small degree the complexity of a single cell...

*Perhaps in no other area of modern biology is the challenge {to evolution}... more apparent than in the fascinating new molecular world of the cell. If we were to expand a single cell a billion times until it was 15 miles in diameter, then we would see something of its unmatched complexity and adaptive design. Even the most simple functional components of the cell such as the protein molecules, would be revealed as highly organized and tremendously complex bits of molecular machinery.*



Graphic from [www.nmsu.edu](http://www.nmsu.edu)

*In whatever direction we looked there would be boundless numbers of these robot-like machines. We could see each molecule was made up of approximately 3,000 atoms arranged in highly organized three-dimensional spatial conformation. "We would wonder even more as we watch the strangely purposeful activities of these weird molecular machines, particularly when we realize that, despite all our accumulated knowledge of physics and chemistry, the task of designing one such molecular machine that is one single functional protein molecule would be completely beyond our capacity..."*

*In other words, the complexity and information content of even "simple" molecules are so vast as to be unimaginable. In fact, to suppose that other more complex molecules could have originated through any possible scheme of biological evolution is simply not credible: "Complex molecules that are essential to particular organisms often have such a vast information content as "to make the theory of evolution effectively impossible..."*

*...as we traveled about this simple gigantic cell, what we would be seeing is an object resembling an immense automated factory, a factory larger than a city*

*and carrying out almost as many unique functions as all the manufacturing activities of man on earth. However, it would be a factory which would have one capacity not equaled in any of our own most advanced machines, for it would be capable of reproducing its entire structure within a matter of a few hours. To witness such an act at a magnification of one thousand millions times would be an awe-inspiring spectacle.”*

(Dr. Michael Denton, **Evolution: A Theory in Crisis**, Adler & Adler, 1996)

A cell contains many billions of atoms, fashioned into amazing systems that take care of all the needs of the cell. As Dr. Denton states, a single cell is as complex as a major city, with its systems for transportation and distribution, energy production, waste removal, self-defense, metabolism, self-diagnosis and repair, stimulus response, chemical analysis and production, as well as countless others. Perhaps the most complex and amazing function of the cell, however, as Dr. Denton mentioned, is its ability to create an identical copy of itself, with all its complexity, as it divides to form another independent, living cell in a matter of hours.

While the smallest living things consist of a single cell, all living things are made up of cells. For example, our bodies are made up of approximately 60 trillion cells of many specialized types, all working together to form the marvelous machine that is our body. Man has only scratched the surface in his search to understand the inner workings of the cell; and, even so, countless books have been filled with the amazing discoveries that have been made.

All this having been said, it should be obvious that, although no step in the “ladder” of evolution has any credible means by which it could have taken place, this step (from randomly mixing atoms to the miracle of the living cell) is, by far, the “most impossible” link in the evolutionary chain.

As mentioned, the evolution from one type of animal to another, although also impossible by pure statistics, is said to have occurred gradually through mutation and natural selection. Rare beneficial “mistakes” in the genetic code are said to have occurred which gave the offspring an advantage resulting in their eventually replacing the previous forms of the species. Although nearly all if not all mutations are observed to be harmful if not fatal, the theory is that every so often a beneficial one occurs “by accident” and is preserved through the “survival of the fittest”.

The randomly-mixing atoms that were said to have existed before life evolved, however, did not have this supposed mechanism in place to gradually build up the changes it would take to change into a living cell. In other words... the entire cell, with every system complete and operating, would have to fall together all at the same time. A partially-built cell would not sit intact for billions of years waiting for all of the countless parts of its amazing systems to fall into place!

*“ . . . understanding the chemical beginnings of life poses major challenges. How could the first self-replicating and energy-supplying molecules have been*

*assembled from simpler materials that were undoubtedly (sic) available on the early protocontinents? Most scientists abhor spontaneous generation, much less the wave of a magic wand from God or the inheritance of living organisms from outer space.” “. . . The chemical steps that led to life on Earth remain a matter of intense speculation.”*

(Joseph V. Smith, "Geochemical Influences on Life's Origins and Evolution," Elements (vol. 1, June 2005), p. 151).

***This is what God the LORD says - He Who created the heavens and stretched them out, Who spread out the earth and all that comes out of it, Who gives breath to its people, and life to those who walk on it:***

Isaiah 42:5 (NIV)

***For you created my inmost being; You knit me together in my mother's womb. I praise you because I am fearfully and wonderfully made; your works are wonderful, I know that full well.***

Psalms 139:13-14 (NIV)

## **Review:**

### **V. Darwin's "Tree of Life"**

#### **A. The Origin of The Atom:**

#### **B. The Atom to Living Cell Transition**

#### **C. The Origin of Plants**

Plants, of course, make up one of the largest groups of living organisms on the face of the earth. Their green color can easily be seen from space as they convert the carbon dioxide breathed out by the earth's trillions of creatures and convert it back into breathable oxygen. Plants of countless types cover the globe, and the fossil record should bear ample record of their gradual development from our alleged common single-celled ancestor. Chester Arnold, of the University of Michigan had this to say regarding the fossil evidence for the evolution of plants back in the 1940's...

*"The facts derived from a study of fossil plants are of paramount importance for the bearing they have had on the broader subjects of phylogeny and evolution... It has long been hoped that extinct plants will ultimately reveal some of the stages*



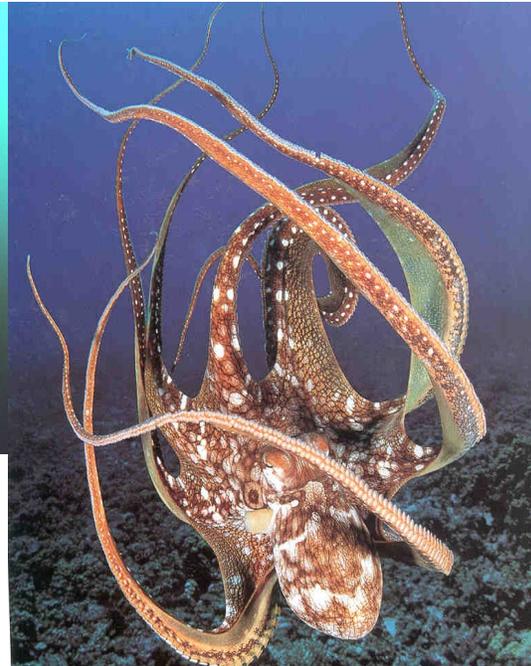
*through which existing groups have passed during the course of their development... even though paleobotanical research has been in progress for more than one hundred years. As yet we have not been able to trace the phylogenetic history of a single group of modern plants from its beginning to the present."*

Chester A. Arnold (Professor of Botany and Curator of Fossil Plants, University of Michigan) in **An Introduction to Paleobotany**, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1947, p. 7. - and nothing has changed to this day.

