

# Why Evolution is Impossible; Part 2

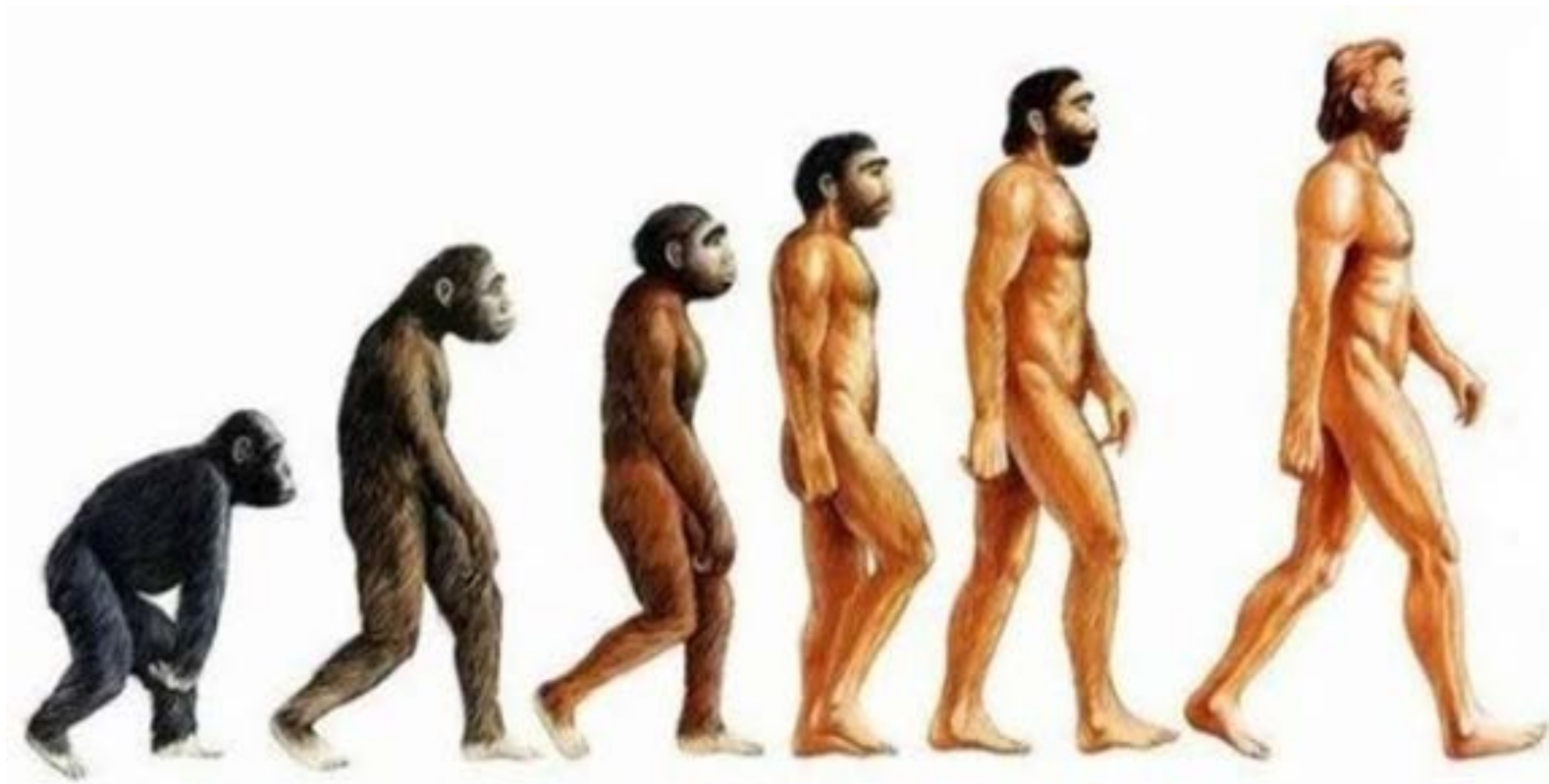
In part 1, we showed that it was **impossible** for everything that exists, to have come from nothing. Although this is what evolution requires.

We showed also, that it was **impossible** for an explosion; the Big Bang, to bring about the order and harmony that exists in the universe. It is a violation of both the First and Second Laws of Thermodynamics, for which there are no exceptions. They state that matter and energy cannot be created and every thing goes to increasing disorder.

As well, we showed how it was **impossible** for molecules to join together to form something as incomprehensibly complex as a DNA molecule with all the information it contains for the creation of some form of life.

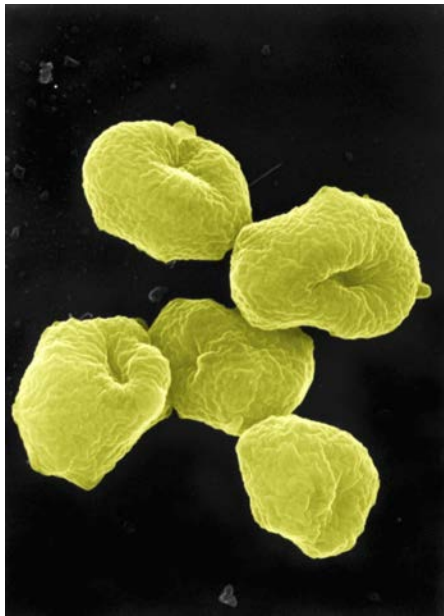
# Darwinian Evolution

What did Darwin propose about the formation of mankind?



*Therefore I should infer from analogy that probably all the organic beings which have ever lived on this earth have descended from some one primordial form, into which life was first breathed.*

*On the Origin of Species, 1859, page 484.*



Charles formulated his idea of how the diversity of life came about, after his sea voyage on the *Beagle*. As it went around the bottom of South America and up its west coast, it stopped at the Galapagos Islands where Darwin noticed a slight difference between the same birds on these islands. The voyage took almost 5 years from 1831 to 1836.



