

# The Darwinian Emperor is Naked

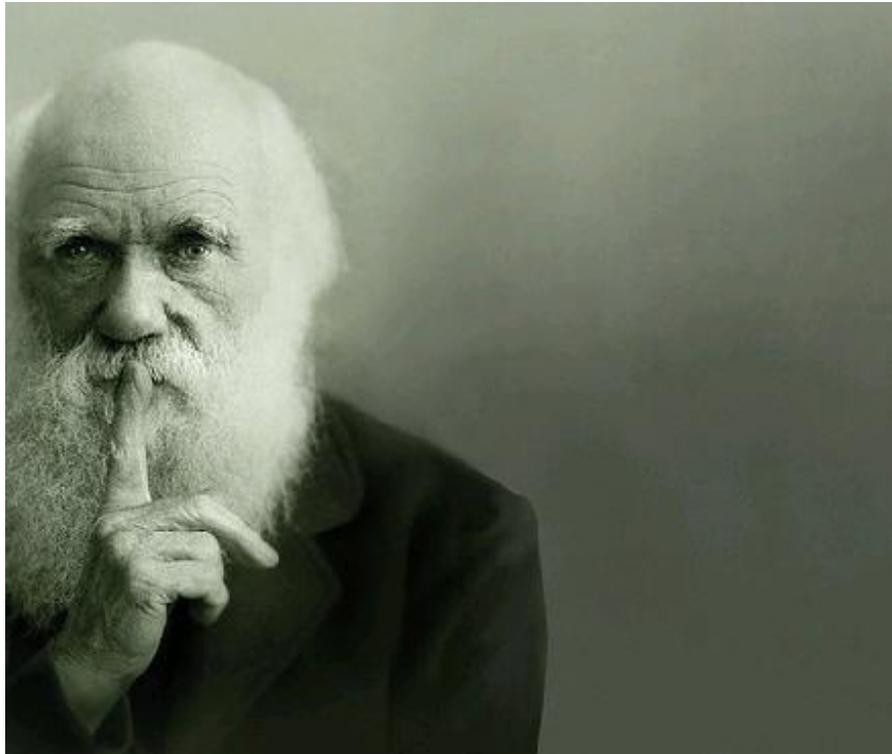
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## Darwinism in Distress

### Introduction

Most people are familiar with Hans Christian Andersen's classic children's story *The Emperor's New Clothes*, which is a tale about authorities and their beliefs – how the public can be coerced into believing what the authorities wish them to believe, what happens when the beliefs are shown to be false, and how even the most intelligent people often remain in denial and persist in holding on to untruths even after they are exposed. It seems that the more intelligent and credentialed a person is, the harder it is to admit that he or she could be wrong.

This story could very well have been written with Darwinism in mind because the latter is a perfect example of this phenomenon in action. Darwinism is a scientific theory which was seriously questioned from the time it was first proposed in 1859, and despite its seeming hegemony, it is now slowly being discarded as both doubtful and unscientific. Here is a summary of how an increasing number of scientists currently view it:

It is now approximately half a century since the neo-Darwinian synthesis was formulated. A great deal of research has been carried on within the paradigm it defines. Yet the successes of the theory are limited to the minutiae of evolution, such as the adaptive change in the coloration of moths, while it has remarkably little to say on the questions which interest most, such as how there came to be moths in the first place ([Ho & Sanders, 1979](#)).

Nevertheless, like the emperor in Hans Christian Andersen's story, secular authorities in science, academia, and government continue to promote Darwinism, and to attack those who have pointed out its many fallacies and failings. They have done so very successfully, so questioning this theory may seem like committing scientific heresy – as we shall see later, many scientists are obligated to give at least lip-service to Darwinism in order to retain their positions and careers. However, many other scientists and critics have expressed serious doubts, but if the authorities say it's true, then it must be so; or is it? If the authorities say that Darwinism is a fact, then surely someone, somewhere, must have fully verified it; or have they?

One of the main reasons for the acceptance of Darwinism is that it is often conflated with and thought to be the same thing as evolution. Since evolution is a well-established biological concept universally accepted as scientific fact, the public has been trained to think that opponents of Darwinism are religious Luddites who ignore facts in order to blindly hold onto their faith.

It is therefore important to understand that the words “evolution” and “Darwinism” have very different meanings. The word “evolution” denotes changes and mutations in populations of organisms, so that, for example, moths of the same species in different environments may have different colorations. Any change in an organism that makes the organism more viable will be reflected in its offspring, and therefore in the organism's gene pool. Such small, incremental changes are often referred to as “micro-evolution,” and are brought about by environmental changes, mutation, time, chance, and survival-of-the-fittest. Darwin's discovery of evolution on the Galapagos Islands is an excellent example: he noticed that the finches on one island had larger and stronger beaks in order to crack the tougher nuts there. Those finches would have been the ones to pass their genetic payload on to their progeny, whereas those with weaker beaks would have starved to death and would thus be eliminated from the finch gene pool on that island. This is a clear example of micro-evolution at work.

Micro-evolution therefore includes the concept of “limited common descent,” which is the idea that particular groups of organisms may have descended from a common ancestor, such as the current varieties of dogs and horses. In contrast, Darwinism, which is also referred to as “macro-evolution,” is the belief that all higher life forms evolved from lower ones (i.e., “universal common descent”), strictly based on the factors mentioned above. It seeks to address the much larger question of how and why moths and all other organisms came to exist in the first place. Macro-evolution alleges that all life presumably came from simple single-celled organisms swimming in the ocean. This begs the question, “Where did the single-celled organisms come from?” Technically, the explanation of how life supposedly came into being from non-life is known as “abiogenesis” and is treated by Darwinists as a distinct topic. But as they typically allege that there was no designer or creative intelligence, they must also explain how life could possibly have come from non-life, so abiogenesis is therefore an essential aspect of macro-evolution and will be treated as such in this document.

Micro-evolution is an easily observable phenomenon. Like Newton's discovery of gravity by supposedly having an apple fall on his head, micro-evolution is an obvious characteristic of biological systems once you consider them. It makes eminent sense that changes in an environment would cause changes in the organisms that live in or migrate to that environment. But such is not the case with macro-evolution. The latter is illogical and non-intuitive – it doesn't make sense that something could spontaneously come from nothing. Nevertheless, Darwinists continually coningle micro and macro-evolution in their attempt to support Darwinism and attack Intelligent Design. A typical example:

An attack on evolution, the most thoroughly authenticated fact in the whole history of science, is an attack on science itself ([Futuyma, 1995](#)).

Living things are always in a micro-evolutionary flux, and it is possible that a population of one species of an organism could evolve sufficiently that they could be classified as another species. However, as we shall see later, there are severe limits on how far these changes can go, given only time, chance, mutation, and natural selection. Micro-evolution is therefore not an issue in debate – finches on one island may develop larger and stronger beaks than those on another island to be able to crack the nuts which they eat, but they are all still finches.

Incidentally, Darwin himself was in distress for most of his life. As he states in his autobiography, he was apparently quite sadistic as a child, and later developed severe physical and psychological problems:

In the latter part of my school life I became passionately fond of shooting, and I do not believe that anyone could have shown more zeal for the most holy cause than I did for shooting birds. How well I remember killing my first snipe, and my excitement was so great that I had much difficulty in reloading my gun from the trembling of my hands. This taste long continued, and I became a very good shot ([Barlow, 1958, p. 44](#)).

Darwin stated that his health problems began as early as 1825 when he was only sixteen years old and became incapacitating around age 28. He was an invalid from the age of 30. Dozens of scholarly articles and at least three books have been written on the question of Darwin's illness. The current conclusion is that Darwin suffered from several serious and incapacitating psychiatric disorders, including agoraphobia. It is characterized by fear of panic attacks (or actual panic attacks) when not in a psychologically safe environment, such as at home. Darwin, as is common among agoraphobiacs, also developed many additional phobias – being in crowds, being alone, or leaving home unless accompanied by his wife. Ralph Colp concluded that “much of Darwin's daily life was lived on a rack which consisted of fluctuating degrees of pain” that was sometimes so severe that Darwin called it “distressingly great” ([Colp, 1977, p. 97](#)). Darwin's many psychological or psychologically-influenced physical health symptoms included severe depression, insomnia, hysterical crying, dying sensations, shaking, fainting spells, muscle twitches, shortness of breath, trembling, nausea, vomiting, severe anxiety, depersonalization, and seeing visual hallucinations ([Barloon & Noyes, 1997, p. 139](#); [Bean, 1978, p. 573](#); [Colp, 1977, p. 97](#); [Picover, 1998, p. 290](#)). The physical symptoms included headaches, cardiac palpitations, ringing in ears (possibly tinnitus), painful flatulence, and gastric upsets – all of which commonly have a psychological origin ([Pasnau, 1990](#)).

Diagnosis of the cause of Darwin's mental and physical disorders include parasitic disease (Chaga's disease – caused by an insect common in South America), arsenic poisoning, and possibly even an inner ear disorder ([Pasnau, 1990](#); [Picover, 1998, p. 290](#)). However, all of these causes have largely

been refuted. Colp noted that “behind these symptoms there was always a core of anxiety and depression” ([Colp, 1977, p. 97](#)). Some speculate that Darwin’s mental problems were partially due to his nagging, gnawing fear that he had “devoted his life to a fantasy,” and a “dangerous one” at that ([Desmond & Moore, 1991, p. 477](#)). This fear was that his theory was false and there was, in fact, a divine Creator. Others, including Darwin’s own wife, argued that his mental problem stemmed from guilt over his life’s goal to refute the argument for God from design ([Bean, 1978, p. 578](#); [Pasnau, 1990, p. 126](#)). Most of the psychoanalytic studies have argued that his problems were a result of his repressed anger toward his tyrannical father and “the slaying of his heavenly father” by his theory ([Pasnau, 1990, p. 122](#)).

In addition to all of his health problems, Darwin was concerned about the tenuousness of his own theory, and provided a criterion which, if true, would demonstrate that it was a sham:

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, 1859, p. 154](#)).

In this document, we will consider only science and logic in evaluating Darwin’s theory of macro-evolution; religious or theological objections will not be raised. Furthermore, the goal is not to disprove Darwinism or prove Intelligent Design, as proofs one way or the other are not possible. Nevertheless, the scientific and logical evidence against Darwinism is overwhelming, and readers will hopefully consider the evidence with an open mind. Following are Darwinian problems that will be explored:

- [Irreducible Complexity](#)
- [Spontaneous Generation and the Origin of Life](#)
- [Mutations](#)
- [The Fossil Record](#)
- [Human Fossils](#)
- [The Age of the Earth](#)
- [The 2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Thermodynamics](#)
- [The Tenuousness and Balance of Life](#)
- [Love, Purpose, and Destiny](#)

[We shall also consider the supports for, and the arguments advanced in favor of Darwinism:](#)

- [Darwin’s Arguments from \*On the Origin of Species\*](#)
- [Design Defects and Rudimentary Organs](#)
- [Competition and Cruelty](#)
- [Homologies](#)
- [Philosophical Objections to Intelligent Design](#)
- [Complexity Theory](#)
- [Young Earth Creationism](#)
- [Post-modernism and Head-In-The-Sand Arguments](#)
- [The Scientific Necessity of Darwinism and the Nature of Scientific Study](#)
- [The Theological Necessity of Darwinism](#)

## Problem #1 – Irreducible Complexity

In earlier times organisms were thought to be simple blobs of organic matter. For example, the eminent biologist, naturalist, professor, and physician Ernst Haeckel, who was a contemporary of Darwin, called the cell a “simple little lump of albuminous combination of carbon.” But as biochemists have gradually unraveled the actual mechanisms employed by cells to perform all of their functions (nutrition, waste elimination, defense, repair, reproduction, movement, etc.), an astonishing and mind-boggling complexity has been revealed, and the above quote demonstrates how spectacularly and incredibly wrong scientists can be. As one writer on scientific subjects once observed: “Scientists are rarely in doubt, but often wrong.”