Professor Corner of Cambridge University put it bluntly and honestly...

*"...the fossil record of plants is in favour of special creation..."* Prof. E. J. H. Corner (Professor of Tropical Botany, Cambridge University, UK), **Evolution in Contemporary Botanical Thought**, Anna M. Macleod and L. S. Cobley (editors), Oliver and Boyd, for the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 1961, p. 97.

#### **D. The Single-Celled Organism to Multi-Celled Invertebrate Transition:**



*"One of the major unsolved problems of geology and evolution is the occurrence of diversified, multi-cellular marine invertebrates in Lower Cambrian rocks... Their high degree of organization clearly indicates that a long period of evolution preceded their appearance in the record. However, when we turn to examine the pre-Cambrian rocks for the forerunners of these Early Cambrian fossils, they are nowhere to be found."* (D. I. Axelrod; **Science**, 128, 7(1958)).

In other words, highly complex life forms such as the squid, octopus, jellyfish, etc. which consist of billions of cells and many complex subsystems in their bodies explode on the fossil record with great variety -

with no transitional forms to show how they would have evolved from their supposed single-celled ancestors.

## **E. The Transition from Invertebrate Marine Life (Jellyfish, Octopus, etc.) to The Vertebrate Fishes (Fish with Backbones)**

The differences are so huge in this step of the “evolutionary ladder” that the number of fossils connecting these two types of organisms should be equally huge. As with any supposed evolutionary change between types of organisms, we should find far more “in between” fossils than fossils of the distinct types. This, however, is not the case... What do the evolutionists tell us?



*"The geological record has so far provided no evidence as to the origin of the fishes and shortly after the time when fish-like fossils first made their appearance in the rocks the Cyclostomes (or Agnatha), Elasmobranchiomorphs, and Bony Fishes are not only already differentiated from each other and firmly established, but are represented by a number of diverse and often specialised types, a fact suggesting that each group had already enjoyed a respectable antiquity."* J. R. Norman (Assistant Keeper, Department of Zoology, British Museum of Natural History, London), "Classification and pedigrees: fossils" in **A History of Fishes**, Dr. P. H. Greenwood (editor), third edition, British Museum of Natural History, London, 1975, p.343

*How this earliest chordate (vertebrate) stock evolved, what stages of development it went through to eventually give rise to truly fish-like creatures, we do not know...*  
Ommanney, F. D. , **The Fishes, Life Nature Library**, Time Life, Inc., New York, 1964, p. 60.



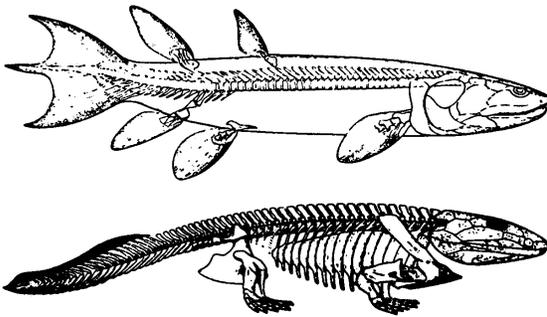
*"All three subdivisions of the bony fishes first appear in the fossil record at approximately the same time. They are already widely divergent morphologically, and they are heavily armored. How did they originate? What allowed them to diverge so widely? How did all come to have heavy armor? **And why is there no trace of earlier, intermediate forms?**"*

Gerald L. Todd. British Museum of Natural History. *"Evolution of the Lung and the Origin of Bony Fish: A Causal Relationship?"*  
American Zoologist 20 (1980): 757.

## **F. The Transition from Fish to Land Animals**

As we continue to examine the fossil record to see which model the fossils best support, if evolution were true, we would expect there to be a vast supply of fossils showing the gradual change of the many different body systems between fish, amphibians, and then land animals.

Many pictures have been drawn of fish alongside of a lizard or salamander with similar body contours, suggesting that, over time, one evolved into another; but what do we really have in the way of fossil evidence? If such a change



truly occurred over millions of years, we should find countless fossils of the gradual change from fins to legs, gills to lungs, etc.

The true findings of science, again, are quite different...

**"... none of the known fishes is thought to be directly ancestral to the earliest land vertebrates. Most of them lived after the first amphibians appeared, and those**

**that came before show no evidence of developing the stout limbs and ribs that characterized the primitive tetrapods."... "Since the fossil material provides no evidence of other aspects of the transformation from fish to tetrapod, paleontologists have had to speculate how legs and aerial breathing evolved..."** Barbara J. Stahl (St. Anselm's College, USA) in Vertebrate History: Problems in Evolution, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1974, pp. 148 and 195. RQB

## **G. The Origin of Mammals**

As we continue to test the two most prevalent theories for the origin of life, the origin of mammals provides another excellent point at which the correct model should be made evident by the fossil record. The evolutionary model states that creatures from the sea turned into amphibians and reptiles, which gave rise to the other types of land animals, including mammals.

With the vast differences that exist between the reptiles and mammals, there should be equally vast quantities of transitional forms showing the gradual change

from one to the other. If the creation model is true, mammals should appear in the fossil record intact with no evidence of having gradually arisen from reptile ancestors.

*"The (evolutionary) transition to the first mammal, which probably happened in just one or, at most, two lineages, is still an enigma."* Roger Lewin "Bones of mammals: ancestors fleshed out". Science, vol. 212., 26 June, 1981, p. 1492.