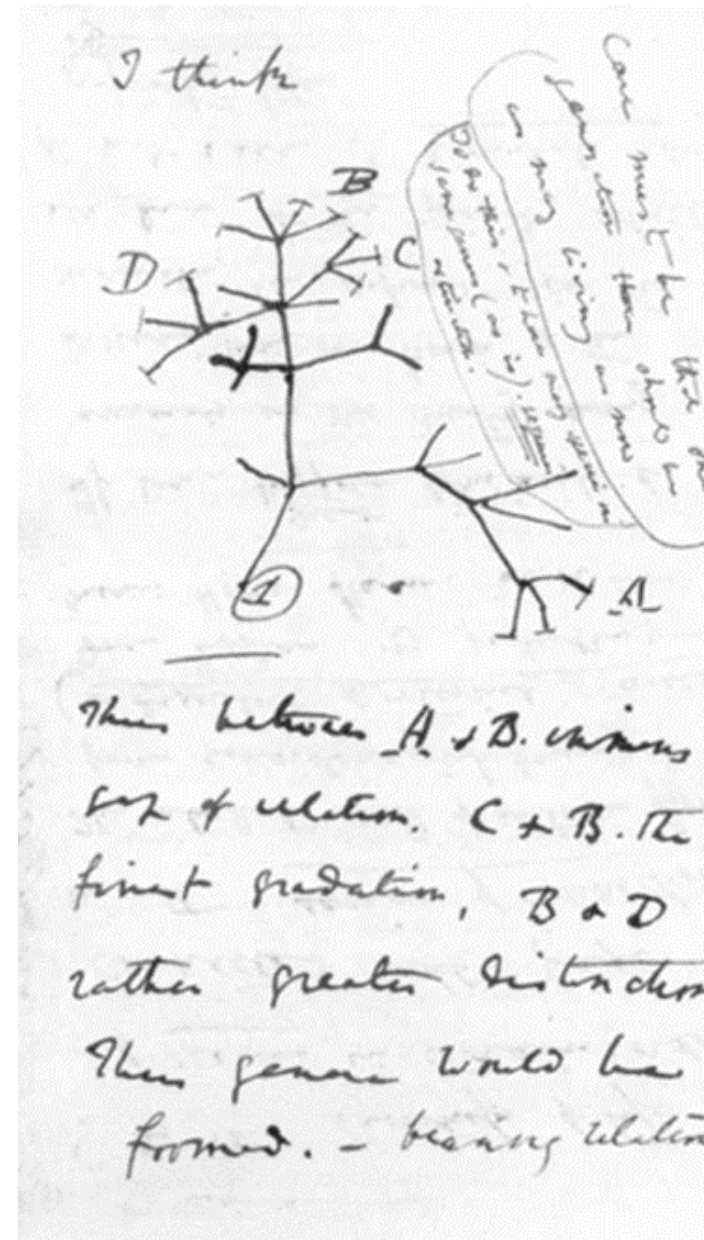
He had observed in the finches on the Galapagos Islands that drought conditions favored birds that had longer and stronger beaks, and were thus able to survive by cracking drought-toughened nuts. He contended that the mechanism for driving the changes was **natural selection** operating on randomly occurring variation.

Darwin expanded this idea to account for all of the various forms of life all coming from a single entity.



## Darwin's Tree of Life

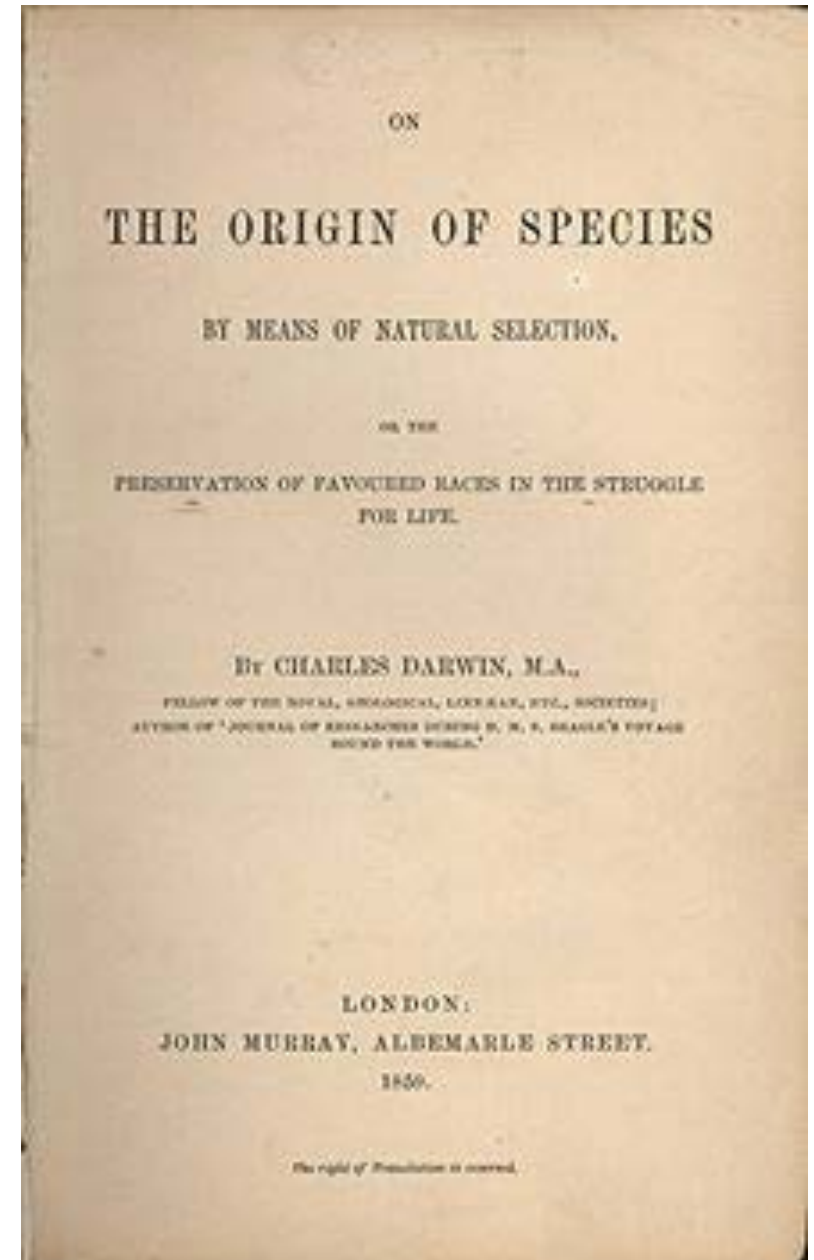
Some people will be familiar with Darwin's Tree of Life. It is a pictorial representation of how one species is thought to grow into many, with the base of the trunk composed of **single cell organisms** which become multi-cellular species, with each branch representing a single species. The branching points are where one species becomes two. Thus, the tree gives rise to all the forms of life which have ever existed, including those still present today. In Darwin's time it helped carry the day for evolution, for it visually depicted the central premise of the Theory of Evolution.