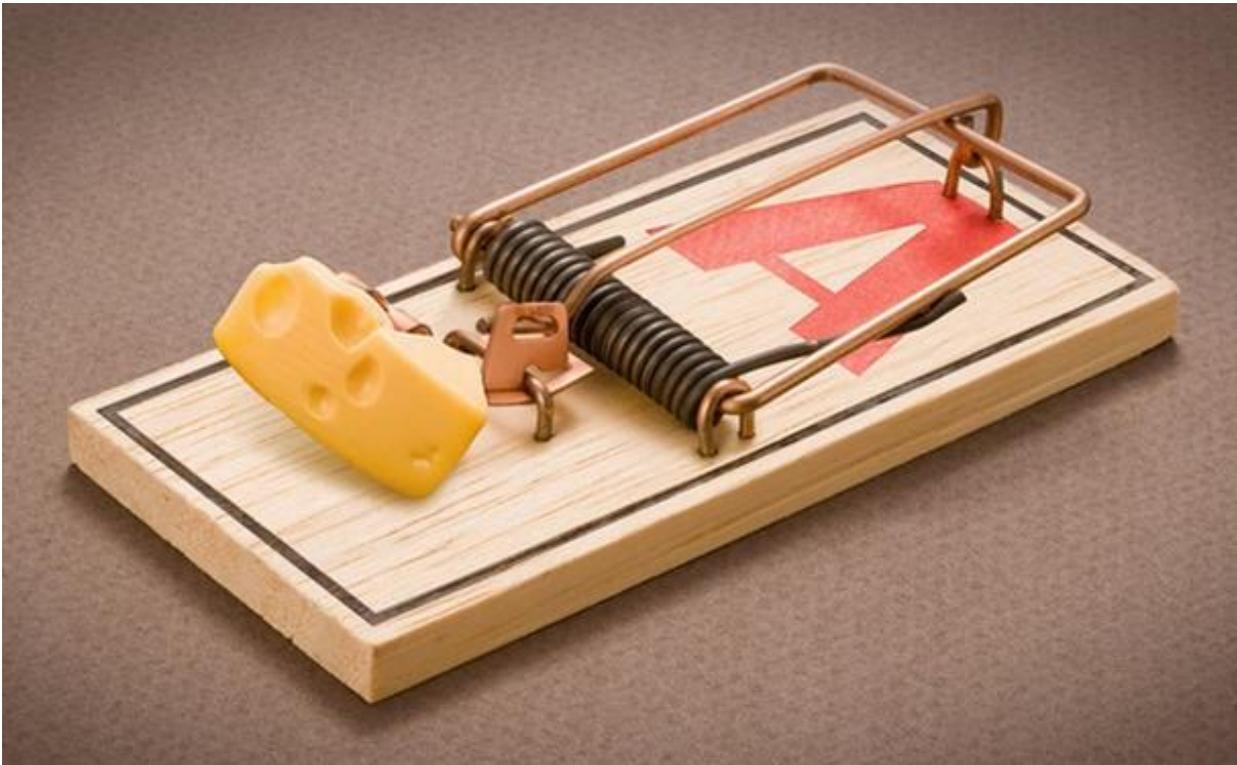
At the cellular level there are many intricate pieces of “machinery” that all need to be operational before the cell can survive, and even before it can exist in the first place. In many cases this complex machinery involves many “parts” and “sub-assemblies,” all of which are necessary for the cell to function; so how could these mechanisms which need to properly connect and operate with each other have come about purely by time and chance? On your garage floor, you may find a few bolts lying around and pieces of a carburetor, but not only must the carburetor work, you also must have valves, pistons, cam shafts, and so on, and each of these sub-assemblies must be properly attached to each other and tuned in order to make an engine that will actually run.

My own undergraduate degree was in biology, and I recall pondering this issue many years ago in my collegiate biology classes. The answer was “on the tip of my mind”, but it remained for Michael J. Behe to comprehensively state it in his book *Darwin’s Black Box – The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution* and to demonstrate the nonsensicality of Darwinism:

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 by slight, successive modifications to a precursor system, because any precursor that is missing a part is by definition nonfunctional.

However, even if a system is irreducibly complex, one cannot definitely rule out the possibility of an indirect, circuitous route. But as the complexity of an interacting system increases, the likelihood of such an indirect route drops precipitously. And as the number of unexplained irreducibly complex biological systems increases, our confidence that Darwin’s criteria for failure has been met skyrockets to the maximum that science allows ([Behe, 2006, pp. 39-40](#)).

Behe begins by considering a simple machine – a mouse trap – and points out that it consists of several subsystems, all of which must be assembled and functional before the trap will work (wooden base plate, bait holder, spring, hammer arm, and holding bar).



Even though a mouse trap seems to be very simple, it actually involves a fair amount of thought and engineering:

- The spring must have enough tension in it to kill the mouse, but not so much that it pulls off the base plate.
- The other elements must be securely attached to the base plate, which in turn must be substantial enough to hold them in place.
- The trip arm must be of sufficient gauge not to bend or break under the tension of the spring, but loose enough so that it will let go when the mouse takes the bait.

Cellular mechanisms are millions upon millions of times more complex than a mouse trap, and likewise have many interacting parts and sub-assemblies. Therefore, they are also irreducibly complex. Some have noted that even if an entire mousetrap is irreducibly complex, it still could provide limited functionality even if only partially assembled. But the key difference between a mousetrap and a cell is that the latter requires many complicated parts necessary not only for existence, but also for the functions that all cells perform: energy production and consumption, repair, defense from attacking organisms, and reproduction. If a cell cannot both survive and reproduce then it could never have existed in the first place and could not have served as a basis for macro-evolution.

In the above-mentioned book, Behe discusses four examples of the many that could be cited: the cilia (a hair-like structure that beats and allows a cell to move or to move the air); the clotting ability of blood; the internal structure and transport capabilities of cells; and the cell's disease fighting capabilities. It is beyond the scope of this paper to go into a lot of biochemical detail (read the book), but here is one example from Behe:

Just like a house has a kitchen, laundry room, bedroom, and bathroom, a cell has specialized areas partitioned off for discrete tasks. These areas include the nucleus (where the DNA resides), the mitochondria (which produce the cell's energy), the endoplasmic reticulum (which processes protein), the Golgi apparatus (a way station for proteins being transported elsewhere), the lysosome (the cell's garbage disposal unit), secretory vesicles (cargo storage areas), and the peroxisome (which helps metabolize fats). Each compartment is sealed off from the rest of the cell by its own membrane... Counting membranes and interior spaces there are more than twenty different sections in a cell.

The cell is a dynamic system; it continually manufactures new structures and gets rid of old material. Since the compartments of a cell are closed off, each area faces the problem of obtaining new materials... Although some compartments make some materials for themselves, the great majority of proteins are centrally made and shipped to other compartments. The shipping of manufactured proteins between compartments is a fascinating and intricate process.

Let's consider how one of the many proteins in the cell are made, in this case a protein that is used in cell's garbage disposal unit – the lysosome. [Proteins are the building blocks of the cell; there are approximately two million different ones in the human body, and it is thought that there are more than ten million in all of nature. Proteins consist of amino acid molecules that are stitched together into long, tinker-toy-like chains of between 100 and 35,000 elements.]

We'll call this protein "garbagease." The first step is to make a copy of the section of the DNA that codes for garbagease. This copy, called messenger RNA or just mRNA, is made in the nucleus, and then floats over to a nuclear pore. Proteins in the pore recognize a signal on the mRNA, the pore opens, and the mRNA floats out into the cytoplasm. In the cytoplasm the cell's "master machines" – ribosomes – begin making garbagease using the information in the mRNA, assembling amino acids into a long chain. The first part of the growing protein chain contains a signal sequence. As soon as the signal sequence forms, a signal recognition particle (SRP) grabs onto the signal and causes the ribosome to pause. The SRP and associated molecules then float over to an SRP receptor in the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and sticks there. This simultaneously causes the ribosome to resume synthesis and a protein channel to open in the membrane. As the protein passes through the channel into the ER, an enzyme clips off the signal sequence. Once in the ER, garbagease has a large, complex carbohydrate placed on it. Coatomer proteins cause a drop of the ER containing the garbagease and other proteins to pinch off, cross over to the Golgi apparatus, and fuse with it... Within the Golgi an enzyme recognizes the garbagease protein and it undergoes several transforms as it moves through various stages. In the final compartment of the Golgi, clathrin proteins gather together in a patch to create a vesicle. Within the clathrin vesicle is a receptor protein that binds to the garbagease and pulls it in before the vesicle buds off and leaves the Golgi. On the outside of the vesicle is a v-SNARE protein configured for garbagease that matches a t-SNARE on the lysosome. Once docked, other proteins fuse the vesicle to the lysosome, and the garbagease has now arrived and can be put to use... Every second of every day this process happens uncounted billions of times in your body... and because the cellular transport system requires at a minimum three separate components to function, it is irreducibly complex ([Behe, 2006, pp. 102, 107-108](#)).

Note a few of the many questions that the above description does not cover, which require even more complex cellular machinery and communication systems:

- How does the lysosome know that it needs more garbagease?
- How does it signal the nucleus that more of the specific protein garbagease is needed and start the DNA to mRNA replication process?
- How does the cell nucleus quickly unravel its tightly packed DNA and find the correct spot in its “library” for the pattern of the garbagease protein?
- How does the lysosome dispose of the old garbagease and correctly position the newly delivered stuff?
- How does the cell keep a supply of amino acids, the building blocks of proteins, always available for the ribosomes to use in constructing new proteins?

The irreducible complexity of cellular systems is so great that the notion of these mechanisms coming into being through small gradual steps is totally absurd.

The problem for [macro-] evolution caused by the enormous complexity of life is quite well recognized, and none of the proposals to overcome it are even remotely satisfactory ([Spetner, 1997](#)).

Dr. Behe also did a comprehensive search of all of the articles on Darwinism published in major scientific journals, as well as textbooks on the subject since 1984. Although thousands of pieces have been written and published, **he did not find even a single article that seriously examined and/or proposed how the biochemical machinery of a cell could have evolved in gradual increments.**

The search can be extended but the results are the same. There has never been a meeting, or a book, or a paper on details of the evolution of complex biological systems ([Behe, 2006, p. 179](#)).

Articles and books on macro-evolution speak of it as simply being an inevitable characteristic of living organisms, ***but no one in the 100+ years since Darwin’s time has ever been able to explain how it actually could have happened in detail, at the biochemical level.***

There is something seriously wrong with this picture. Imagine that you are an engineering student seeking to learn how to build a bridge. Upon opening your textbook you read, “Bridges have appeared in many places because of the evolutionary advantages to humans gained by having bridges over rivers and canyons.” But when you look for details such as “How do I actually go about building a bridge?” the textbook has nothing to say. The fact that no one has been able to propose an evolutionary explanation for how a cell could have actually come into being is not surprising given the incredible and irreducible complexity of the cell’s machinery, but nevertheless it is a damning indictment of Darwinism.

## Problem #2 – Spontaneous Generation and the Origin of Life

In 1952 a young graduate student at the University of Chicago named Stanley Miller carried out what became one of the most famous evolutionary experiments of all time. He created a laboratory environment of flasks containing water vapor, methane, ammonia, and hydrogen, all of which were presumably present at the time that the earth was being formed. He then subjected these components to “lightning” in the form of sparking electrodes. After a week Miller saw that a tar had built up on the side of flask, and when he analyzed the tar, he found traces of amino acids, the building blocks for proteins.



Darwinists immediately trumpeted these findings to indicate that abiogenesis is possible – that life can supposedly be created from non-life. What they didn't say was that the presence of oxygen and heat will break down amino acids, so the lab environment used for this experiment was far from matching conditions of the early earth. They also failed to say that there are hundreds of different amino acid varieties but only twenty of them are used in protein construction, and that the amino acid molecules are generated in two forms or “isomers” which are mirror images of each other (left and right-hand versions), but only the left-hand isomer is used in living organisms. In the case of sugars, only the right-hand version is used.