## **H. The Origin of Rodents**

With their ability to live in almost any climate as well as their ability to reproduce rapidly, the order Rodentia is a group of mammals that provides another excellent test of the fossil record. A study of rodent fossils should provide a clear view of their transition from their ancestral forms if evolution indeed occurred. Instead, however, they first appear on the fossil record fully-intact and with no transitional forms...

*"The origin of the rodents is obscure. When they first appear, in the late Paleocene, in the genus Paramys, we are already dealing with a typical, if rather primitive, true rodent, with the definitive ordinal characters well developed. Presumably, of course, they had arisen from some basal, insectivorous, placental stock; **but no transitional forms are known.**"* Romer, A. S., Vertebrate Paleontology, 3rd Ed., Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1966, p. 303.

*However, while rodents are easily identifiable, their origin has remained almost as elusive as material on this subject. The evolutionary origin of rodents is obscured by the group's **sudden and highly transformed first appearance in the fossil record.*** Chaline, J. "Rodents, evolution and prehistory." Endeavour New Series 1 (1977): 44-51.

## **J. The Origin of Primates**

Mankind is said to have evolved from the order "Primates", the monkeys and apes - but where did they themselves evolve from and is there any fossil evidence left behind to trace this history? What are the evolutionists telling us?

*"In spite of recent findings, the time and place of origin of order Primates remains shrouded in mystery."* Elwyn L. Simons (Department of Geology and Geophysics, Yale University, USA, and Co-Editor of "Nuclear Physics"), "The origin and radiation of the primates". "Annals New York Academy of Sciences," vol. 167, 1969, p. 319.

## **K. The Primate to Man Transition**

This is perhaps the most famous of the transitions alleged to have occurred in evolution. The ape-to-man transition is said to have occurred over millions of

years and would have involved many billions of “specimens” of the intermediate beings that led to modern man. We have many fossils of primates, but no fossils of any transitional forms. The old charts showed many named stages in the supposed gradual change from ape to man and were said to have been backed up by fossil evidence; but, one by one, these fossils have been shown to either be deliberate frauds or merely bits and pieces of known species.



It was interesting to note that it was difficult to find any such chart in an image search of the internet ("ape-to-man", +evolution +man, etc.) or at least many serious ones with the named stages between primate and man. Most of the charts on the internet now are simply a comparison of skeletons of existing primates with a skeleton of man (as shown above), an illustration of four or five unnamed beings with the first being an ape the last being a man, or they are simply using Darwin's chart as a basis for humor or to express an opinion about society. The reason these ape-to-man charts do not fill the internet is that most of the named "transitional forms have been eliminated after further scientific research proved them to be either frauds or simply pieces of skeletons of known species.

Image from University of Oxford Website

*"A (supposedly) five million year old piece of bone that was thought to be the collarbone of a human-like creature is actually part of a dolphin rib, according to an anthropologist at the University of California-Berkeley.*

*Dr. Tim White says the discovery of the blunder may force a rethink of theories about when the line of man's ancestors separated from that of the apes. He puts the incident on a par with two other embarrassing 'faux pas' by fossil hunters: 'Hesperopithecus', the fossil pig's tooth that was cited as evidence of very early man in North America, and 'Eoanthropus' or 'Piltdown Man', the jaw of an orangutan and the skull of a modern human that were claimed to be the 'earliest Englishman'."....*

*"The problem with a lot of anthropologists is that they want so much to find a hominid that any scrap of bone becomes a hominid bone."*

Dr. Tim White (anthropologist, University of California, Berkeley). As quoted by Ian Anderson *"Hominoid collarbone exposed as dolphin's rib,"* in

"New Scientist," 28 April 1983, p. 199.

This quote from Dr. Lyall Watson recalls the lack of evidence for the primates themselves and relates it to lack of fossil evidence for the supposed evolution from the primates to man...

*"Modern apes, for instance, seem to have sprung out of nowhere. They have no yesterday, no fossil record. And the true origin of modern humans - of upright, naked, tool-making, big-brained beings - is, if we are to be honest with ourselves, an equally mysterious matter..."*

*The fossils that decorate our family tree are so scarce that there are still more scientists than specimens. The remarkable fact is that all the physical evidence we have for human evolution can still be placed, with room to spare, inside a single coffin!"* Dr. Lyall Watson, *"The Water People"*. Science Digest, vol. 90, May 1982, p. 44.

## **Conclusion:**

Since these two theories for the origin of life produce such different predictions for what will be found in the fossil record, and since the supply of fossil evidence is so vast, it should be readily apparent which model best fits the evidence... and, as we have seen, the fossil record perfectly matches the predictions made by the Creation model. All specific types of animals appear in the fossil record fully-formed with no sign of any transition from a "lower" or less complex life form. This is important to note in light of Darwin's observation in his famous book that started this debate...

*"There is another and allied difficulty which is much more serious. I allude to the manner in which species belonging to the main divisions of the animal kingdom suddenly appear in the lowest known fossiliferous rocks. ...the abrupt manner in which whole groups of species appear in certain formations has been urged by several paleontologists... as a fatal objection to the belief of the transmutation of species. If numerous species, belonging to the same genera of families, have really started into life at once, that fact would be fatal to the theory of evolution through natural selection."*

Charles Darwin, The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life, reprint of 6<sup>th</sup> edition (London: John Murray, 1902), p.341-342

## **More miscellaneous quotes and information regarding the Creation/Evolution Issue**

## **Evolution puts man on the same level as “any other animal” and thus releases him to live like one...**

*“In the world of Darwin man has no special status other than his definition as a distinct species of animal. He is in the fullest sense a part of nature and not apart from it. He is akin, not figuratively but literally, to every living thing, be it an amoeba, a tapeworm, a flea, a seaweed, an oak tree, or a monkey—even though the degrees of relationship are different and we may feel less empathy for forty-second cousins like the tapeworms than for, comparatively speaking, brothers like the monkeys.”*

*\*George Gaylord Simpson, “The World into Which Darwin Led Us,” **Science** 131, (1960), p. 970.*

One scientist who has seen the untruthfulness of evolution made this amazing statement:

*“Today our duty is to destroy the myth of evolution, considered as a simple, understood and explained phenomenon which keeps rapidly unfolding before us. Biologists must be encouraged to think about the weaknesses and extrapolations that the theoreticians put forward or lay down as established truths. The deceit is sometimes unconscious, but not always, since some people, owing to their sectarianism, purposely overlook reality and refuse to acknowledge the inadequacies and falsity of their beliefs.”*

- Pierre-Paul Grasse, **Evolution of Living Organisms**  
(New York: Academic Press, 1977), p. 8.