Darwin published his ideas in a book titled: *The Origin of the Species by Means of Natural Selection or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life* in November 1859.

Note the racial overtones of his title.

Darwin's ideas were clung to with great vigour as they attempted to explain our existence without God.



Modern evolutionists say that changes in different forms of life come about through mutations in the genetic code; DNA. And that natural selection selects the changed species which has an advantage over the original form for propagation. More about that later.

Of course, Darwin knew nothing of genes, DNA or mutations.

Natural selection is not evolution

We observe natural selection operating all of the time. It is completely analogous to the process that breeders use, whether they breed plants, birds or animals. But **natural selection can only select from what is already present in living organisms.** It can never introduce new information into a species to change it from, say, a lizard into a bird. Darwin's finches, with their different-sized beaks giving some birds a selective advantage, do not constitute an example of molecules-to-man evolution, but merely an example of adaptation to a changing environment. They were finches then and they are finches now and there is no evidence that new information has been added to the gene pool, whether by mutations or anything else.

## Examples of natural selection

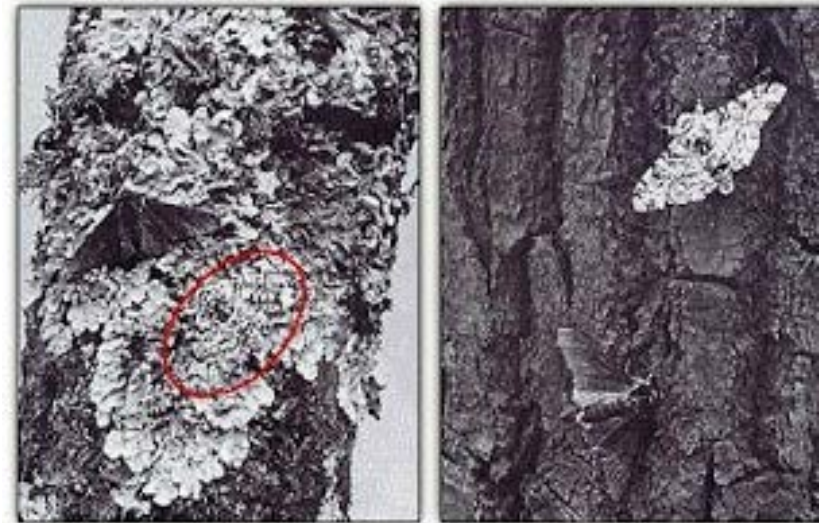
By way of explanation, consider the hypothetical example of two genes in a dog; one coding for long hair and the other coding for short hair. As a consequence, there would be a mixture of long and short-haired dogs. Suppose a cold snap came about and all of the short-haired dogs died due to lack of thermal insulation. In this case the environment has selected for long-haired dogs. Once all of the short-haired dogs have died, the gene for short hair is lost and so this natural selection process has resulted in the loss of genetic information. The Theory of Evolution requires the opposite.

A real-life example of selection, this time by breeders rather than the forces of nature, is the range of colors that breeders have been able to produce in budgerigars by breeding from the native green bird. With each breeding step, there has been a loss of genetic information, such that it is not possible to breed from, say, a grey bird back to the original green and repeat the breeding program and produce other colors again.



Another example is the Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). As its environment changed from light colored bark on trees to dark bark during England's Industrial Revolution and then back to light as antipollution laws took hold, so did the relative populations of the dark and light-colored varieties, presumably as dark moths on light trees were more visible to predatory birds and vice versa. Again, this is not an example of evolution but rather changes within the populations of the two types of Peppered Moth brought about by environmental selection from what was present already. No new genetic information was added to the species.

The Peppered Moth is used in biology text books as an example of evolution



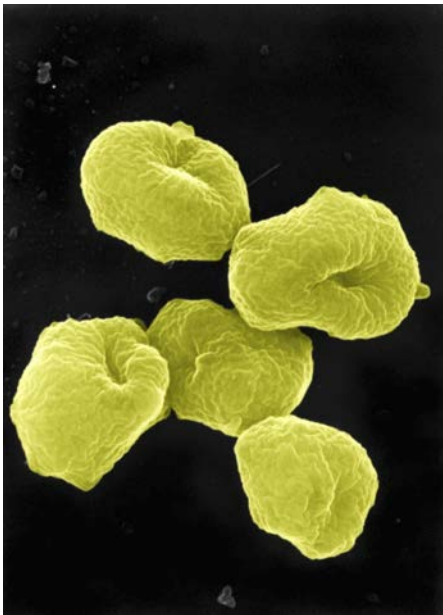


Fact and theory become confused when evolutionists substitute the reality of **natural selection** with the hypothesis of **evolution**. Despite the implicit assumption behind phrases like ‘observing evolution happening,’ an examination of the facts will more than likely reveal that what is being observed is **natural selection** through mutations and the associated loss of genetic information.

A very common example of this is bacteria acquiring resistance to antibiotics. This can occur when, for example, bacteria lose a site that the antibiotic can attach itself to, usually a sugar molecule, thereby making it resistant to that particular antibiotic, or species developing resistance to pesticides.

Darwinian evolution starts with single cell organisms about 1 micrometre in diameter, and then proceeds right through to human beings.

In DNA terms, it goes from about **600,000** “letters” (nucleotides) in single cells to **3,000,000,000** in humans. Natural selection only reduces genetic information and evolution requires a huge increase.



Gregory Mendel, a contemporary of Darwin  
conducted experiments in order to understand  
genetics

# Gregor Mendel

The man who has become known as the ‘**Father of genetics**’ and who formulated the laws of heredity based on his work with plants is Augustinian priest Gregor Johann Mendel. He lived from 1822 to 1884, making him a contemporary of Charles Darwin. As will become clear, his discovery conflicted with Darwin’s hypothesis and seems to have been shelved in the scientific rush to embrace evolution.