Nevertheless, a number of researchers subsequently spent their careers in an attempt to flesh out Miller's experiment and take it to the next level. They had some initial successes, such as discovering that almost all of the twenty amino acids used in protein construction could be “spontaneously generated.” But they ran into what were eventually acknowledged as insurmountable obstacles, such as the fact that in addition to heat and oxygen breaking the amino acids down, they do not simultaneously link themselves into protein chains, because the presence of water inhibits the linking process. In other words, an insoluble catch-22 was encountered – a cellular environment is required

before the cell can exist. Reflecting on the decades of struggle, Klaus Dose, an origin-of-life researcher, made this bitter and pessimistic statement:

More than 30 years of experimentation on the origin of life in the fields of chemical and molecular evolution have led to a better perception of the immensity of the problem of the origin of life on Earth, rather than to its solution. At present all discussions on principal theories and experiments in the field either end in stalemate or in a confession of ignorance ([Dose, 1988](#)).

Thus, there is a huge and seemingly uncrossable chasm between protein precursors and a functioning cell, and researchers have spent many fruitless years trying to figure out how even one protein chain could be spontaneously generated, let alone the complex cellular mechanisms described above. Stanley Miller's experiment therefore succeeded in demonstrating micro-evolution, but decades of subsequent research have failed to show any evidence for macro-evolution.

Even if they existed, the many parts needed for life could not sit idle waiting for the other parts to evolve, because the existing ones would quickly deteriorate... For this reason, only an instantaneous creation of all of the necessary parts as a functioning unit can produce life ([Irion, 1998](#)).

Essentially, this effort demonstrated that if you throw scrabble letters into a tornado, you may find that a few stray words were accidentally formed, but that is an exceedingly far cry from having a book such as Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* created by accident.

It is at this point that probabilities are introduced. The odds against evolution are said to be a "trillion gazillion" to one, but somehow that one chance supposedly came up. Richard Dawkins in his book *The Blind Watchmaker* proposed an interesting explanation for how the impossible odds against macro-evolution could be improved. Using the analogy of a monkey pressing keys on a typewriter at random, how long would it take for the monkey to produce a sentence that actually made sense, such as Hamlet's statement, "Methinks it is like a weasel"? The odds of a monkey generating just this short and simple sentence are  $(1/27)^{28}$ , or 1 in 12,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. To improve the odds, Dawkins suggested that once a correct letter was generated, natural selection would fix it in place, and the monkey's task would therefore become much easier. But the silliness of this proposal becomes apparent once you consider that natural selection is completely blind and has no way of knowing whether a typed letter is correct or not. Moving this analogy to the biochemical world of protein synthesis, each protein used by cells (and thousands of different ones are needed) requires a very specific sequence of the correct isomer of amino acids. So how could an unintelligent process know if the sequence is correct while the protein is being generated? This is testimony either to how little a PhD in biology means, or how desperately and deceptively Darwinists grasp at any possible straw to prop up their sagging theory.

An even worse Darwinian dilemma is that even thirty billion years is not enough time to randomly generate even one protein chain such as is used in the simplest life forms:

Let us first establish a reasonable upper limit on the number of molecules that could ever have been formed anywhere in the universe during its entire history. Taking  $10^{80}$  as a generous estimate of the total number of atoms in the cosmos,  $10^{12}$  as a generous upper bound for the average number of interatomic interactions per second per atom, and  $10^{18}$  seconds (roughly 30 billion years) as an upper bound for the age of the universe, we get

*Problem #2 – Spontaneous Generation and the Origin of Life*

10<sup>110</sup> as a very generous upper limit on the total number of interatomic interactions which could ever have occurred during the long cosmic history that the Darwinist imagines. Now let us contemplate what is involved in demanding that a purely random process find a minimal set of about 1,000 protein molecules needed for the most primitive form of life.

To simplify the problem dramatically, suppose somehow we already found 999 of the 1,000 different proteins required and we need only need to search for that final magic sequence of amino acids which give us that last special protein. Let us restrict our consideration to the specific set of 20 amino acids found in living systems and ignore the many that are not. Let us also ignore the fact that only those with left-hand symmetry appear in life proteins. Let us further ignore the fact that [the formation of protein chains requires a non-aqueous environment]. Let us merely focus on the task of obtaining a suitable sequence of amino acids that yields the correct structure...

For a relatively short protein consisting of a chain of 200 amino acids, the number of random trials needed for a reasonable likelihood of hitting a useful sequence is then in the order of 20<sup>100</sup> (100 amino acid sites with 20 possible candidates at each site) or about 10<sup>130</sup> trials. This is a hundred billion times the upper bound for the total number of molecules ever to interact in the history of the cosmos!

No random process could ever hope to find even one protein structure, much less the 1,000 required for even the simplest form of life. In the face of such stunningly unfavorable odds how could any scientist with any sense of honesty appeal to chance interactions as the explanation for the complexity we observe in living systems?... Scientists have simply engaged in mass denial... Most have just put their hands over their ears and refused to listen ([Ashton, 2000, pp. 224-226 by John R. Baumgartner – PhD, Geophysics](#)).

## Problem #3 – Mutations

Mutations are genetic changes in populations of organisms, which are caused by a variety of environmental, or in some cases, intentional human factors. The Marvel comic book and movie series *X-Men* is based on the notion of human mutation, with mutants supposedly having super-human powers.



While this may make for interesting entertainment, it is purely fictional. Almost all actual mutations are negative, and result in the weakening of the organism, such as sickle-cell anemia in humans. The cases in which mutations have been beneficial are typically where the genetic changes are controlled

and directed (e.g., the development of hardier and more disease-resistant GMO crops) and would therefore be considered to be “genetic engineering” rather than “mutation.”

Sickle-cell anemia is an interesting case study in Darwinism, as it has been extensively investigated, and is one of main examples used to teach biology students about evolution. It is a genetic condition caused by a gene mutation. The altered gene is the one used as the template for creating the protein hemoglobin (the component of red blood cells used to transport oxygen throughout the body), and it results in a corrupted hemoglobin molecule.

The altered hemoglobin in turn causes red blood cells to be misshapen and ineffective in transporting oxygen, resulting in anemia – a lack of oxygen. Sickle-cell anemia mainly affects black people but is much more prevalent among blacks in the tropical regions of Africa than in other parts of the world. This is due to the prevalence of malaria in those same areas, a disease that attacks and destroys red blood cells, which also results in anemia. Malaria is caused by a microbial parasite and is spread by bites from the anopheles mosquito. The mosquito becomes infected with the malaria parasite by biting a person with the disease, ingesting tainted blood, and then passes the parasite on when it bites the next person, causing a perpetual cycle of infection.

Malaria is often fatal in children, but individuals with sickle-cell anemia are less affected because the malaria parasite cannot properly connect with the misshapen hemoglobin, and it is then more easily destroyed by the body’s defense systems. This is a clear example of evolution and survival of the fittest at work – individuals with the sickle-cell condition are more likely to survive and therefore pass the condition on to their progeny; thus, the prevalence of sickle-cell anemia among African blacks. However, this is another instance of micro- rather than macro-evolution; it is simply a change in the human organism in response to environmental conditions, and not the emergence of any new species.

Once the nature and behavior of the malaria parasite became known, scientists began to develop drugs to combat the disease. The drugs were initially successful, but they eventually became ineffective. Was that because the malaria parasite somehow grew smarter over time? No – rather it was because a few of the parasites had small genetic differences that rendered them immune to the drugs. The drugs were formulated to attach to a certain molecular configuration on the surface of the malaria cell, but some of them had a slightly different configuration to which the drug could not attach. With virtually all of the other malaria parasite cells being killed off, the different ones continued to survive and reproduce, conveying their genetic immunity to that drug to their offspring, in yet another example of micro-evolution in action.

But even though some anti-malaria drugs have quickly become ineffective, the sickle-cell condition continues to provide protection as it has done for thousands of years. Why? It is because the malaria parasite can become drug resistant with only one difference in its cell wall structure (there are upwards of a trillion malaria parasites in a diseased person, making the likelihood of a few of them having a difference relatively good). But for the malaria parasite to overcome resistance to the sickle-cell condition would require two to three simultaneous changes in specific places on the malaria organism to attach to the corrupted hemoglobin molecules. Despite the uncounted gazillions of malaria cells in the history of humanity, such an evolutionary change has apparently never happened. In other words, the malaria parasite has not been able to evolve its way over the sickle-cell barrier. Sickle-cell anemia and the malaria parasite thus demonstrate the severe limits of mutation: if the malaria parasite has been unable to simultaneously effect two or more genomic changes that would enable it to successfully survive in humans with sickle-cell condition, and it has had the

entirety of human history to do so, then how could mutation possibly account for the development of new and more sophisticated organisms? To cite a railroad example, if mutation is struggling to make a few switches in the track layout and even the changes it does make are mostly destructive, how could it possibly account for the construction of the railroad stations and the track itself?

Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, a Jesuit priest and a committed Darwinist, believed that macro-evolution was progressing toward a mystical goal – a maximum level of complexity and consciousness that he termed the “omega point.” He also attempted a strange comingling of Darwinism and Christianity which in his time was declared as heretical. But in contrast to de Chardin’s fantasies, the above conditions demonstrate the blindness of evolution. Darwinism is random and therefore there is no such thing as “evolutionary progress” or “upward movement.” Evolution knows nothing of goals or striving for them. All of these elements of the human spirit have been anthropomorphically attributed to Darwinism, but that is a fallacy – we are not automatically growing better due to evolutionary mechanisms, and given the fact the mutations are mostly negative, we may actually be getting worse. There is evidence that the ancient peoples and animals were stronger and more capable than those of today. In contrast to the hype about Darwinism being progressive and leading us “onward and upward,” the sickle-cell mutation is devolution – a genetic corruption that creates anemia, a bad condition, but which is kept in play because of the prevalence of the malaria parasite.

How often does random mutation produce a “beneficial” change like sickle-trait? By studying the DNA of many human populations, scientists have concluded that this particular mutation has arisen independently no more than a few times in the past ten thousand years, and possibly only once. Since there are so many more ways to break a machine than to improve it, that is the kind of task at which evolution excels. Like throwing a wad of chewing gum into a finely tuned machine, it’s relatively easy to clog a system – much easier than making the system in the first place ([Behe, 2007, pp. 26, 149, 138-149, 155](#)).

Limiting the investigation of mutations to the malaria parasite is perhaps insufficient when considering the implications for Darwinism. Viruses mutate at a much higher rate and should also be considered. The source of the AIDS disease is the HIV virus which has also been intensively studied, so let us consider that evidence as well:

Because of the difference in mutations rates for viruses, HIV has actually experienced about ten thousand times as many mutations as would a comparable number of malaria cells. The very many copies of HIV in the world would be expected to contain almost every kind of imaginable mutation. And what has all of that evolution of HIV wrought? Very little. Although new stories rightly emphasize the ability of HIV to quickly develop drug resistance, and although massive publicity makes HIV seem to be an evolutionary powerhouse, on a functional biochemical level the virus has been a complete stick-in-the-mud.

HIV has killed many people, fended off the human immune system, and become resistant to whatever drug humanity could throw at it. Yet through all that, there have been no significant basic biological changes to the virus at all. With a few apparent exceptions, HIV enters its target cells of the immune system by first binding tightly and specifically to one of the many kinds of proteins on their surface... A hundred billion mutant viruses later, HIV continues to do exactly the same thing, and to bind in the same way. If a mutant version of the virus developed the ability to enter other kinds of cells by binding to other kinds of proteins, it might replicate more effectively and thus out-compete its

siblings. That hasn't happened. Neither has much happened at a molecular level. No new gizmos or basic machinery. There have been no reports of new viral protein-protein interactions developing in an infected cell due to mutations in HIV proteins. No gene duplication has occurred leading to new functionality. None of the fancy tricks that routinely figure in Darwinian speculations has been used by HIV.