## **Blood Clotting - Example of Irreducible Complexity**

By Stephen Jones Perth - from his website: [www.creationevolutiondesign.blogspot.com](http://www.creationevolutiondesign.blogspot.com)

My commentary on creation, evolution and intelligent design issues. I am an Australian Christian old-Earth creationist/IDist biologist who accepts common ancestry. This blog is the successor to my Yahoo group of the same name. Tuesday, September 13, 2005  
Pierre Grasse and the 'irreducible complexity' of the blood-clotting cascade  
I was reading the book "Evolution of Living Organisms" (1977) by "the [late] great French zoologist Pierre-Paul Grasse" (Gould S.J., "An Urchin in the Storm," 1987, p.234), "who for thirty years, held the chair for evolution at the Sorbonne" (Koestler A., "Janus," 1983, p.177), and of whom his opponent Dobzhansky wrote:

"Now, one can disagree with Grasse but not ignore him, he is the most distinguished of French zoologists, the editor of the 28 volumes of 'Traite de Zoologie', author of numerous original investigations and ex-president of the Academie des Sciences. His

knowledge of the living world is encyclopedic ...." (Dobzhansky T.G., "Darwinian or 'Oriented' Evolution?" Review of Grasse P.-P., "L'Evolution du Vivant," Editions Albin Michel: Paris, 1973, in "Evolution," Vol. 29, June 1975, pp.376-378, p.376).

"Take, for example, regulation of the coagulation of blood, a highly complex phenomenon to which biologists seem to have given little thought. Its normal cause is the opening of a vein, artery, or capillaries; the blood brought into contact with the lip of the wound (damaged tissues) becomes the site of chain reactions ending in the formation of a clot. This is only possible because there preexist in the blood reaction agents or their precursors whose end effect is to coagulate certain proteins of the blood plasma. The organism, ready for all eventualities, bears within itself in the latent state its own protective system. Genes control the elaboration of coagulants, proteins, and enzymes. Such a process forms a single whole; a lack of a substance arises, an enzyme is affected, and the system will not work. One does not see how it can have been formed by successive chance effects supplying a protein or an enzyme in any random order. Besides, we know that the effects of mutations on the system are disastrous and form the lengthiest chapter in blood pathology. The system has become functional only when all its components have come together and adjusted themselves to one another. The Darwinian hypothesis compels us to postulate a preparatory period during which selection acts upon something that does not, physiologically speaking, yet exist. Under the necessary conditions of the postulate, the action can only have been prophetic!" (Grasse P.-P., "Evolution of Living Organisms: Evidence for a New Theory of Transformation," [1973], Academic Press: New York NY, 1977, p.152. Emphasis original).

That is, Grasse, in 1973, nominated the vertebrate blood-clotting cascade, as effectively 'irreducibly complex'. Here is what Grasse wrote again: "regulation of the coagulation of blood [is] ... a highly complex phenomenon ... [Upon] the opening of a vein, artery, or capillaries; the blood brought into contact with the lip of the wound ... becomes the site of chain reactions ending in the formation of a clot. ... Such a process forms a single whole; a lack of a substance [or] an enzyme ... and the system will not work ... The system has become functional only when all its components have come together and adjusted themselves to one another." (Grasse's emphasis). Grasse points out that it cannot "have been formed by successive chance effects supplying a protein or an enzyme in any random order", i.e. the natural selection of random (unguided) mutations, because "the effects of mutations on the system are disastrous."

This is of course what Mike Behe claimed in his "Darwin's Black Box" (1996), that the (vertebrate) blood-clotting system was irreducibly complex, i.e. it was a "complex organ [or structure] ... which could not possibly [i.e. plausibly] have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications":

"Darwin knew that his theory of gradual evolution by natural selection carried a heavy burden:

'If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down.' [Darwin C., 1872, "Origin of Species," 6th ed., 1988, New York University Press: New York, p.154].

It is safe to say that most of the scientific skepticism about Darwinism in the past century has centered on this requirement. From Mivart's concern over the incipient stages of new structures to Margulis's dismissal of gradual evolution, critics of Darwin have suspected that his criterion of failure had been met. But how can we be confident? What type of biological system could not be formed by `numerous, successive, slight modifications'? Well, for starters, a system that is irreducibly complex. By irreducibly complex, I mean a single system composed of several well-matched, interacting parts that contribute to the basic function, wherein the removal of any one of the parts causes the system to effectively cease functioning. An irreducibly complex system cannot be produced directly (that is, by continuously improving the initial function, which continues to work by the same mechanism) by slight, successive modifications of a precursor system, because any precursor to an irreducibly complex system that is missing a part is by definition nonfunctional. An irreducibly complex biological system, if there is such a thing, would be a powerful challenge to Darwinian evolution. Since natural selection can only choose systems that are already working then if a biological system cannot be produced gradually it would have to arise as an integrated unit, in one fell swoop, for natural selection to have anything to act on." (Behe M.J., "Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution," Free Press: New York NY, 1996, p.38. Emphasis original).

I emailed Prof. Behe and asked him whether he had seen the above quote by Pierre Grasse on the blood clotting cascade. He replied (with permission to quote him here), "No, I had never seen that before. It's nice to see that an eminent biologist recognized and wrote about the problem."