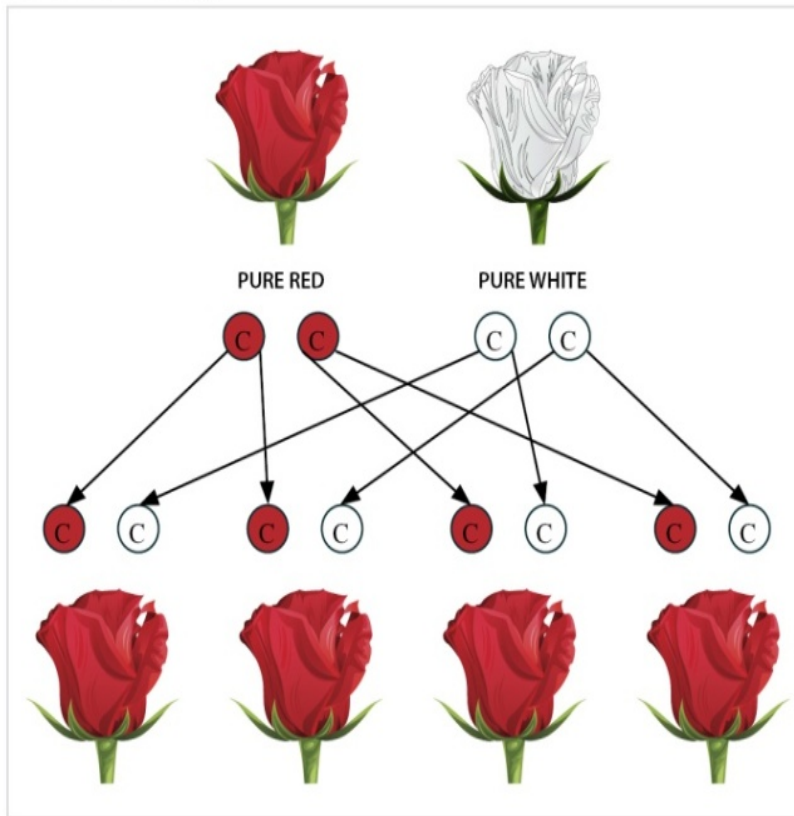


# Mendel's Sweet Pea Experiment

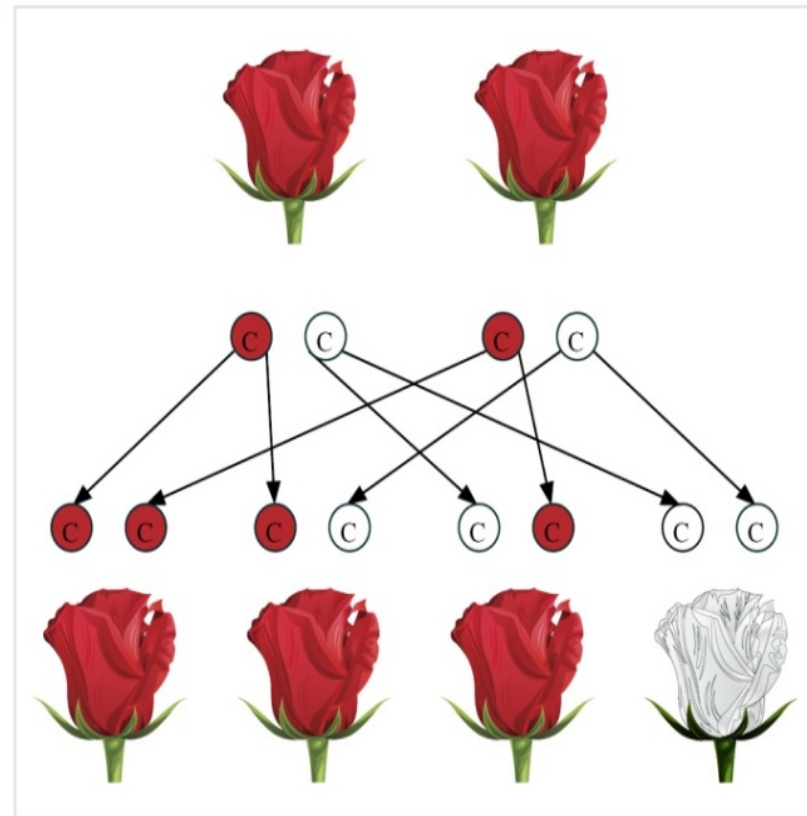
## Mendel's Sweet Pea Experiment

CHROMOSOMES  

First Crossing



Second Crossing



He came to three important conclusions from these experiments:

- The inheritance of each trait is determined by ‘units’ or ‘factors’ (now called genes) that are passed on to descendants unchanged.
- An individual inherits one such unit from each parent for each trait.
- A trait may **not** show up in an individual but it can still be passed on to the next generation.

In summary, Mendel showed through **experimentation** that offspring can only receive what is in their parents' genes. If the species does not possess the genes for feathers, the progeny will not have feathers. If the species does not have the genes for gills, the progeny will not have gills. Yet Darwin's theory requires that species gain traits from environmental effects and some other source of genetic novelty such as mutations in order to change into something else. **But to this day it has never been shown through experimentation or observed of one species changing into another.**

**Mendel's experiments are in keeping with the Bible which states that every creature will produce after its own kind (Genesis 1:24-25)**

Charles Darwin based his ideas on the fallacy that environmentally-caused variations are passed on. He thus explained the origin of the giraffe's long neck:

*Those individuals, who had some one part or several parts of their bodies rather more elongated than usual, would generally have survived. These will have intercrossed and left offspring, either inheriting the same bodily peculiarities, or with a tendency to vary again in the same manner; whilst the individuals, less favored in the same respects will have been the most liable to perish.... By this process long-continued, which exactly corresponds with what I have called unconscious selection by man, combined no doubt in a most important manner with the **inherited effects of the increased use of parts**, it seems to me almost certain that an ordinary hoofed quadruped might be converted into a giraffe.*





Giraffes are an excellent example of an animal possessing **specific design features**. For example, in order to get blood all the way up its long neck to its head, the giraffe has one of the most powerful hearts in the animal kingdom, with double the normal blood pressure. But what happens when the animal lowers its head to drink? With its powerful heart not having to pump against gravity but rather having gravity on its side now, the rush of blood to the giraffe's brain would render it unconscious. Fortunately, the giraffe has at least **three design features** that make drinking quite easy. **One** is that they splay their front legs, thereby lowering their heart so that the difference between heart and head is not as great.



**Second**, giraffes have a series of one-way check valves in their neck, which prevent a rush of blood when the head is lowered. And the **third** design feature of giraffes is the ‘wonder net’; a spongy tissue filled with numerous small blood vessels located near the base of the brain. The arterial blood first flows through this net of vessels before it reaches the brain. So when the giraffe finishes its drink, it stands up, the check valves open, the effects of the wonder net and the various counter pressure mechanisms relax and all is well.