But what of its ability to quickly evolve drug resistance and evade the immune system? Doesn't that show that Darwinian evolution is very powerful? Isn't that a sophisticated maneuver? No. It turns out that HIV uses the same modest tricks that malaria uses to evade drugs – mostly simple point mutations to decrease the binding of the drug to its pathogen target. In other words, the biochemical structure of outer wall of the HIV virus can vary dramatically, making it very hard for drugs to “locate” and attach to the virus, but the internal payload is essentially the same.

The bottom line: despite huge population numbers and intense selective pressure, microbes as disparate as malaria and HIV yield similar minor evolutionary responses. Darwinists have loudly celebrated studies of finch beaks, showing modest changes in the shapes and sizes of beaks over time, as the finches' food supplies changed. But here we have genetic studies over thousands upon thousands of generations involving trillions upon trillions of organisms, and very little biochemical significance to show for it. The evidence strongly suggests that this is all that Darwinism can do.

Incidentally, the results with HIV also shed light on the topic of origin of life on earth. It has been speculated that life started out modestly, as viral-like strings of RNA, and then increased in complexity to yield cells. But the extremely modest changes in HIV throw cold water on that idea. In  $10^{20}$  copies HIV has developed nothing significantly new or complex. Extrapolating from this research, such ambitious Darwinian early-earth scenarios appear to be ruled out ([Behe, 2007, pp. 153-154](#)).

But how can the studies on malaria and HIV going back only fifty years or so give us any real data on Darwinian evolution, which presumably took millions of years?

Time is actually not the chief factor in evolution – population members are. In calculating how quickly a beneficial mutation might appear, evolutionary biologists multiply the mutation rate by the population size. Since for many kinds of organisms the mutation rate is pretty similar, and the waiting time for the appearance of helpful mutations depends mostly on the numbers of organisms. The bigger the population or the faster the reproduction cycle, the more quickly a particular mutation will show up. The number of malaria and HIV cells in just the past fifty years have probably greatly exceeded the number of mammals that have lived on the earth in the past several hundred million years. So the evolutionary behaviors of these pathogens in even such a short time as half a century gives us a clear indication of what can happen with larger organisms over enormous time spans. The fact that no new cellular protein-protein interactions were fashioned, that mutations were incoherent, that changes in only a few genes were able to help, and that those changes were only relatively (not absolutely) beneficial – all of that gives us strong reason to expect the same for larger organisms over longer time periods.

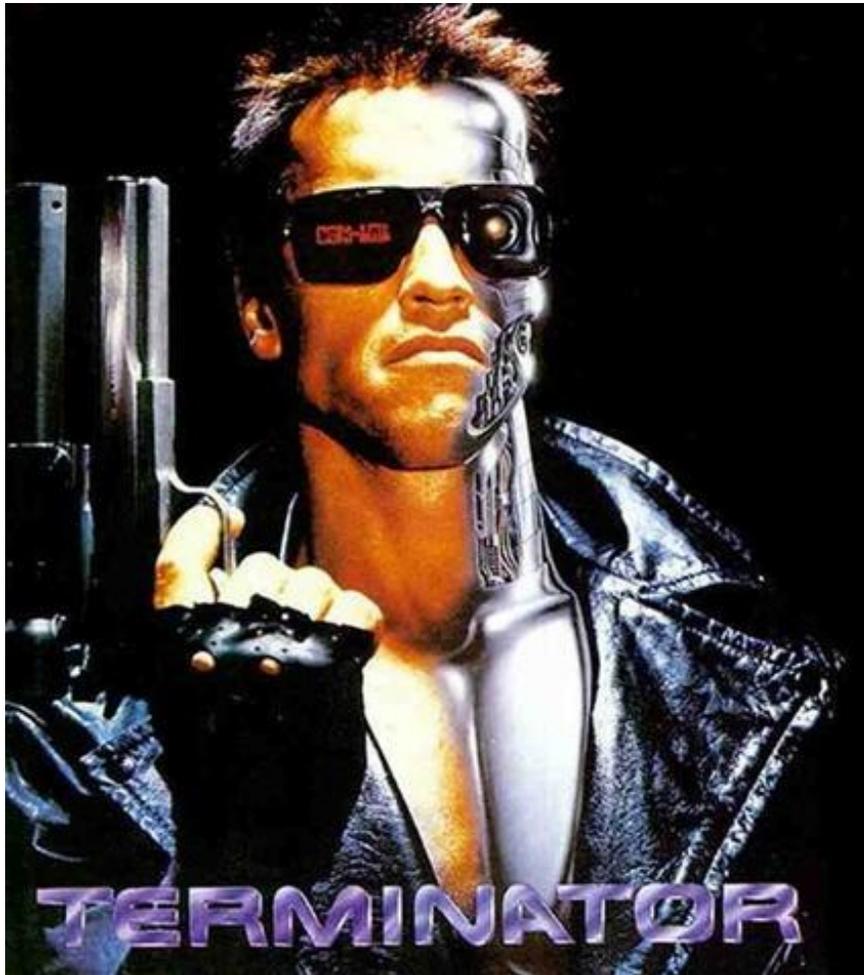
Scientists routinely extrapolate from what we see happening now to what happened in the past. The same laws of physics that work here and now are used to estimate broadly how the universe developed over billions of years. So we can also use current biology to infer generally what happened over the course of life on earth. Since we have no new protein-protein interactions developing in  $10^{20}$  cells, we can be reasonably confident that, at the

least, no new cellular systems needing two new protein-protein interactions would develop in  $10^{40}$  cells – an estimate of the total number of cells that have ever existed, and therefore in the entire history of life on this planet. The principle we use to make this extrapolation – that the odds against two independent events is the multiple of the odds against each event – is very well tested ([Behe, 2007, pp. 156-157](#)).

See Dr. Behe's book, *The Edge of Evolution – The Search for the Limits of Darwinism* for a comprehensive discussion on what macro-evolution can and cannot achieve.

Anthropomorphic stories and movies with animals speaking and acting like people are commonplace (“Ice Age,” “Over the Hedge,” “Kung-Fu Panda,” etc.) Darwinism has likewise been anthropomorphized with human passion for the underdog, success against all odds, and quasi-spiritual desires for upward progress. However, just as the combination of martial arts and Panda bears may be a cool idea for a movie but in reality are a fictitious oxymoron, so it is with Darwinism and upward spiritual progress. The combination is simply wishful thinking that has metastasized into a religion. Lynne Margulis, the Distinguished Professor of Biology at the University of Massachusetts, has issued a challenge to Darwinists to name a single unambiguous example of the formation of a new species by the accumulation of mutations. Her challenge goes unmet. She said, “Neo-Darwinism, which insists on the slow accumulation of mutations, is in a complete funk... History will ultimately judge neo-Darwinism as a minor 20<sup>th</sup> century religious sect” ([Mann, 1991](#)).

The movie *Terminator* is another variation on the mutation theme. In that film a robot is somehow created by other machines and sent back through time to try to kill a woman who will supposedly give birth to the man who in the future will lead the fight against the machines and crush them. The theme of the movie is preposterous, but I love it nevertheless, partly because the story is done so well despite the ridiculousness of the premise.



I can accept the possibility that a nuclear war could take place in the future as was the case in this movie, and even that the war could somehow be triggered by super-intelligent computers. But that these machines could then by themselves figure out who the leader of their human enemies was and where he grew up, design several generations of terminators first with rubber skin, and eventually with human flesh over a robot skeleton (played in the movie, of course, by Arnold Schwarzenegger), and then develop a time-travel machine capable of sending the terminator back into the past – yeah, right. Darwinism requires a similar leap of pure faith.

## Problem #4 – The Fossil Record

Darwinism indicates that higher life forms (e.g., mammals, apes, and humans) evolved from lower forms (reptiles, fish, insects, bacteria, and so on). Many organisms have left a fossil trail, and if Darwinism is true then we should expect to find fossil remains of the entire range of transitional forms. We should expect to find “repti-mammals”, “fish-tiles”, and so on. However, that is not the case. Many fossils have been unearthed, including species that are now extinct, but there is only meager evidence that there were any transitional forms, or that one species ever evolved into another. The fossil record in general demonstrates three things:

1. Fossils appear in the record without ancestral lineages.
2. Most fossils are very similar to their living descendants (if living descendants still exist).
3. Most life forms have little or no change throughout their history.

The fossil record thus contradicts Darwinism. Paleontologist and Darwinist Niles Eldredge describes the problem:

No wonder paleontologists shied away from evolution for so long. It never seems to happen. Assiduous collecting [of fossils] up cliff faces yields zigzags, minor oscillations, and the very occasional slight accumulation of change – over millions of years, at a rate too slow to account for all of the prodigious changes that have occurred in evolutionary history. When we do see the introduction of evolutionary novelty, it usually shows up with a bang, and often with no evidence that the fossils did not evolve elsewhere! Evolution cannot forever be going on somewhere else. Yet that is how the fossil record has struck many a forlorn paleontologist looking to learn something about evolution ([Eldredge, 1993, p. 95](#)).

The record does show that there have been evolutionary changes in various species through the ages, and in some cases the changes have been substantial. An example is the dog: a dachshund and a huskie look very different, but both are obviously dogs and can interbreed. It is not clear how many different breeds of dogs have evolved versus those that may have been a part of an original design, but all dogs share common characteristics that we could refer to as “doggy-ness.” However, this again is micro- rather than macro-evolution at work – all dog breeds are still dogs and cannot interbreed with cats.

In 2006 a team of scientists discovered a fossil of a marine creature that seemed to be a cross between a fish and an alligator. It was named *Tiktaalik* meaning “fresh-water fish” in the Inuit language, and it was thought to have had both lungs and gills. The fossil was dated at 350 million years old and has been widely touted by Darwinists as the transitional form between fish and reptiles. But since that discovery, another finding was made in the limestone quarries of Poland of ancient tracks and toe marks made by marine animals (some form of large lizard), which were dated as being 18 million years prior to the *Tiktaalik* fossil. If four-legged marine animals existed 18 million years earlier, then *Tiktaalik* can’t be the transitional fossil it has been claimed to be, and the Darwinist transitional evidence has collapsed. Here are a few quotes from Darwinists demonstrating their concern:

We thought we’d pinned down the origin of limbed tetrapods. Now we have to rethink the whole thing ([Curry, 2010, p. Jenifer Clack](#)).

This forces a radical reassessment of the timing, ecology and environmental setting of the fish-tetrapod transition, as well as the completeness of the body fossil record ([Niedzwiedzki et al., 2010](#)).

These results force us to reconsider our whole picture of the transition from fish to land animals ([Ahlberg, 2010](#)).

Further examination of Tiktaalik's fin showed that it was not connected to the main skeleton, so it could not have supported its weight on land, which would be necessary for a land creature. In a similar way Darwinists had high hopes for the Coelacanth fish after fossils of it were discovered. However, when a living Coelacanth was found in 1938 (which incidentally was essentially identical to the fossils), the fins turned out not to be used for walking but for maneuvering while swimming.

The extinct bird Archaeopteryx, and the pterodactyls of the dinosaur era have also been cited as transitional forms between reptiles and avians, but even with those creatures there is no evidence of transitions between them and other birds or reptiles ([Smith, 2024](#)). In many cases animal species have changed over time (micro-evolution) but have stubbornly retained their basic genetic identity. Like the animals of today, Archaeopteryx, Tiktaalik, the dinosaurs, the trilobites, and other extinct life forms suddenly appear in the fossil record without precedent, and then die out without any evidence of transition into other species.