Here is Prof. Behe's evidence and argument in "Darwin's Black Box" that the blood clotting system (see tagline for his detailed description of it) is irreducibly complex:

"Blood behaves in a peculiar way. When a container of liquid like a carton of milk, or a tank truck filled with gasoline-springs a leak, the fluid drains out. The rate of flow can depend on the thickness of the liquid (for example, maple syrup will leak more slowly than alcohol, but eventually it all comes out. No active process resists it. In contrast, when a person suffers a cut it ordinarily bleeds for only a short time before a clot stops the flow; the clot eventually hardens, and the cut heals over. Blood clot formation seems so familiar to us that most people don't give it much thought. Biochemical investigation, however, has shown that blood clotting is a very complex, intricately woven system consisting of a score of interdependent protein parts. The absence of, or significant defects in, any one of a number of the components causes the system to fail: blood does not clot at the proper time or at the proper place. ... Blood clotting ... requires extreme precision. When a pressurized blood circulation system is punctured, a clot must form quickly or the animal will bleed to death. If blood congeals at the wrong time or place, though, then the clot may block circulation as it does in heart attacks and strokes. Furthermore, a clot has to stop bleeding all along the length of the cut, sealing it completely. Yet blood clotting must be confined to the cut or the entire blood system of the animal might solidify, killing it. Consequently, the clotting of blood must be tightly controlled so that the clot forms only when and where it is required ... the blood-clotting

system fits the definition of irreducible complexity. That is, it is a single system composed of several interacting parts that contribute to the basic function, and where the removal of any one of the parts causes the system effectively to cease functioning. The function of the blood clotting system is to form a solid barrier at the right time and place that is able to stop blood flow out of an injured vessel. The components of the system ... are fibrinogen, prothrombin, Stuart factor, and proaccelerin. ... none of the cascade proteins are used for anything except controlling the formation of a blood clot. Yet in the absence of any one of the components, blood does not clot, and the system fails. There are other ways to stop blood flow from wounds, but those ways are not step-by-step precursors to the clotting cascade. For example, the body can constrict blood vessels near a cut to help stanch blood flow. Also, blood cells called platelets stick to the area around a cut, helping to plug small wounds. But those systems cannot be transformed gradually into the blood-clotting system any more than a glue trap can be transformed into a mechanical mousetrap. The simplest blood-clotting system imaginable might be just a single protein that randomly aggregated when the organism was cut. ... [but] the simplistic clotting system would be triggered inappropriately, causing random damage and wasting resources. ... [It] is not the final activity ... clot formation ... that is the problem-rather, it is the control system. One could imagine a blood-clotting system that was somewhat simpler than the real one-where, say, Stuart factor, after activation by the rest of the cascade, directly cuts fibrinogen to form fibrin, bypassing thrombin. Leaving aside for the moment issues of control and timing of clot formation, upon reflection we can quickly see that even such a slightly simplified system cannot change gradually into the more complex, intact system. If a new protein were inserted into the thrombin-less system it would either turn the system on immediately-resulting in rapid death-or it would do nothing, and so have no reason to be selected. Because of the nature of a cascade, a new protein would immediately have to be regulated. From the beginning, a new step in the cascade would require both a proenzyme and also an activating enzyme to switch on the proenzyme at the correct time and place. Since each step necessarily requires several parts, not only is the entire blood-clotting system irreducibly complex, but so is each step in the pathway." (Behe M.J., "Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution," Free Press: New York NY, 1996, pp.78-79, 86-87).

Now this is an example of 'great minds think alike.' Remember that Grasse wrote: "The system has become functional only when all its components have come together and adjusted themselves to one another. The Darwinian hypothesis compels us to postulate a preparatory period during which selection acts upon something that does not, physiologically speaking, yet exist. Under the necessary conditions of the postulate, the action can only have been prophetic!" Behe wrote (unaware of Grasse), after reviewing the explanation by Prof. Russell F. Doolittle, a world authority on the blood clotting system, "natural selection, the engine of Darwinian evolution, only works if there is something to select-something that is useful right now, not in the future":

"Yet the objections raised so far are not the most serious. The most serious, and perhaps the most obvious, concerns irreducible complexity. I emphasize that natural selection, the engine of Darwinian evolution, only works if there is something to select-something that is useful right now, not in the future. Even if we accept his scenario for purposes of discussion, however, by Doolittle's own account no blood clotting appears

until at least the third step. The formation of tissue factor at the first step is unexplained, since it would then be sitting around with nothing to do. In the next step (prothrombin popping up already endowed with the ability to bind tissue factor, which somehow activates it) the poor proto prothrombin would also be twiddling its thumbs with nothing to do until, at last, a hypothetical thrombin receptor appears at the third step and fibrinogen falls from heaven at step four. Plasminogen appears in one step, but its activator (TPA) doesn't appear until two steps later. Stuart factor is introduced in one step, but while away its time doing nothing until its activator (proconvertin) appears in the next step and somehow tissue factor decides that this is the complex it wants to bind. Virtually every step of the suggested pathway faces similar problems. Simple words like 'the activator doesn't appear until two steps later' may not seem impressive until you ponder the implications. Since two proteins-the proenzyme and its activator-are both required for one step in the pathway, then the odds of getting both the proteins together are roughly the square of the odds of getting one protein. We calculated the odds of getting TPA alone to be one-tenth to the eighteenth power; the odds of getting TPA and its activator together would be about one-tenth to the thirty-sixth power! That is a horrendously large number. Such an event would not be expected to happen even if the universe's ten-billion year life were compressed into a single second and relived every second for ten billion years. But the situation is actually much worse: if a protein appeared in one step 10 with nothing to do, then mutation and natural selection would tend to eliminate it. Since it is doing nothing critical, its loss would not be detrimental, and production of the gene and protein would cost energy that other animals aren't spending. So producing the useless protein would, at least to some marginal degree, be detrimental. Darwin's mechanism of natural selection would actually hinder the formation of irreducibly complex systems such as the clotting cascade. ... The bottom line is that clusters of proteins have to be inserted all at once into the cascade. This can be done only by postulating a 'hopeful monster' who luckily gets all of the proteins at once, or by the guidance of an intelligent agent." (Behe M.J., "Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution," Free Press: New York NY, 1996, pp.95-96. Emphasis original)

The fact that one of the world's greatest biologists, the late Pierre Grasse, in 1973 wrote of the problem for a Darwinian, 'blind watchmaker,' step-by-tiny-step, natural selection of random mutations, origin of the vertebrate blood clotting cascade, which Mike Behe again independently discovered and wrote about in 1996, shows that ID's irreducible complexity argument is: 1) science (and therefore so is ID); and 2) has demonstrated the existence of a "complex [system] ...which could not possibly [i.e. plausibly] have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications," and so Darwin's theory has absolutely broken down!