**So a giraffe is simply not a horse with a long neck, but a well designed creature.**

# Mutations

Darwin's theory (story) requires changes in each life form to come about through mutations, that is mistakes, when DNA is being replicated.

An example would be taking the Complete Works of Shakespeare and changing a few words or letters at random. After doing this repeatedly for some time you will change it into say, the Encyclopaedia Britannica; all 24 volumes of it.

Amazingly, there exists mechanisms within the cell to repair mutations but some do get through. Most mutations have no effect, some have a negative effect and very few have a positive effect on the species, for example the loss of wings on beetles through a genetic mutation, living on a wind-swept island which prevents them from being blown into the sea.

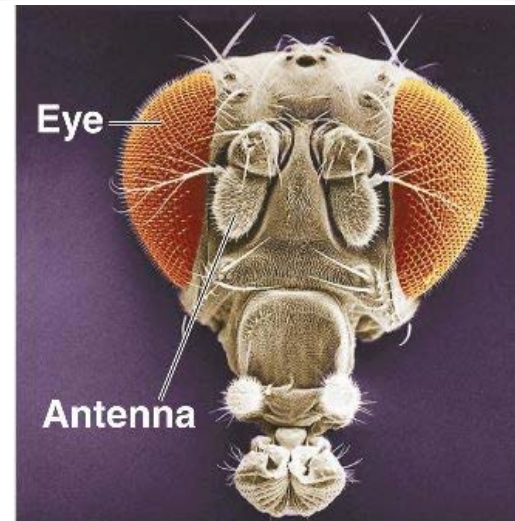
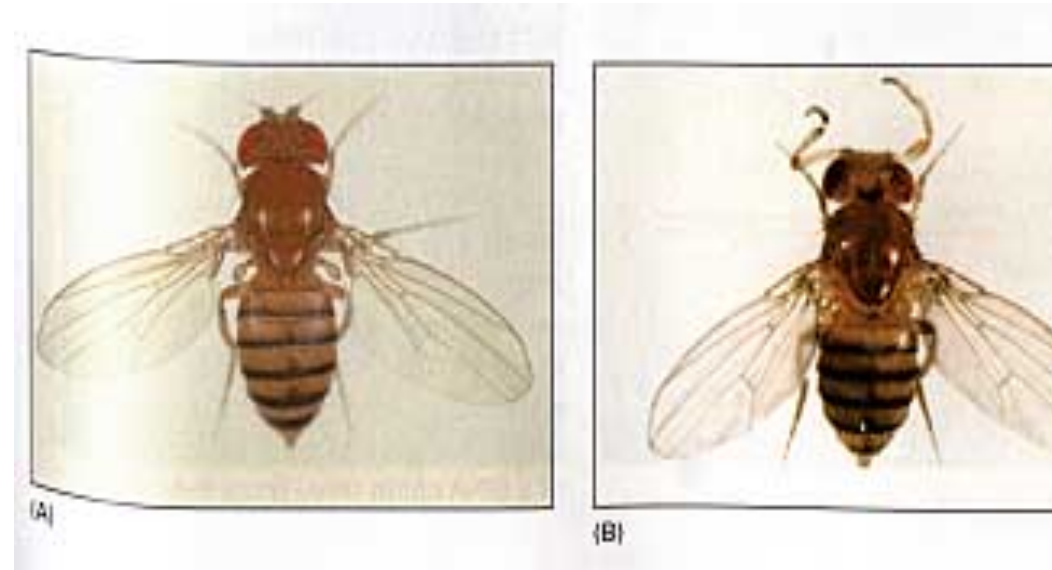
**Mutations always result in a loss of information**

The longer the human race proceeds from Adam and Eve, the more mutations were acquire.

There are listed some **50,000 human genetic disorders** in the *American Journal of Human Genetics*. These include; Sickle Anaemia (distorted red blood cells), Down's Syndrome (the duplication of a chromosome), Type 1 Hemochromatosis (a disruption of the iron regulating system), Factor V Leiden (reduction in the body's ability to dissolve blood clots) and Cystic Fibrosis ( the failure of the system to shuttle chloride ions in and out of lung cells.

Mutations increase as we grow older. Consequently, woman are encouraged to have their children early rather than later in life.

In an attempt to induce mutations and show evolution is real science, approximately 3,000 mutations have been identified in fruit flies (*Drosophila melanogaster*), all of these mutations are harmful or neutral, and none of them has produced a better or more successful fruit fly as required by Darwinian evolution. Evolutionists are unable to point to one case where a mutation has added a new structure or even a new biochemical pathway. Yet the whole theory hangs on this very point.