John McDonald, a geneticist from the University of Georgia, states this problem in specific scientific terms:

*The result of the last 20 years of research on the genetic basis of adaption has led us to a great Darwinian paradox. Those [genes] that are obviously variable within natural populations do not seem to lie at the basis of many major adaptive changes, while those [genes] that seemingly do constitute the foundation of many, if not most, major adaptive changes apparently are not variable within natural populations. [Emphasis in original] ([McDonald, 1983](#)).*

The issues involved with flying creatures are a good example of the extreme problems that Darwinism has explaining how the engineering complexities involved could have evolved from nothing. Four factors are necessary for flight: 1) correct wing shape to provide lower air pressure on the upper surface; 2) large-enough wing area to support the weight; 3) a means of propulsion; 4) a means of changing direction. There are three types of flying creatures: birds, insects, and mammals (bats), and each type is anatomically distinct from the others. All fossils of flying insects are fully developed, and transitional forms have never been found, which is also true for virtually all of the other flying creatures. Consider, for example, the complexity of the hummingbird:

Hummingbirds have the ability to beat their wings at up to 80 beats a second, and can hover, fly forward, backward, and sideways with ease. They can fly at speeds of up to 50 miles. Fuel must be quickly replenished because of the great turnover of energy, so hummingbirds must feed on food which can be quickly converted into energy. This is achieved by feeding on the nectar of flowers, which requires the ability to hover, and a long thin beak to get into the flower. The bird also has a special tongue with two furrows enabling storage of the nectar. The tongue goes in and out of the bill at an unbelievable rate of 13 times per second, and when retracted, is curled up at the back of the head. The

extreme maneuverability of hummingbirds is due to their ability to swivel their wings through a much greater angle than other birds ([Dreves, 1992](#)).

Needless to say, no transitional forms of the hummingbird have ever been found. The extinct trilobites are another huge Darwinian problem. They are thought to be one of the most primitive of all marine species as their fossils are found in the lowest rock layers. But they were very advanced creatures with three lobes and multiple legs on each lobe, a complex muscle system, gills associated with each leg, a complex circulatory and nervous system, and most surprisingly, very sophisticated eyes on some species that are one of the most advanced optical system of any animal, and which totally contradicts the Darwinian notion that vision capabilities have evolved from the simple to the complex. Trilobites appear in the fossil record fully formed, and then disappear, with no transitional forms ever having been found ([Ashton, 2000, pp. 294, Andrew Snelling – PhD, Geology](#)).

Darwinists have long been troubled by the lack of fossil support. In the 1940s, the geneticist Richard Goldschmidt, struggling with Darwinism, proposed the “Hopeful Monster” theory, which stated that suddenly, and for reasons unknown, new species of organisms suddenly appeared on the scene (perhaps a reptile egg once hatched, and a bird came out?) That theory as such didn’t take hold, but it was later replaced by a more comprehensive theory by Niles Eldredge (quoted above) and Stephen J. Gould, who were also concerned about the lack of fossil evidence for Darwinism.

It had been known that micro-evolution proceeded at a somewhat faster pace among small, isolated populations. So Eldredge and Gould hypothesized that that the rate of macro-evolution (assuming that it occurs in the first place) is not static. While normally said to take millions of years, it supposedly can, for reasons unknown, dramatically speed up at times. So the periods during which the transitional forms developed (fish to reptiles, reptiles to mammals, etc.) were said to be times when the rate of evolution was so rapid that little or no fossil remains would have been preserved. Gould realized that he needed to have a much more scientific-sounding name for his theory, and that a title such as “Hopeful Monster” would never do, so he christened it “Punctuated Equilibrium.” It is on this basis that macro-evolutionists claim that the fossil record “demonstrates the reality of Darwinism.”

So strictly due to time, chance, and environmental factors, and with no supporting evidence whatsoever indicating how or why this would have happened, the rate of macro-evolution somehow dramatically sped up at all of the convenient times so that all of the transitional forms, a key to the entire Darwinian theory, are conveniently missing from the fossil record.

How can a serious scientist, or anyone else for that matter, actually believe such rubbish? The only way is if you have a religious conviction that Darwinism must be true, and therefore grasp at any straw to fill the gaping holes in the theory.

## Problem #5 – Human Fossils

The origin of life is a significant topic, but even more significant in the minds of many is the origin of man. Given the fact that many fossils of ancient humans have been discovered that differ in some ways from modern man, these have been trumpeted by Darwinists as evidence of macro-evolution (Neanderthal, Cro-Magnon, Java man, Peking man, etc.) However, the opposite is true – a close look at hominid fossils actually refutes Darwinism.

Macro-evolution posits that evolutionary development proceeds from the simple to the complex, so that earlier forms of primates (app-type animals) were the ancestors of modern apes and humans. Supposedly a precursor ape (such as the hypothetical *Pithecanthropus*) evolved into a variety of other species (*Homo habilis*, *Homo erectus*, *Homo africanus*, etc.), which ultimately produced our species, *Homo sapiens*. If macro-evolution is true, we should find primate precursor fossils, followed by various forms of early humans, and finally contemporary man. In other words, hominid fossils with a homo sapien morphology should never appear in the fossil record before those that are supposedly ancestors. The problem is that \*many\* “archaic” homo sapien fossils have been discovered which have been dated by evolutionists to the same period or earlier than the earliest known hominid fossils. Here is an example from Richard Leakey, a Darwinist, and the son of Louis and Mary Leakey who worked in the Olduvai Gorge in Kenya:

Before skull 1470 was discovered, the volcanic strata above where the fossil was found, the KBS Tuff, had already been dated at 2.6 million years ago. Since skull 1470 was found below this tuff, Richard Leakey estimated its age as 2.9 million years. Shocking about this fossil was its large cranial size (about 800 cc) and its very modern morphology, which includes high doming and thin cranial walls. The skull was so different from what evolutionary theory would predict that Richard Leakey said, “Either we toss out this skull or we toss out our theories of early man. It simply fits no previous models of human beginnings.”

What is disconcerting to evolutionists is that 1470’s cranial capacity is well within the range of modern humans. That 1470 is not a unique specimen is shown by the fact that other fossils of the same age have been found with close affinities to 1470. For example, KNM-ER 1590 [also from Kenya] consists of dental and cranial fragments from an immature individual, but the skull capacity is as large as 1470. Hence, in adulthood it would have been even larger... Not only does skull 1470 qualify for true human status based on cranial shape, size, and thickness, there is also evidence on the inside of the skull of a Broca’s area, the part of the brain that controls the muscles for producing articulate speech in humans.

Recent fossil discoveries in Australia reveal a condition that defies evolution as an explanation. Two populations were living side by side in relatively recent times. One population had a very modern morphology, and the other has a *Homo erectus*-like morphology. The *erectus*-like fossils include... the forty Kow Swamp individuals (first discovered in 1977 and dated at about 10,000 years ago), and the Cossack skeletal remains (discovered in 1972 and dated to about 6,500 years ago). We can sense the evolutionists’ bewilderment as they write about these fossils. Jeffrey Laitman (Mt. Sinai School of Medicine) mentions fossil authorities who speak of the “extreme disparities” found between these groups, and Richard G. Klein declares that the range of variation is “extraordinary” ([Lubenow, 2004, pp. 153, 162-153; Richard Leakey, “Skull 1470”, National Geographic, June 1973, p. 1819](#)).

The problem of the many such “reversals” in paleoanthropology is such that there is now no agreement on a line of descent ([Lubenow, 1977, pp. 185-190](#)). How then can scientists persist in arguing that hominid fossils demonstrate Darwinism? There are several reasons:

1. Hominid fossils have been discovered with smaller brain sizes than the average for contemporary humans, and it was originally thought that a smaller brain automatically meant less mental capacity. However, it is now known that brain size is not nearly as significant as brain organization, and that contemporary humans exhibit a large variation in brain size with little to no effect on intelligence. Ironically, Neanderthal skulls typically have a larger cranial capacity than the contemporary average, despite having a more “savage” appearance ([Lubenow, 2004, p. 82](#)).
2. Many “mistakes” have been made in the way that the evidence has been presented. For example, the morphology of Neanderthal skeletons (of which many have been found) demonstrates a “hunched over” appearance, which has been ascribed to their more “prehistoric” and “simian” nature. A compelling answer to this has been provided by Jack Cuozzo: that Neanderthals were very long-lived (several hundred years) ([Cuozzo, 1987](#)), and their features were the result of this aging process. The skeletons of young Neanderthals do not exhibit the features of older ones. Anne Habermehl writes:

“One more thing should be mentioned here. If these Neanderthals were extremely old when they died, it would not be surprising if they showed some old-age characteristics, such as arthritis, and some signs of trauma such as healed broken bones (Trinkaus 1978). Indeed, it is surprising that the skeletons of these old people were in such good shape overall at the time of their death. Writers go on and on about how strong these people were. By comparison, we can see how much we humans have degenerated in the thousands of years since then; our own old people, who do not live nearly as long, show many signs of disease and deterioration in their old age. Degeneration of our genome has taken its very visible toll” ([Habermehl, 2010, pp. 1–21](#)).

Neanderthals were probably a distinct people-group, and like other people groups had gradually reduced life spans especially as they intermarried with others. Their “disappearance” may have therefore been simply because they eventually did not live long enough to develop Neanderthal features such as being hunched over ([Cuozzo, 1998, pp. 103–119](#)).<sup>1</sup>

Another example is *Ramapithecus*, a supposed ape-man fossil. For many years David Pilbeam (Harvard University) had convinced his fellow paleoanthropologists that a fossil known as *Ramapithecus* was a hominid. This assessment was almost universally accepted even though it was based on the flimsiest of fossil evidence. Later, when Pilbeam found more abundant fossil evidence it became obvious that *Ramapithecus* had nothing to do with human origins. In explaining where he and the paleoanthropology world had gone astray, he said the following:

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<sup>1</sup> Cuozzo also considers *Homo Erectus* to be non-human and instead an extinct simian. “Homo erectus, was an ape – an ancient, advanced, ape, now extinct... Apes probably were more complex at an early time in earth history, had more abilities, and might have been able to walk close to upright...” Cuozzo believes that all creation had originally been greatly superior to what it is now; and because of degeneration that set in after the fall in the Garden of Eden, all creatures had deteriorated over the millennia since then, or had gone extinct. He wrote, “A detailed study of *H. erectus* shows very clearly it was not human, starting with the fact that there is no record of them ever burying their dead.”

“Theory shapes the way we think, even perceive data... we are unaware of many of our assumptions... Conflicting visions of these [evolutionary] human ancestors probably say more about our conflicting views of ourselves than about the actual fossil data” ([Cuozzo, 1998, p. 24](#))

3. The desire for wealth, fame, and popularity, or simply the desire to support and maintain their own scientific bias has led some paleoanthropologists to intentionally slant their interpretations. An excellent example of this is Eugene Dubois, whose team discovered the historic Java man. Dubois went to Indonesia in 1891 with the expressed intention of finding the “missing link” between apes and humans. His team found a skull cap, and then a year later and 50 feet away they found a modern human thigh bone, which Dubois claimed to be from the same skeleton. He then loudly announced that he had found the missing link and called it *Pithecanthropus* (ape man). Dubois understood that the scientific world was hungry for evidence of macro-evolution, and it was from this discovery of a skull cap and a thigh bone that many of the evolutionary representations in schoolbooks and museum exhibits were made of ape-like humans. Then Dubois hid his fossils for over 20 years to prevent others from examining and potentially discrediting it. Dubois also failed to provide any geologic information about the fossil (he had not been there when it was found, and the exact strata it was taken from was not recorded).

In the wake of Dubois’ discovery and while paleontologists were waiting for him to substantiate Java man, another and much larger and better organized mission to the same area in Java was undertaken in 1907-8, known as the Selenka-Trinal Expedition, in order to find more conclusive evidence. It was the brainchild of the German evolutionary zoologist Emil Selenka and his wife, who led after her husband died, and it was the first paleontological expedition to include experts from different academic disciplines (botany, zoology, geology, etc.) Along with eighteen specialists, the expedition hired seventy-five locals. Extensive digging was done, forty-three crates of fossils were returned to Germany, and the authors produced a 342-page report, published in 1911. But virtually no one has ever heard of it, because it completely contradicted Dubois and Java man. No *pithecanthropus*-type fossils were found, but many modern animal remains were discovered in the same strata, showing that Dubois’ dating was completely wrong. The summary of the report apologized to the reader, because what they had hoped would be a corroboration of Dubois’ work debunked it instead. So the report was conveniently buried and is virtually unknown. Now it is generally acknowledged that the Java man skull cap was from a modern human ([Cuozzo, 1998, pp. 86-99, 113-119](#)).