Stephen E. Jones, BSc (Biol).  
"Problems of Evolution"

"About 2 to 3 percent of the protein in blood plasma (the part that's left after the red blood cells are removed) consists of a protein complex called fibrinogen. ... [which] makes 'fibers' that form the clot. Yet fibrinogen is only the potential clot material. .... Almost all of the other proteins involved in blood clotting control the timing and placement of the clot. ... Fibrinogen is a composite of six protein chains, containing twin pairs of three

different proteins. Electron microscopy has shown that fibrinogen is a rod-shaped molecule, with two round bumps on each end of the rod and a single round bump in the middle. So fibrinogen resembles a set of barbells with an extra set of weights in the middle of the bar. Normally fibrinogen is dissolved in plasma, like salt is dissolved in ocean water. It floats around, peacefully minding its own business, until a cut or injury causes bleeding. Then another protein, called thrombin, slices off several small pieces from two of the three pairs of protein chains in fibrinogen. The trimmed protein-now called fibrin-has sticky patches exposed on its surface that had been covered by the pieces that were cut off. The sticky patches are precisely complementary to portions of other fibrin molecules. The complementary shapes allow large numbers of fibrins to aggregate with each other ... Because of the shape of the fibrin molecule, long threads form, cross over each other, and (much as a fisherman's net traps fish) make a pretty protein meshwork that entraps blood cells. This is the initial clot (Figure 4-2). The meshwork covers a large area with a minimum of protein; if it simply formed a lump, much more protein would be required to clog up an area. Thrombin, which cuts off the pieces from fibrinogen, is like [a] saw ... thrombin sets in motion the final step of a controlled process. ... if the only proteins involved in blood coagulation were thrombin and fibrinogen, the process would be uncontrolled. Thrombin would quickly clip all of the fibrinogen to make fibrin; a massive clot would form throughout the animal's circulatory system, solidifying it. ... animals would rapidly perish. To avoid such an unhappy ending an organism must control the activity of thrombin. ... The body commonly stores enzymes (proteins that catalyze a chemical reaction. like the cleavage of fibrinogen) in an inactive form for later use. The inactive forms are called proenzymes. When a signal is received that a certain enzyme is needed, the corresponding proenzyme is activated to give the mature enzyme. As with the conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin, proenzymes are often activated by cutting off a piece of the proenzyme that is blocking a critical area. ... Thrombin initially exists as the inactive form, prothrombin. Because it is inactive, prothrombin can't cleave fibrinogen, and the animal is saved from death by massive, inappropriate clotting. Still, the dilemma of control remains. ... If fibrinogen and prothrombin were the only proteins in the blood-clotting pathway, again our animal would be in bad shape. When the animal was cut, prothrombin would just float helplessly by the fibrinogen as the animal bled to death. Because prothrombin cannot cleave fibrinogen to fibrin, something is needed to activate prothrombin. ... the blood-clotting system is called a cascade-a system where one component activates another component, which activates a third component, and so on. ... Figure 4-3. A protein called Stuart factor cleaves prothrombin, turning it into active thrombin that can then cleave fibrinogen to fibrin to form the blood clot. Unfortunately, as you may have guessed, if Stuart factor, prothrombin, and fibrinogen were the only blood-clotting proteins, then Stuart factor would rapidly trigger the cascade, congealing all localize, or remove blood clots. the blood of the organism so Stuart factor also exists in an inactive form that must first be activated. At this point there's a little twist to our developing chicken-and-egg scenario. Even activated Stuart factor can't turn on prothrombin. Stuart factor and prothrombin can be mixed in a test tube for longer than it would take a large animal to bleed to death without any noticeable production of thrombin. It turns out that another protein, called accelerin, is needed to increase the activity of Stuart factor. The dynamic duo-accelerin and activated Stuart factor- cleave prothrombin fast enough to do the bleeding animal some good so in this step we need two separate proteins to activate one proenzyme. Yes,

accelerin also initially exists in an inactive form, called proaccelerin .... And what activates it? Thrombin! But thrombin, as we have seen, is further down the regulatory cascade than proaccelerin. So thrombin regulating the production of accelerin is like having the granddaughter regulate production of the grandmother. Nonetheless, due to a very low rate of cleavage of prothrombin by Stuart factor, it seems there is always a trace of thrombin in the bloodstream. Blood clotting is therefore auto-catalytic, because proteins in the cascade accelerate the production of more of the same proteins. We need to back up a little at this point because, as it turns out, prothrombin as it is initially made by the can't be transformed into thrombin, even in the presence of activated Stuart factor and accelerin. Prothrombin must first be modified ... by having ten specific amino acid residues, called glutamate (Glu) residues, changed to  $\gamma$ -carboxyglutamate (Gla) residues. The modification can be compared to placing a lower jaw onto the upper jaw of a skull. The completed structure can bite and hang on to the bitten object; without the lower jaw, the skull couldn't hang on. In the case of prothrombin, Gla residues 'bite' (or bind) calcium, allowing prothrombin to stick to the surfaces of cells. Only the intact, modified calcium-prothrombin complex, bound to a cell membrane, can be cleaved by activated Stuart factor and accelerin to give thrombin. The modification of prothrombin does not happen by accident. Like virtually all biochemical reactions, it requires catalysis by a specific enzyme. In addition to the enzyme, however, the conversion of Glu to Gla needs another component: vitamin K. Vitamin K is not a protein; rather, it is a small molecule ... Like a gun that needs bullets, the enzyme that changes Glu to Gla needs vitamin K to work ... now we have to go back and ask what activates Stuart factor. It turns out that it can be activated by two different routes, called the intrinsic and the extrinsic pathways. In the intrinsic pathway, all the proteins required for clotting are contained in the blood plasma; in the extrinsic pathway, some clotting proteins occur on cells. Let's first examine the intrinsic pathway. ... When an animal is cut, a protein called Hageman factor sticks to the surface of cells near the wound. Bound Hageman factor is then cleaved by a protein called HMK to yield activated Hageman factor. Immediately the activated Hageman factor converts another protein, called prekallikrein, to its active form, kallikrein. Kallikrein helps HMK speed up the conversion of more Hageman factor to its active forms. Activated Hageman factor and HMK then together transform another protein, called PTA, to its active forms. Activated PTA in turn, together with the activated form of another protein (discussed below) called convertin, switch a protein called Christmas factor to its active form. Finally, activated Christmas factor, together with antihemophilic factor (which is itself activated by thrombin in a manner similar to that of proaccelerin) changes Stuart factor to its active forms. Like the intrinsic pathway, the extrinsic pathway is also a cascade. The extrinsic pathway begins when a protein called proconvertin is turned into convertin by activated Hageman factor and thrombin. In the presence of another protein, tissue factor, convertin changes Stuart factor to its active form. Tissue factor, however, only appears on the outside of cells that are usually not in contact with blood. Therefore, only when an injury brings tissue into contact with blood will the extrinsic pathway be initiated. (A cut ... is the initiating event- something outside of the cascade mechanism itself) The intrinsic and extrinsic pathways cross over at several points. Hageman factor, activated by the intrinsic pathway, can switch on proconvertin of the extrinsic pathway. Convertin can then feed back into the intrinsic pathway to help activated PTA activate Christmas factor. Thrombin itself can trigger both branches of the clotting cascade by activating antihemophilic factor, which is required to