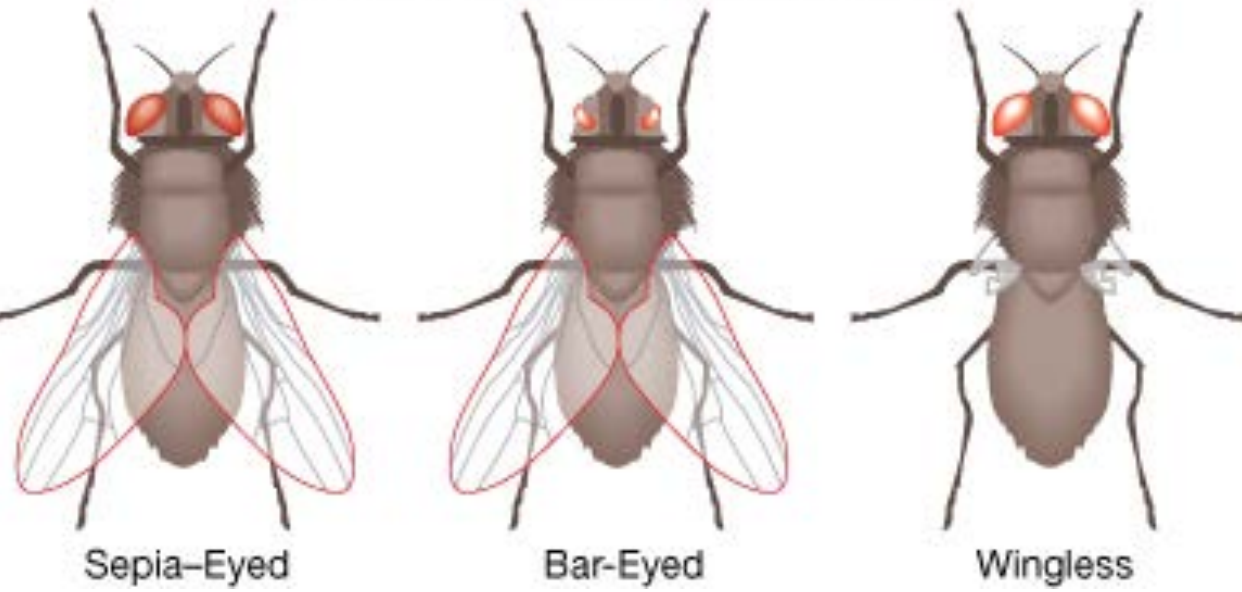
Wild type



Mutant



## Genetic Mutations of the Fruit Fly



Transitional Forms; a necessary part of  
evolution

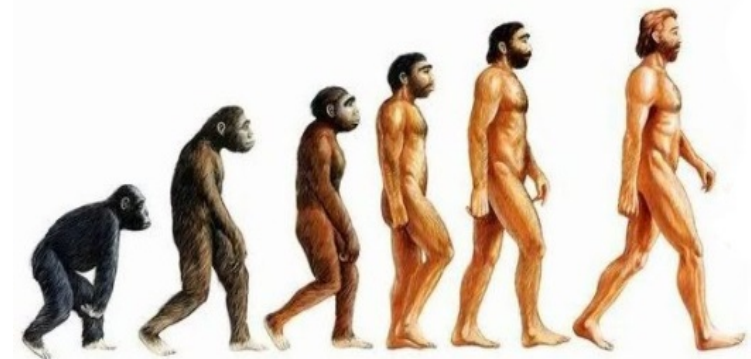
Atheist Dr Richard Dawkins made the following quote in his book; *The Greatest Show on Earth: The Evidence for Evolution*, 2009, page 161:

*Fortunately, the transitional stages of our exodus, as fish emerged on to the land, are beautifully documented in fossil record.*

Let us consider the fossil evidence more closely and we will see that Dawkins' statement is utterly false.

Bernard Wood, Professor of Human Origins at George Washington University, and an evolutionist, wrote the following:

*There is a popular image of human evolution that you'll find all over the place, from the backs of cereal packets to advertisements for expensive scientific equipment. On the left of the picture there's an ape—stocky, jutting jaw, hunched in the knuckle-walking position. On the right, a man—graceful, high forehead, striding purposefully into the future. Between the two is a succession of figures that become ever more like humans, as the shoulders start to pull back, the torso slims down, the arms retract, the legs extend, the cranium expands and the chin recedes. Our progress from ape to human looks so smooth, so tidy. It's such a beguiling image that even the experts are loath to let it go. **But it is an illusion.***

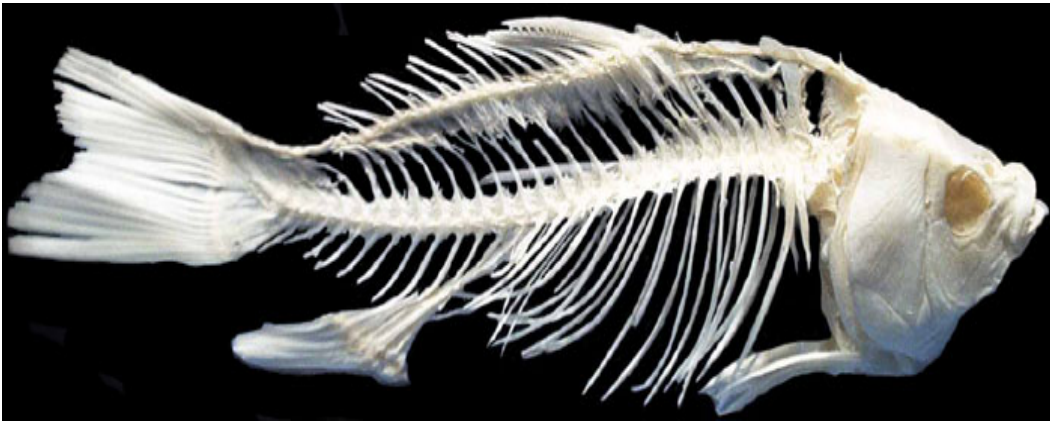


Dr. Lyall Watson, anthropologist and evolutionist, made the following statement reported in *Science Digest*:

*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 evolutionary story says that fish crawled out of the water turned into reptiles which later turned into birds. This would involve huge anatomical and physiological changes. Let's look at just two.

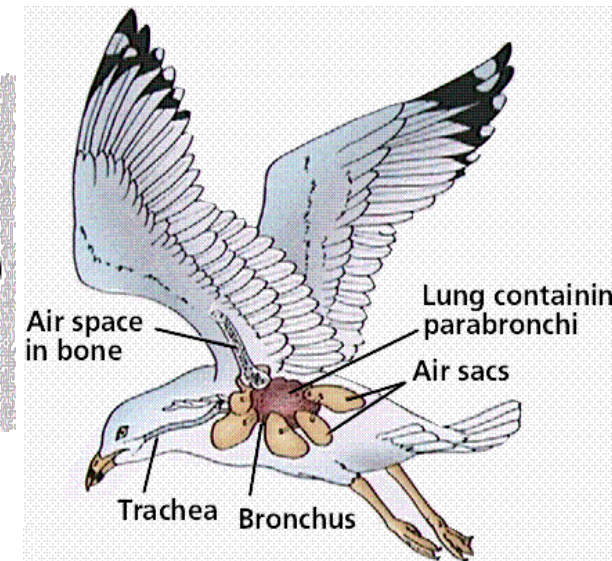
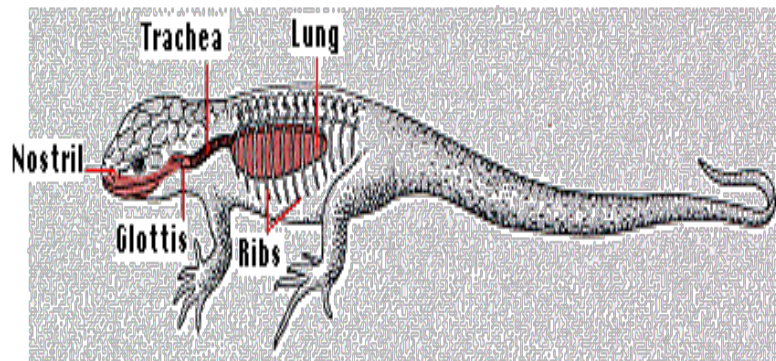
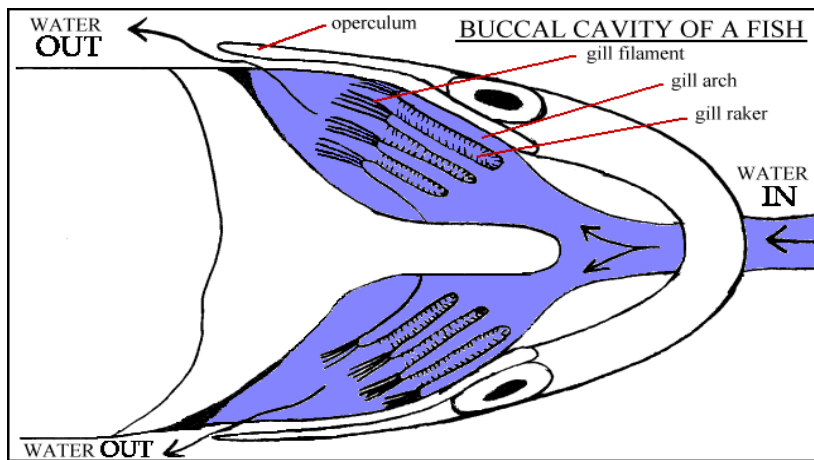
### Fins to legs to wings