4. In at least one case there has been outright fraud. This was the Piltdown Man Hoax of 1908-15 in which a human skull was combined with an orangutan jaw with the teeth filed down in order to fit (the place where the skull would normally connect with the jaw was broken off to hide the deception). It is not certain who perpetrated this, but the main individuals involved were Charles Dawson, Arthur Woodward, and Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, the well-known Jesuit priest mentioned above who later attempted to combine Darwinism with Christianity. The hoax was eventually discovered and reported in 1953, but it was not until 1982 that the lower jaw was tested and determined to be from an orangutan. Such was the desire of scientists to find actual evidence for macro-evolution, that over five hundred doctoral dissertations were based on the Piltdown fossil before it was discredited. It took 38-74 years to fully reveal the fraud, and in the meantime it had been repeatedly used along with Java man and other fossils

to depict Darwinism as a fact ([Cuozzo, 1998, pp. 39-44](#)). De Chardin was also involved in the discovery of the skull that became known as Peking man, but the original fossils have mysteriously disappeared, casting doubt on whether they existed in the first place.

By no means does the above infer that Darwinists or any other scientists are generally dishonest in their research. But like everyone else, scientists operate within a frame of reference, and typically seek to incorporate new findings into that frame, as stated above by David Pilbeam. People tend to put scientists on a pedestal, thinking that they are without preconceptions, and that they reach their conclusions through completely logical processes. However, scientists are just as human, and therefore just as potentially biased and prone to mistakes as everyone else. It is often said that science is self-correcting – when new evidence is found contradicting existing theory, the existing theory is modified or discarded. This is true of virtually every scientific theory except Darwinism. Why? Because Darwinism forms the philosophical and theological basis of humanism, the religion of many people. Discarding Darwinism essentially means that God must exist and have created the cosmos, and this is unacceptable to humanists. It would also require many organizations and individuals with advanced degrees to admit that they were wrong, which would also be unacceptable.

The entire Darwinist proposition is based on transitions from the simple to the complex. Therefore, ancient humans must have been dumber with much lower intellectual and linguistic capabilities. But studies in ancient human languages, especially Indo-European, considered to be the precursor to many contemporary languages, show that ancient languages were just as complex as current ones. In the words of Seth Lerer, a Stanford English professor:

No language is harder or simpler for its own speakers to learn as a first language. All children learn to speak at the same rate, and all children, regardless of nation, speak their own languages comparably well. As a corollary, no historical form of a language is simpler or more complicated than any other. ... No language decays or gets corrupted from an older form ([Passmore, 2023](#)).

In addition to exploding the myth of simplicity, Lerer demonstrates that teleology is also a myth:

Languages do not move in a particular direction with a goal. ... Languages do not evolve from lower forms into higher ones ([Passmore, 2023](#)).

So, what do we make of all of the fossils that are truly human, but in some ways are different from humans of today, such as Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon? They are evidence of micro-evolution at work, in this case with people.

For those interested in more information on paleoanthropology, see Marvin Lubenow's book, *Bones of Contention*.

## Problem # 6 – The Age of the Earth

The current estimate of the earth's age by evolutionary geologists and biologists is around 4.5 billion years. How was this value determined?

In the nineteenth century physicists calculated an age based on the estimated time it would take a molten earth to cool. On this basis a figure of between 20 and 400 million years was estimated, with most feeling that a much lesser value was the most realistic. However, that was too little time for macro-evolution to be reasonable, so a much older date was needed.

In the early twentieth century radiometric dating was developed. This dating method is based on the fact that there are different “isotopes” of elements present in geologic material. For example, all carbon atoms have 6 protons (the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom determines the element – hydrogen has 1, oxygen has 8, gold had 79, etc.) Normal carbon atoms also have 6 neutrons, so the “atomic weight” (the sum of protons and neutrons) of normal carbon atoms is twelve ( $C^{12}$ ). However a small number of carbon atoms have two extra neutrons, making the atomic weight of those atoms fourteen.  $C^{14}$  is a naturally occurring isotope of carbon, but  $C^{14}$  atoms are radioactively unstable and will “decay” and eventually turn into nitrogen atoms. Although it is impossible to predict when an individual  $C^{14}$  atom will decay, the amount of time for larger samples is relatively constant. Physicists have calculated the “half-life” of  $C^{14}$  at  $5,730 \pm 40$  years, meaning that after that period has passed, one half of the  $C^{14}$  in the original sample will have decayed into nitrogen. If the amount of  $C^{14}$  in the original sample is known, and if the current amount of  $C^{14}$  can be measured, then the approximate age of the sample can be determined.

Living organisms contain significant amounts of carbon, but rocks do not. However, rocks do contain other radioactive elements that likewise decay into other elements. There are several radiometric dating methods used for rocks: uranium to lead, potassium to argon, rubidium to strontium, and samarium to neodymium. But all of these radiometric dating methods for rocks have the following problems:

1. How much of the measured material was there when the rock was formed? No one was there to test the rocks then, and therefore assumptions are made which may be completely unwarranted. For example, when a sample of the lava rocks from the 1986 Mt. St. Helens eruption were tested ten years later with the potassium-argon method, the calculated age was 350,000 years, even though the creation date of the rock was 1986. Lava flows from the eruption of Mt. Ngauruhoe in New Zealand created rocks with an age of less than 50 years, but dating those rocks with the potassium-argon method returned an age of 3.5 million years, the rubidium-strontium method returned 133 million years, the samarium-neodymium method returned 197 million years, and uranium-lead returned 3.9 billion years ([Snelling, 2006](#)). Research at Mt. Ngauruhoe has demonstrated that the argon came from lava in the earth's mantle which was trapped as the lava cooled, rather than as a product of radioactive decay, thus invalidating potassium-argon and argon-argon as dating methods ([Ashton, 2000, pp. 299, Andrew Snelling – PhD, Geology](#)).

Dating rocks from other areas have the same huge disparities. For example, the dating of basalt rocks from the Grand Canyon with the potassium-argon method returned an age of 1 million years, the samarium-neodymium method returned 916 million years, the rubidium-strontium

method returned 1.1 billion years, and the uranium-lead method returned 2.6 billion years. Even more distressing is that rocks from the lava flows on both at the top and the bottom of the canyon, which according to evolutionary geologist would have been formed at different times, have returned a similar relative age ([Snelling, 2006](#)).

2. How much have rocks been “contaminated” with either the loss of material, or additional material added? Rocks exist in an open system and are subject to water and other environmental conditions that may have added material or leached it away as in the case of argon mentioned above. There is no way of knowing how much a given rock has been contaminated ([Cherkinsky, 2012](#)).
3. Is the radioactive decay rate actually constant? Physicists have measured half-life of various isotopes under a variety of conditions and have found them to be essentially unchanged by heat, pressure, or electrical/magnetic fields. However, there is evidence that decay rates may have changed. For example, tests of uranium in granite from New Mexico returned an age of 1.5 billion years. But the same uranium decay produces helium, and only 6,000 years’ worth of helium was found ([Plaisted, 2006](#)).

For those interested in more information on radiometric dating and its issues, see Harold Slusher’s book, *Critique of Radiometric Dating*.

Given these serious problems of radiometric dating, how can it be used, and how are the radiometric clocks calibrated? The general method is to first determine what geological period a rock layer should belong to. Following is a chart of the evolutionary geological periods:

<b>Era</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Epoch</b>	<b>Millions of Years Ago</b>	<b>Supposed Characteristics</b>
Archeozoic	Pre-Cambrian		4,500	Oldest rocks
Proterozoic	Vendian		3,800 –	Origin of life
	Sturtian		610	
Paleozoic	Cambrian		570	Origin of Vertebrata – “Cambrian explosion” – invertebrate phyla & algae abundant
	Ordovician		505	Invertebrates dominate seas. Trilobites dominant

	Silurian		435	Invasion of land by arthropoda & trachaeophyta
	Devonian		405	Abundant terrestrial life – bryophytes, club mosses, insecta, age of fishes and origin of amphibians
	Carboniferous		360	Forests of tree ferns, age of amphibian, origin of amniota, origin of coal fields
	Permian		290	“Great Dying” > 95% of marine invertebrates extinct. Pangaea supercontinent & Tethys sea
Mesozoic	Triassic		250	Gymnosperms dominant, origin of dinosaurs, continents adrift
	Jurassic		215	Age of dinosaurs, origin of avians, breakup of Pangaea
	Cretaceous		135	Massive extinctions, origin of angiosperms & colonial insects, N America & Eurasia separate, S America & Africa separate
Cenozoic	Tertiary	Paleocene	65	Mammals and avians, N & S
		Eocene	55	America join, continents assume
		Oligocene	38	modern positions
		Miocene	25	
		Pliocene	5	
	Quaternary	Pleistocene	3	Age of humans, cycles of
		Holocene	0.4	glaciation

If, for example, a rock layer being investigated was previously dated or presumed to be from the Cambrian period, then a value in the general range of the Cambrian age is needed. A series of rock samples from that layer are tested until one or more is returned that fits into the desired period. Samples with ages outside the desired range are deemed to be contaminated or have other issues, and are discarded. The geologist or paleontologist can therefore obtain the age range that he or she is looking for, and the entire system is constructed on these geological assumptions. However, the problems with this approach are legion. In many cases fossils, both human and animal have been found in the “wrong” layers, which has caused many handsprings to be done in order to explain why. A typical example was previously discussed in regard to human fossils.

One of the more serious challenges to the entire geological scheme was the 2013 discovery of soft tissue from the inside of a triceratops horn. Triceratops were vicious dinosaurs that were said to live in the Jurassic period, and supposedly became extinct 65 to 135 million years ago. But when material from inside the horn was soaked in a solution, scientists were amazed to find that it contained unfossilized bone cells, with no evidence of mineralization. Furthermore, when specimens of the triceratops bone were sent for carbon dating, a significant amount of C<sup>14</sup> was discovered, and the age was returned as 22,000 to 41,000 years. If the bone was actually 65 million or more years old, then no C<sup>14</sup> would have remained, and the tissue would have been petrified ([Armitage & Anderson, 2013](#)).

There is a lot of other scientific evidence supporting a relatively young earth (in the range of thousands of years) rather than the multi-billion-year range claimed by Darwinists. Here are a few other examples:

1. Erosion and the lack of sedimentation in the deep-ocean floor. The land surface of the earth is constantly being eroded by water falling as rain and washing sediments into the river and ultimately into the ocean. The average pace of erosion and the lowering of the land surface is currently estimated as 61 millimeters per thousand years. However, at that rate the North American continent would have eroded flat to sea level in 10 million years in contrast to the Darwinists claim of the earth’s age at 3 to 4 billion years. Even reducing the average rate of erosion to 1 millimeter per thousand years would mean the continent at sea-level in 623 million years. The erosion rate is even higher in mountain regions, with rates around 1 meter per year in the Himalayas.

This problem is even more acute when considering flat land surfaces that show little evidence of erosion. For example, Kangaroo Island off the coast of Australia is very flat, and the fossils and rocks have been estimated to be 160 million years old based on radiometric dating. How could this surface exist for 160 million years and not be eroded into the ocean?

A related issue is the depth of sedimentation in deep seas. It is estimated that the amount of sedimentation carried into the ocean is approximately 24 billion metric tons per year, but the average depth of sediment on the ocean floor is less than 400 meters. If the oceans are as old as claimed by Darwinists they would contain sedimentation that would be miles deep ([Snelling, 2012d](#)).