help activated Christmas factor in the conversion of Stuart factor to its active form, and also by activating proconvertin. ... Once clotting has begun, what stops it from continuing until all the blood in the animal has solidified? Clotting is confined to the site of injury in several ways. ... First, a plasma protein called antithrombin binds to the active (but not the inactive) forms of most clotting proteins and inactivates them. Antithrombin is itself relatively inactive, however, unless it binds to a substance called heparin. Heparin occurs inside cells and undamaged blood vessels. A second way in which clots are localized is through the action of protein C. After activation by thrombin, protein C destroys accelerin and activated antihemophilic factor. Finally, a protein called thrombomodulin lines the surfaces of the cells on the inside of blood vessels. Thrombomodulin binds thrombin, making it less able to cut fibrinogen and simultaneously increasing its ability to activate protein C. When a clot initially forms, it is quite fragile: if the injured area is bumped the clot can easily be disrupted, and bleeding starts again. To prevent this, the body has a method to strengthen a clot once it has formed. Aggregated fibrin is "tied together" by an activated protein called FSF (for `fibrin stabilizing factor'), which forms chemical cross-links between different fibrin molecules. Eventually, however, the blood clot must be removed after wound healing has progressed. A protein called plasmin acts as a scissors specifically to cut up fibrin clots. Fortunately, plasmin does not work on fibrinogen. Plasmin cannot act too quickly, however, or the wound wouldn't have sufficient time to heal completely. It therefore occurs initially in an inactive form called plasminogen. Conversion of plasminogen to plasmin is catalyzed by a protein called t-PA. There are also other proteins that control clot dissolution, including ?2-antiplasmin, which binds to plasmin, preventing it from destroying fibrin clots." (Behe M.J., "Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution," Free Press: New York NY, 1996, pp.79-85, 87-88)

## **Long Time St. Louis Scientist now Speaker for Institute for Creation Research**

Dr. David Menton, former Professor of Anatomy at Washington University in St. Louis, is yet another example of a former evolutionist who is a top scientist in his field and who allowed the facts to lead him to the most logical conclusion. Dr. Menton is now a creationist and has written many books and articles on the subject. Dr. Menton was named "Teacher of the Year" at Washington University School of Medicine in 1979, and was elected "Professor of the Year" in 1998 by the Washington University School of Medicine Class of 2000. This is exceptionally noteworthy in that he received these honors in a secular university long after he had become a creationist and a Christian.



Dr. Menton had this to say about the chances of anything orderly coming into being by chance, even one protein molecule, let alone something as incomprehensibly complex as the eye...

*“Evolutionists rarely attempt to calculate the probability of chance occurrence in their imagined evolutionary scenarios. While there is no way to measure the probability of chance occurrence of something as complex as the eye, there are ways to calculate the probability of the chance occurrence of individual protein molecules that are essential to life.*

*Over a thousand different kinds of proteins have been identified in the human body, and each has a unique chemical composition necessary for its own particular function.*

*Proteins are polymers, whose chemical composition depends on the arrangement of many smaller subunits called amino acids. There are 20 different kinds of amino acids that are used to construct the proteins of all living organisms, including man. These amino acids are linked together end-to-end (like a string of beads) to form a single protein macromolecule. The average protein consists of a string of 500 amino acids. The total number of combinations of 20 different amino acids in such a string is, for all practical purposes, unlimited. Each protein in our body, however, must contain a specific sequence of amino acids if it is to function properly. It is the task of the genetic system in our cells to organize the assembly of the amino acids into precisely the right sequence for each protein.*

*Proteins have been called informational macromolecules because their amino acid sequence spells out information, in much the same way as the letters of the alphabet can be arranged to form a sentence or paragraph. We can appreciate the improbability of randomly assembling one of the essential proteins of life by considering the probability of randomly assembling the letters of the alphabet to form even a simple phrase in English.*

*Imagine if we were to try to spell out the 23 letters and spaces in the phrase "THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION" by using the evolutionary principle of chance... (Drawing from an infinitely large sack of Scrabble letters & spaces...) The probability of getting any particular letter or space in our phrase using this method would be one chance out of 27 (expressed as 1/27). The probability of getting all 23 letters and spaces in the order required for our phrase can be calculated by multiplying together the probability of getting each letter and space (1/27 x 1/27 x 1/27 -- for a total of 23 times). This calculation reveals that we could expect to succeed in correctly spelling our phrase by chance, approximately once in eight hundred, million, trillion, trillion draws! If we were to hurry the process along and draw our letters at the rate of a billion per second, we could expect to spell our simple little phrase once in 26 thousand, trillion years! But even this is a "virtual certainty" compared to the probability of correctly assembling any one of the known biological proteins by chance!*

*The 500 amino acids that make up an average-sized protein can be arranged in over  $1 \times 10^{600}$  different ways (that's the number ONE followed by 600 zeros)!*

*This number is vastly larger than the total number of atomic particles that could be packed into the known universe. If we had a computer that could rearrange the 500 amino acids of a particular protein at the rate of a billion combinations a second, we would stand essentially no chance of hitting the correct combination during the 14 billion years evolutionists claim for the age of the universe. Even if our high-speed computer were reduced to the size of an electron and we had enough of them to fill a room measuring 10 billion light years square (about  $1 \times 10^{150}$  computers!), they would still be exceedingly unlikely to hit the right combination. Such a "room" full of computers could only rearrange about  $1 \times 10^{180}$  combinations in 300 billion years. In fact, even if all the proteins that ever existed on earth were all different, our "room" full of computers would be exceedingly unlikely to chance upon the combination of any one of them in a mere 300 billion years!* Excerpt from ***Can Evolution Produce an Eye? Not a Chance!*** by David N. Menton, Ph.D. Copyright © 1997 Missouri Association for Creation, Inc.