As **fish** swim or remain stationary in a stream, water enters through their mouth, flows over their gills and then out.

**Reptiles** have lungs which operate like bellows, whereby air is drawn into sacs called alveoli which are flushed with blood.

**Birds** have a totally different mechanism—a complicated system of air sacs, which even involve their hollow bones.



Dr Colin Patterson, head of the British Museum, makes the following point in response to a question regarding the lack of transitional species in his book, *Evolution*:

*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 Palaeontologist 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, page 89).



Dr David Raup, curator of geology at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, and past president of the Paleontological Society, observed that present day geologists do not actually find the gradual unfolding of life in the geological record. **Instead they find species appearing in the geological sequences very suddenly, showing little or no change during their existence in the geological record, and then they are no longer found.**

Dr John Aston, *Evolution Impossible*, Master Books, 2013, page 88.

The renowned evolutionist Stephen Jay Gould wrote:

*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.*

S. J. Gould, *Evolution Now: A Century After Darwin*, ed. John Maynard Smith, Macmillan, 1982, page 140.

Gould even said in another place:

*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 ... in any local area, a species does not arise gradually by the gradual transformation of its ancestors; it appears all at once and 'fully formed.'*

S. J. Gould, Evolution's Erratic Pace, *Natural History*, **86** (5):14, May 1977.

Forty years of research led Professor N Heribert Hilsson of Lund University, Sweden, to write:

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

Cited by Scott M. Huse, *The Collapse of Evolution*, Baker Books, 1983, page 58.

When Darwin put forward his theory, he expected that paleontologists would find millions of intermediate species. In fact, he wrote:

*Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic chain; and this, perhaps, is the most obvious and gravest objection which can be urged against my theory. The explanation lies, I believe, in the extreme imperfection of the geological record.*

Darwin, C. (1859) *The Origin of Species* (Reprint of the first edition) Avenel Books, Crown Publishers, New York, 1979, page 292.

# Living Fossils

Since evolutionists are hard-pressed to come up with even one genuine transitional species, does the fossil record show any changes between species? The answer appears to be no, for there is an abundance of 'living fossils' that survive today and they are exactly the same as they have always been. They are a living testimony that contradict the evolutionists' claim that living creatures were changing into other species. Of course, there are changes within species.

In 1938, Marjorie Courtenay-Latimer was curator of a small museum situated in a port town near Cape Town, South Africa. A local seaman, Captain Hendrick Goosen of the trawler *Nerine*, would allow her to peruse his catch to see if there was anything of interest for the museum. On December 23, 1938, she noticed a fish, which she later described as: *the most beautiful fish I had ever seen, five feet long, and a pale mauve blue with iridescent silver markings*. She had no idea what it was and contacted her friend, Professor J L B Smith at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, some 80km (50 miles) away, with a description of the fish. He identified the fish from fossils as being a coelacanth (pronounced see-la-canth). The fish was described as; *the most important zoological find of the century. A living dinosaur ... would be no more amazing than this incredible discovery*.



A Coelacanth fossil



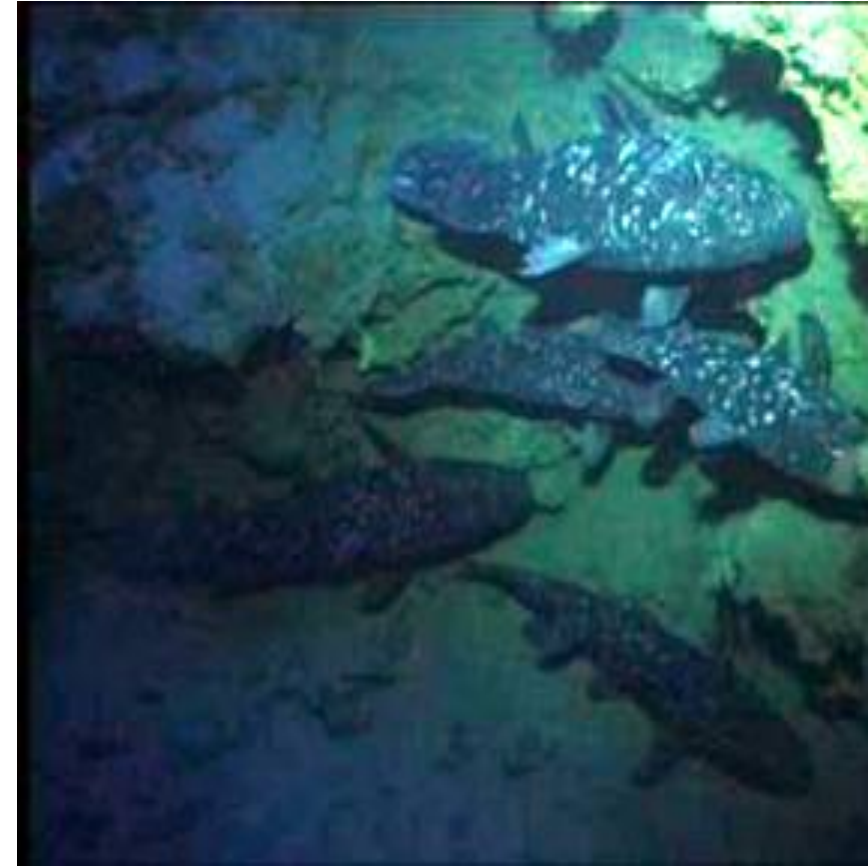
Miss Courtenay-Latimer with her find



Another coelacanth was not found until 1952. They have subsequently been shown to be living in plentiful numbers in the waters around South Africa and Indonesia.