2. Decay in the earth’s magnetic field. The magnetic field of the earth is generated by the molten metal in the earth’s core and is important for protecting organisms from solar radiation. The fields are growing weaker over time at the rate of approximately 5% per century, and

archaeological measurements indicate that the magnetic field was 40% stronger in 1000 AD than it is today. Projecting the rate backward means that the maximum age of the earth is 10,000 to 20,000 years, as stronger magnetic fields would have destroyed the earth. Darwinists respond by claiming that the field is self-sustaining, and propose a theoretical “dynamo” model, but the model contradicts the laws of physics in similar manner as their answer for issues with the 2<sup>nd</sup> law of thermodynamics as discussed below.

It has been observed that the magnetic field of the earth has reversed several times (molten lava may contain iron oxide crystals which will align in the direction of the magnetic field of the earth and then harden after cooling). Darwinists do not have a workable answer for this observation ([Snelling, 1991](#)).

3. Helium in radioactive rocks. During the radioactive decay of uranium, helium is produced. Helium is a very light and noble gas, so it defuses and escapes into the atmosphere. When drilling deep into the Pre-Cambrian granite of New Mexico, rocks containing uranium and helium were unearthed. Given the amount of helium, the age is estimated at 4,000 to 8,000 years ([Snelling, 2012b](#)).
4. Carbon-14 content in fossils, coal, and diamonds. As previously stated, the half-life of C<sup>14</sup> is 5,730 years, and none would remain after several hundred thousand years. But C<sup>14</sup> has been detected in many ancient fossils, in samples of coal, and in diamonds that are supposedly hundreds of millions of years old. When the decay of the earth’s magnetic field is considered, the amount of C<sup>14</sup> in older samples would have actually been less. A stronger magnetic field would have offered more protection from solar radiation and therefore would have reduced the amount of radioactive carbon in nature. Therefore, using current levels of C<sup>14</sup> results as a baseline for dating would return ages that are too old ([Snelling, 2012a](#)).
5. The amount of salt in the ocean. If the world’s oceans have been present for billions of years, they would be much saltier than is currently the case. Large amounts of salt are dumped into the oceans each year from rivers, glaciers, and atmospheric dust. Salt is also removed by natural processes, but the net effect is greater salination each year. If seawater originally contained no salt (a hypothetical assumption), and if the oceans were salinated at the current rate, then today’s levels would be reached in approximately 42 million years ([Snelling, 2012c](#)).
6. DNA in ancient bacteria. In 2000 scientists extracted bacteria from salt crystals, which were dated at 250 million years old. To their surprise, they found that the DNA in the bacteria was still intact, and even more surprising was that the DNA was very similar to modern bacterial DNA. In other words, the bacteria DNA should have shown significant mutations, but did not ([Purdom, 2012](#)).

In the midst of the intense debate on the age of the planet, evidence for a younger earth is growing stronger, as indicated above. There is also very strong evidence for a universal flood:

1. In order for fossils to be formed, the plant or animal must be buried very quickly by a catastrophic event. In normal conditions, animal bodies will rot and decay after death, or be consumed by predators. For example, dead fish in water will disintegrate in less than a week.

2. Most fossils are found in “fossil graveyards” all over the world in which a violent catastrophe threw animals together in a helter-skelter fashion, causing many to be killed at the same time and be buried next to or on top of each other. This was the case for both land and sea animals. For example, the Karoo formation in South Africa (over 150,000 square miles) contains the fossils of millions of animals. There are even fossilized jellyfish, animals in the act of giving birth, and fish in the act of eating other fish.
3. The fossil graveyards contain animal remains from widely different habitats that were thrown together into a disorganized mess. For example, the Ashley Beds contain the remains of both land and sea animals including dinosaurs, whales, sharks, elephants, and many others. Another bed containing numerous fossil fish extends over several states in the Southwestern United States. In Brazil fish fossils are found with the skin, muscles, organs etc. all preserved, with the fish looking as if they had just been caught, but they are petrified and hard as stone. These fossils are abundant, distributed over several thousand square miles, and found on a large plateau which is well above sea level and 500 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. From Utah and Colorado north to Alberta and Saskatchewan in Canada, thousands of dinosaurs are found in beds such as the Morrison Formation. Dinosaur National Monument in Utah displays many dinosaur skeletons, and Agate Fossil Beds National Monument has numerous fossil mammals jumbled together. The city of Cincinnati, Ohio sits on top of a great mass of sea animals, and the Messel site near Frankfurt, Germany, contains an unusual collection of animals and plants. The “millions of years old” dating in articles on these sites is simply fictitious.
4. Marine fossils have been found on virtually every mountain range in the world, even on the heights of the Himalayas. There are sea animal fossils at the top of Mount Everest.
5. Fossils are typically found in sedimentary rocks (rocks deposited by water), and these occur around the entire earth.
6. In America there have been many dinosaur footprints found in which the animals were apparently trying to escape from a looming catastrophe. The Coconino Sandstone in Arizona is noted for the large number of fossilized footprints, usually in sequences called trackways. It has been shown that the fossil tracks were made under water. They suddenly stop, presumably when the animal was overwhelmed and drowned.
7. Many land areas in the world have large sections of sedimentary rocks which would have been deposited by the flood. The Grand Canyon is an excellent example. Just like the canyons at Mount St. Helens which were formed in a few weeks, the Grand Canyon was likely formed in a very short period of time. Evidence for this are that similar sedimentary rocks and fossils found in both the top and bottom layers, and there is no evidence of erosion between the layers of sediment. The “red wall” of the Grand Canyon can be traced for thousands of miles, extending north all the way to Canada, east to Niagara Falls in New York and to Mammoth Caves in Kentucky. Another example of large-scale sedimentary rock formations are the chalkboards that form the famous white cliffs of Dover in southern England which trace all the way to Turkey and Egypt.
8. Sediment and boulders have been moved huge distances by a catastrophic force. For example, the sand grains in the Navajo Sandstones come from the Appalachian Mountains, all the way across North America. There are also many enormous boulders throughout northwestern

America and Western Canada which are around 300 miles from the nearest source of quartzite.

9. It was conjectured that the now-saline Black Sea was once an isolated freshwater lake surrounded by farmland, until it was flooded by an enormous wall of water from the rising Mediterranean Sea. The force of the water supposedly swept away everything in its path. Robert Ballard, the man who discovered the Titanic, was fascinated by this conjecture, and found an ancient shoreline 400 feet below the surface of the Black Sea, evidence for the truth of this conjecture ([Millman et al., 2012](#)).
10. The ice age that created the glaciers was a natural consequence of the flood, which was a worldwide catastrophe. Gigantic earthquakes caused large cracks in the earth's crust, explosively releasing subterranean water and triggered intense volcanic activity which lasted for some period of time. Volcanos spewed ash into the atmosphere which acted as an "anti-greenhouse" effect, reflecting solar radiation and drastically cooling the earth. In the western United States alone there were more than 68 different ash falls, mostly coinciding with the Ice Age. In the South Pacific, an exceptionally large ash layer from an eruption in New Zealand was discovered which spread a thick layer of ash over four million square miles and would have darkened the entire earth for several months. That eruption alone would have caused a tremendous cooling of the continents ([Oard, 2017](#)).

But the real key to the flood-generated ice age was the large amount of water vapor in the atmosphere from the relatively warm waters which then covered much of the earth. The cooling atmosphere generated large amounts of precipitation that fell as snow on land areas in the higher latitudes as the waters receded. The vast quantity of snow in turn became packed into ice, creating glaciers in the earth's Polar Regions. The volcanic activity stopped and the related ash was eventually washed out of the atmosphere, re-warming the earth and eventually causing the glaciers to recede. Therefore the ice age lasted for several hundred years. Darwinists who are uniformitarians do not have any good explanation for the ice age, or for the fact that beneath the Arctic and Antarctic ice sheets are sediment layers containing fossils of a subtropical rainforest, complete with palm and macadamia trees ([Matthews & Snelling, 2014](#)).

11. There are flood legends in every ancient culture. Anthropologists have catalogued over 500 ancient flood legends from all over the world, from the ancient Babylonians to the Australian Aboriginals. These stories are similar to the Genesis narrative, including an angry "god" and eight people who survived the flood in a "boat".
12. Genesis 9 indicates that that the "fear and the dread" of mankind would subsequently be on all animals, whereas previously this may not have been the case. Therefore, dinosaurs such as the Tyrannosaurus Rex which presumably would have had no fear of people, may well have all died in the flood. So as indicated by the dinosaur fossil graveyards above, the extinction of the dinosaurs may well have been caused by the flood.

Bottom line – the debates on these issues will never be settled because there is evidence on both sides, but the fact is that there is much evidence both for a relatively young earth and for a universal flood for those who are willing to honestly consider it.

## **Problem #7 – The 2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Thermodynamics**

It has long been an aphorism that “nothing happens without something causing it to happen.” This is true in all fields of endeavor, for example, Franklin D. Roosevelt was quoted as saying “If anything happens in politics, you can be sure that it was planned.” Physicists have observed that this is also a basic characteristic of nature and have expressed it in the second law of thermodynamics, which states that “all systems tend toward minimum energy and maximum randomness”, meaning that everything tends to run down and fall apart, unless some external agent applies the energy to get things moving again and brings order out of chaos. A popular way of stating this is Murphy’s law: “if anything can go wrong, it will.”

Darwinism, however, requires an “uncaused cause” and demands that the incredible complexity of life somehow came from disordered chaos with no intelligence supplying the energy or directing the effort. Thus, it is completely at odds with the second law, one of the basic principles of nature, and Darwinists have done many handsprings to try to explain and get around this problem. They have posited, for example, that energy was somehow added, but where it came from or what the organizing force was, is a mystery. Others have indicated that living organisms somehow override the 2<sup>nd</sup> law and are supposedly “self-organizing.” Despite the Darwinian failures at the biochemical level, computer models and philosophy are used to support this concept, but these are unconvincing and still require huge leaps of Darwinian faith. Still others who are not strictly Darwinists have speculated that the organizing energy and intelligence came from an alien race, but that answer simply puts the question a step backward – where did the alien race come from, and how could they have evolved? Bottom line – there is no satisfactory Darwinian explanation.

In the section above on mutation we have seen that micro-evolution is the best that Darwinism can do. But perhaps another analogy is needed: if you had a stack of boards, nails, asphalt, paint, and sacks of cement sitting on an uninhabited island, how many millions of years will it take for those materials to evolve into a Wal-Mart complete with a parking lot and painted signs? Suppose we limit the result to having the foundation dug out and poured, and the framing for the building and the roof completed. Is there one chance in a billion gazillion that even this could evolve into existence? Barring a human mission or a miracle from God, we all know what will happen – far from a Wal-Mart or even the shell of a building appearing by accident, the pile of materials will get blown around into a disorganized mess and will eventually disintegrate – the best you would get is a few boards leaning against each other.

Some will immediately object to my above phrase “we all know what will happen” by pointing out “we don’t know what will happen.” That is true – we don’t know what will happen in the future, and no one can prove that a Wal-Mart cannot evolve into existence from the primordial ooze. But that objection misses the point, which is that the automatic appearance of a Wal-Mart via evolution/mutation is absurd, and that an unbiased observer seeing one would immediately conclude that it was constructed by an intelligent agent.

Others may object to my analogy that boards, nails, and cement are non-living and therefore could not evolve. My response is that even a single celled living organism is orders of magnitude more complex than a Wal-Mart building, and therefore even farther beyond the possibility of coming into being by accident.

Nevertheless, some evolutionists believe that the 2<sup>nd</sup> law of thermodynamics is irrelevant in the case of biological systems:

The one man whose speculations have received the most attention (even acquiring for him a Nobel Prize in 1977) is Belgian physicist Ilya Prigogine, who advanced the idea of “dissipative structures” as a possible source of new complexity in nature. He postulated that when systems somehow are “perturbed” to a “far-from-equilibrium” condition, as a result of a large influx of external energy which produces an inordinate amount of internal energy dissipation, then certain “structures” might be generated. An example would be the generation of storm cells in the earth’s atmosphere by incoming solar heat.