## **More details about Dr. Menton's life, education, and accomplishments**

**Professional Affiliation:** Biomedical research technician at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota in the Department of Dermatology (1960-62)  
Associate Professor of Anatomy at Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri (1966-2000)  
Associate Professor Emeritus of Anatomy at Washington University School of Medicine (July 2000)

### **Professional Activities:**

Guest lecturer in gross anatomy  
Former coursemaster of Microscopic Anatomy at Washington University School of Medicine  
Consulting editor in Histology for 'Stedman's Medical Dictionary', a standard medical reference work

### **Extrapolational activities:**

Vice-president of Congregation of Faith Lutheran Church of Ballwin, Missouri  
Sunday school teacher for high school students  
President of the Missouri Association for Creation, St. Louis, Missouri  
Technical Advisor for the Institute for Creation Research in San Diego, California  
Lectured throughout the United States and Canada on the Creation-Evolution controversy

### **Education**

- B.A. from Mankato State University in Mankato, Minnesota
- Ph.D. in cell biology from Brown University

### **Honors/Awards/Associations**

- Member of the American Association of Anatomists
- Member of Sigma Xi
- Silver Award for Basic Research from the American Academy of Dermatology
- Given 'Distinguished Service Teaching Award' from Washington University School of Medicine in 1991, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997
- Named 'Teacher of the Year' at Washington University School of Medicine in 1979
- Elected 'Professor of the Year' in 1998 by the Washington University School of Medicine Class of 2000
- Profiled in 'American Men and Women of Science - A Biographical Directory of Today's Leaders in Physical, Biological and Related Sciences' for almost two decades

### **Dean Kenyon, one of the leading evolutionary chemists**

**in the world in the 60's and 70's**, had co-authored a widely-used textbook that sought to explain how atoms randomly arranged themselves into the first self-reproducing life form. This book, "**Biochemical Predestination**" claimed that, due to the forces that exist on the atomic and subatomic level, atoms were "predestined" to form into amino acids, then complex proteins, and then living cells. Although it was widely-accepted, this book could not explain how these mysterious forces within atoms "predestined" them to bring about life, they simply stated that they did. They could not account for where the incredible amount of information came from that it would take to assemble even the most "simple" forms of life. Where did this information, this blueprint, come from? Just as letters must be arranged correctly to form meaningful words, phrases, and sentences, amino acids must be arranged in specific orders to form the hundreds of types of proteins that are the building blocks of life; and the amount of information required to arrange the atoms present in a living cell is equivalent to many thousands of pages of complete, meaningful sentences with perfect spelling and punctuation.



In the DVD "Unlocking the Mysteries of Life", Dean Kenyon admits that about 5 years after writing this widely used text, he began to secretly doubt the validity of his own theory. *"It was during that whole period of time that my doubts about certain aspects of the evolutionary account became apparent - when coming into contact with a powerful counterargument given to me by one of my students - and I could not refute that counterargument."* Kenyon was challenged as to how the first proteins were assembled without genetic instructions - those stored by the DNA of the living cell. As the student pointed out, the proteins in the cell do not form simply due to chemical attraction - they are assembled by the cell as it follows the specific set of instructions contained in the DNA molecule - *"the most densely packed and elaborately detailed*

*assembly of information in the known universe". - quotes from the DVD, **Unlocking The Mystery of Life**, Illustra Media, 2002.*

### **In Closing**

I hope that the preceding information was helpful to you in solidifying in your mind the findings of modern science support the Biblical record of creation and the world-wide flood. My goal in collecting this small sampling of the information that exists on the subject is not so much to prove wrong those who believe in evolution, but to show them that the Bible is right – that there is a Creator Who loves them and wants to restore the relationship with Him that they were meant to have. As we see that the Bible proves Itself to be accurate and trustworthy on the subject of the origin of life and the universe, we can be assured that the truthfulness of It's main Theme and Message can also be trusted, and that is how we can be reconciled to our Creator, having been separated from Him by our sin. As mentioned, there is an immense amount of solid evidence for the scientific accuracy of the Biblical account of creation and the world-wide flood. The following websites contain good material on these subjects and will lead you to other sources as well...

[www.icr.org](http://www.icr.org)

[www.answersingenesis.org](http://www.answersingenesis.org)

If you are a Christian, please be aware that we are called by God to share His Truth with those who have been led astray ***"with gentleness and respect"*** (I Peter 3:15). If you are a not a Christian and are reading this from the perspective of an evolutionist, please know that, although the sites above generally try to do this, there is, unfortunately, an occasional contributor even to good sites such as these who like to refute evolution by poking fun of both evolution and evolutionists. As Christians, our goal is to be the sharing of the Truth our of concern for others. This will not be accomplished if we anger people by ridiculing them or the theory they believe in. When someone can go through our entire educational system and never hear about science's problems with evolution or it's support thJust as Dr. Michael Behe stated, he had gone through a doctorate program and had never heard of the incredible scientific evidence there was against evolution and for creation. We must remember

our goal is not to pridefully win debates, but to lovingly win people over to the truth.

A source of Biblical answers to thousands of questions on a wide variety of subjects can be found at [www.gotquestions.org](http://www.gotquestions.org)

For more information regarding the most important truth of all - God's offer of forgiveness and eternal life, visit...

[www.Godhastheanswer.com](http://www.Godhastheanswer.com)