The Australian Museum Fish Site makes the following statement:

*Coelacanths are known from the fossil record dating back over 360 million years, with a peak in abundance about 240 million years ago. Before 1938 they were believed to have become extinct approximately 80 million years ago, when they disappeared from the fossil record.*



In August 1994, David Noble, New South Wales' Parks and Wild Life Project Officer, noticed while bushwalking, a group of tall trees unlike anything he had seen previously. After several months of investigation, it was found that they were a completely new genus and that they are related to a group of pines only known in the fossil record. They were called Wollemi Pines, since they were found in the Wollemi National Park.

The ABC science show *Catalyst* asked the question: *How has it managed to survive through 200 million years of shifting continents and changing climates? How indeed?*



We do not see any credible transitional forms, yet if evolution were true, we would expect there to be hundreds of such life forms. The fossil record does show, however, that the whole range of animal phyla and all of the major plant divisions which are living today were also alive at the time of the dinosaurs. This was affirmed by a thirty-year study by Dr Carl Werner who, with his wife, visited **sixty museums** and **numerous fossil digs** throughout the world documenting the evidence and recording interviews with the scientists involved. His report is the subject of his book: *Living Fossils Evolution: The Grand Experiment, Volume 2*, New Leaf Press, 2008. After such a thorough study, he concluded that:

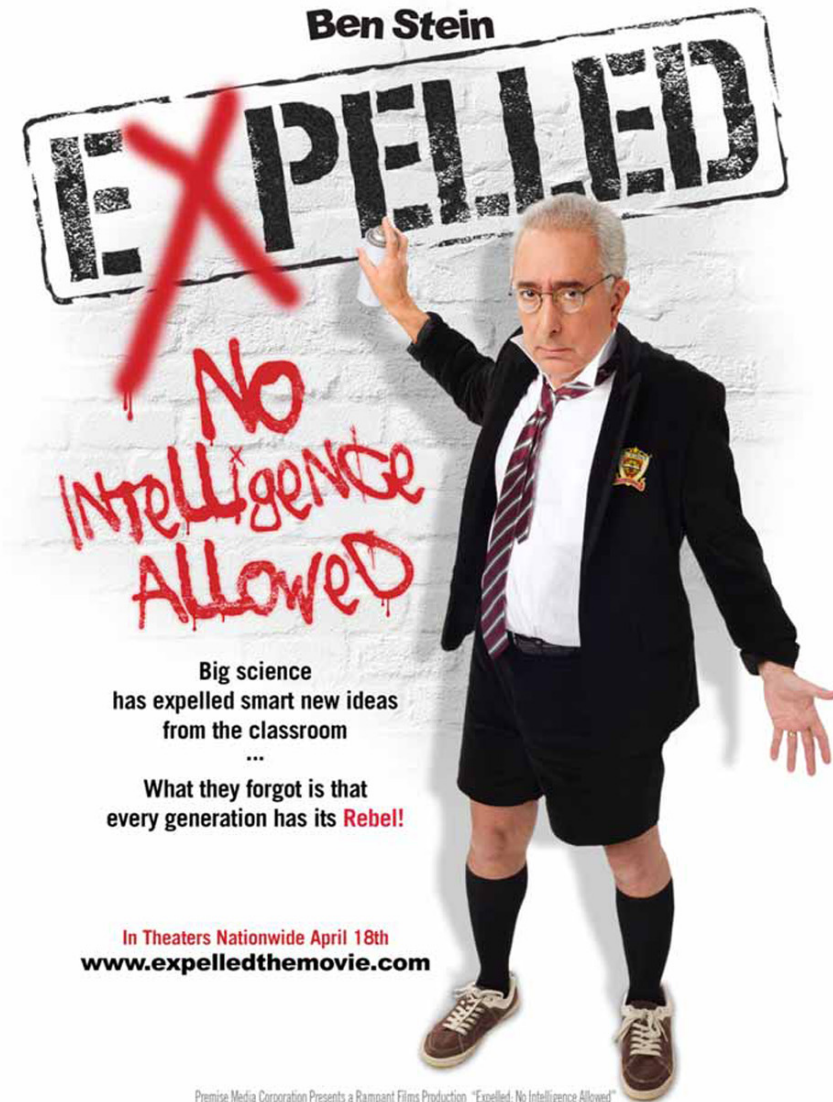
***The fossil evidence does not support changes of one species into another.***

All of these  
life forms  
were  
present  
with  
dinosaurs

C. Werner, *Living  
Fossils Evolution:  
the Grand  
experiment*, Volume  
2, New Leaf Press,  
2008.



Evolution is a religion which people believe by faith and if you do dare to disagree, and say you believe in creation and you are employed by a University, you are likely to lose your job.



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# Summary

We are told constantly by David Attenborough, through magazines, science museums, nature documentaries, children's books and of course in Universities, that evolution is fact. We came from some pond scum that over millions of years converted itself into you and me.

There is no need to invent a god to explain our existence, science has done it for us.

If you do not believe this, then you are not scientifically astute.

**Natural Selection** is real, but it only selects from what is present already. It never adds more genetic information which is required to convert a single cell species into humans.

Darwin **proposed** that changes come about through the creature's interaction with the environment, whereas Mendel **showed through experimentation** that if a particular feature is not in the parent's genes, then it will not be expressed in their progeny. Mendel's work confirmed the Bible which states six times in Genesis chapter 1, that each creature reproduced after its own kind.

**Mutations**, which evolutionists claim is the driving force behind evolution, are predominately neutral or regressive. The few advantageous mutations do not add more genetic information.



**Transitional Forms**, do not exist, there are a few hotly disputed ones like Archaeopteryx but there should be millions of them in the archaeological record.

**In conclusion**, evolution fails every test; it simply is not science. If you are a Bible-believing Christian, science is on your side.