An increase in organized complexity is not the same as a decrease in entropy (disorder). The second law applies only to entropy; it says nothing at all about organized complexity as such. How such “dissipative structures” could possibly produce organic evolution (i.e., create organized complexity from nothing) is completely unknown. Such systems as proposed by Prigogine in no way contradict the principle of entropy but rather are illustrations of entropy working overtime. The Harvard scientist, John Ross, comments: “There are no known violations of the second law of thermodynamics. Ordinarily the second law is stated for isolated systems, but the second law applies equally well to open systems... There is somehow associated with the field of far-from-equilibrium phenomena the notion that the second law of thermodynamics fails for such systems. It is important to make sure that this error does not perpetuate itself.”

The more common rejoinder to the apparent creation/evolution conflict is simply to dismiss it as “irrelevant” based on the incorrect belief that entropy only increases in so-called “isolated systems” – that is, systems closed to any external organizing energy or information. Typical of this is a paper by Edward Wiley and Daniel Brooks who speculate (without proof, either biological or mathematical) that evolution is inevitably produced in a biosphere increasing in entropy, through the mechanisms suggested by Prigogine’s non-equilibrium thermodynamics. However, evolutionist Roger Lewin, reviewing their paper, calls their speculations mere “heuristic formulations” and then cites Prigogine himself as being mystified by it. “I see how you can do this with molecules, but I don’t see how you can do it with species. I don’t understand the extrapolation.”

The open systems argument does not help evolution, because raw energy cannot generate the specified complex information in living things. Undirected energy just speeds up destruction. Similarly, undirected energy flow through an alleged primordial soup will tend to break down the complex molecules of life faster than they are formed. It’s like trying to run a car by pouring petrol on it and setting it alight. A car will run only if the energy in petrol is harnessed via the pistons, crankshaft, etc., and supplied through a controlled feed mechanism. All of these components have to exist prior to the gas being supplied ([Sarfati, 2010](#)).

Ilya Prigogine, the Nobel laureate mentioned above, made the following statement:

Unfortunately, this [self-organization] principal cannot explain the formation of biological structures. The probability that at ordinary temperatures a macroscopic number of molecules is assembled to give rise to the highly ordered structures and to the coordinated functions characterizing living organisms is vanishingly small ([Prigogine et al., 1972](#)).

In regard to “open systems” argument used by Darwinists, Dr. Ker Thompson, a geophysicist, has this to say:

The claim that the second law applies only to closed systems is nonsense of a high order... metals corrode, machines break down, our bodies deteriorate, and we die. Constant maintenance and planning against contingencies are required if life is to be sustained even for a transitory period... The idea that the second law can be confined to closed systems is a piece of confusion on the part of the proponents of such a concept... The second law tells us clearly that life could never get started by the activities of matter and energy unaided by outside intelligence. If life could never begin then surely we have an incredible waste of intellectual talent going on around us as many minds try to follow the pathways of evolution upwards from something that never began in the first place!  
([Ashton, 2000, pp. 219, Ker C. Thompson – PhD, Geophysics](#))

## Problem #8 – The Tenuousness and Balance of Life

As some of the mysteries of the cosmos have been unraveled, many scientists have expressed wonder at the delicate balance that is necessary for life, both to begin and to exist.

The laws of science, as we know them, contain many fundamental numbers, like the size of the electric charge of the electron and the ratio of the masses of the proton and electron... The remarkable fact is that the values of these numbers seem to have been very finely tuned to make possible the development of life. For example, if the electric charge of the electron had been only slightly different, stars would have been unable to burn hydrogen and helium, or else they would have exploded... It seems clear that there are relatively few ranges of values for the numbers that would allow the development of any form of intelligent life ([Hawking, 1988, pp. 129-130](#)).

Thousands of factors are necessary for life to exist, from all of the realms of science – physics, astronomy, geology, chemistry, and biology. Here are a few examples:

1. Darwinists hypothesized that in an original universe consisting of a homogenous distribution of gas and plasma that the effect of gravity would be such that distinct galaxies would eventually be generated. However, extensive research demonstrated that even twenty billion years later, the universe would still be essentially homogenous ([Ashton, 2000, pp. 119-120, John Rankin – PhD, Mathematical Physics](#)).
2. Water, which is one of the basic elements of life, is an amazing substance, and it is virtually impossible to imagine life without it. Unlike most other liquids water can dissolve many solids and carry them in solution; the few others that have the same capability are either strongly acidic or basic, and therefore unsuitable as a basis for life. Furthermore, unlike almost all other liquids, water expands when it freezes, making ice lighter and ensuring that it will float rather than sink. If ice were heavier than water, the ocean bottoms would be filled with it, and life as we know it would not be possible.
3. The chemical bonding properties of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and other elements which are the building blocks of DNA, proteins, sugars, fats, and other substances, and it is inconceivable that other elements could take their place. Carbon is the most unique of all of the elements in the periodic table. It is a non-metal with virtually unlimited capability to combine with other elements to create the millions of molecules which are the biochemical basis for life. Ironically, carbon is rarely detected anywhere else in the universe.
4. Similar to biochemistry the study of ecology reveals the immense complexity of life, but at the “other end” of the spectrum. Virtually all organisms exist in ecological niches provided by other organisms, and there are thousands of interdependencies between living things at all levels which are virtually impossible to explain from a Darwinist perspective. One of the simplest is the fact that plants through photosynthesis produce oxygen needed by animals and humans, who in turn produce carbon dioxide needed by the plants. Incidentally, plant photosynthesis via chlorophyll, alleged by Darwinists to be an accident, is the most efficient photoelectric cell known. It is some 80 percent more efficient than any photocells fabricated by humans ([Ashton, 2000, pp. 208, Edward A. Boudreaux – PhD, Theoretical Chemistry](#)).

“It appears that life on earth actually makes life on earth possible... In the same way as with the cell, as long as ecology appeared to be only a loose collection of organisms without binding interrelationships, one could think of it as possibly originating through natural processes. But now that ecosystems appear to be held together by essential and unbelievably complex biodiversity, we have a dilemma similar to the one faced when the intricate structure of the cell was discovered. Since ecology is built upon so much underlying multi-species complexity, trying to explain the origin of ecology by chance events painfully stretches one’s credulity... Biodiversity consequently suggests that ecology was created” ([Ashton, 2000, pp. 64-73, Henry Zuill – PhD, Biology](#)).

5. There are thousands of factors that make life possible and pleasant on Earth: the cycling of water between bodies of water and clouds that provide rain, cleansing the atmosphere, and regulating temperature; the ozone layer which helps block harmful UV radiation; the color of vegetation is green, at a frequency that is easiest and most relaxing to the eyes; and many, many others.

Some time ago Darwinists in the field of astronomy and cosmology developed the “Copernican Principle” also known as the “Principle of Mediocrity” which states that there is nothing special about our planet and about humanity – that there are supposedly many other planets and solar systems in the universe capable of supporting intelligent life. Since life supposed evolved from nothing here, then surely there must be humanoids elsewhere in the universe, and most of the funding for astronomy is dedicated to the search for extra-terrestrials and “exo-planets” – planets elsewhere in the universe that would be capable of supporting intelligent life. It is ironic that Copernicus, the astronomer for whom the principle was named, was a creationist. It is even more ironic that it is not actually a “principle,” as it is not based on any evidence whatsoever that intelligent life exists elsewhere. Rather, it is simply an expression of Darwinian faith, and would be better termed as the “Theory of Mediocrity.” One of the main popular works that championed this idea was Carl Sagan’s *The Pale Blue Dot*, which depicted our planet as simply an evolutionary accident, and a minute blip in the cosmic all. Our planet is indeed just a minute blip, but just as discoveries in biochemistry have made Darwinism untenable as described above, so it is that recent developments in the fields of astronomy, astrophysics, and astrobiology have also debunked the Copernican Principle.

Despite the many science fiction novels postulating various forms of life, a recent multi-disciplinary consortium of scientists concluded that there is essentially zero likelihood of another planet anywhere in the universe with all of the capabilities necessary for sustaining intelligent life like our own. The SETI (Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence, <https://seti.org/>) institute and other related initiatives have been scanning the cosmos for around sixty years but have found nothing. Here are a few of the factors that demonstrate how rare and how special our planet actually is (see *The Privileged Planet* ([Richards & Gonzalez, 2004](#)) for more details):

1. Planets like our Earth are exceedingly rare in the universe and probably non-existent. Most regions of galaxies are hostile to life – areas close to the center or in the spiral arms of typical galaxies have very high doses of X-rays frying them, and areas that are too far from the center lack the ability to form elements heavier than hydrogen and helium. The “galactic habitable zone” is therefore quite small.
2. Metals and other elements beyond hydrogen and helium (e.g., carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, silicon, iron, and others) are essential for animal and human life. Contrary to science-fiction

authors who have postulated that life could be based on silicon or chlorine rather than carbon, scientists acknowledge that life is inconceivable without carbon because of its unique abilities as described above. Furthermore, very few galaxies other than our own Milky Way have any of these elements, so contrary to astronomers who have indicated that our galaxy is “average” it is seemingly unique in the cosmos.

3. Our Sun is an ideal size and Earth is just the right distance from the Sun – if we were closer like Venus we would boil, and if we were farther away like Mars we would freeze. Therefore, there is also a “solar habitable zone” which is also quite small.
4. The earth’s core is made largely of metal and produces a magnetic field that protects the surface of the planet from harmful outer space radiation.
5. Plate tectonics have been shown as necessary for life, which in turn require an internal planetary heat source. The continental plates “float” on a layer of molten magma which is unique to Earth.
6. The size of the planet is critical to provide the correct amount of gravitation. The Earth is not too big which would result in a crushing gravitational force, and not too small which would cause instability.
7. The moon is necessary in order to stabilize Earth’s tilt, thus moderating seasonal swings of temperature, as well as helping to prevent Earth’s orbit from becoming elliptical, which would also result in large temperature extremes.
8. The large planets of Jupiter and Saturn are necessary as “vacuum cleaners” to prevent asteroids and comets from striking Earth. Impact from a large comet could wipe out all animal and human life.
9. Our planet has the right amount of water to provide for clouds, rainfall, and evaporation. The depth of the seas and the heights of land areas are also significant because if the land surface was relatively uniform, the oceans would cover the entire surface.
10. The regulation of CO<sup>2</sup> in the atmosphere is critical – too much and heat will be retained, and Earth would bake – too little and the heat would escape, and Earth would freeze. Furthermore, CO<sup>2</sup> regulation is a function of the interaction of plant and animal life, so it is unclear how a suitable environment could have been established for plants and animals prior to their existence.

The Principle of Mediocrity is based on uniformitarianism – the notion that the universe is infinite and has always existed, but beyond all of the above factors, its death knell was the discovery by Edwin Hubble and others that the universe is finite and had a beginning (thus the “Big Bang” theory). In other words, the universe had to have an “outside” cause to bring it into existence – to originate, prepare, and gather the material that went into the Big Bang, or series of bangs. Uniformitarians have responded by indicating that much of the cosmos has not been explored and life may therefore have evolved elsewhere, but that is a hard sell because what we have explored completely contradicts their theories. They have also hypothesized that there are multiple universes existing in different dimensions, but that simply creates new complications and imponderables.

The Earth is therefore seemingly unique in the cosmos, and in view of the overwhelming and crushing evidence for the complexity and fine tuning of nature on our planet, and therefore for an intelligent designer who made it happen, how is it feasible for a reasonable person to continue in the belief that all of this was a lucky accident? For example, the physicist Paul Davies reversed his earlier views and stated, “The impression of design is overwhelming” ([Davies, 1988, p. 203](#)) and the astrophysicist and atheist Fred Hoyle (one of the authors of the debunked uniformitarian “Steady State” model of the universe) admitted, “A commonsense interpretation of the facts suggests that a super-intellect has monkeyed with physics as well as chemistry and biology, and that there are no blind forces worth speaking about in nature” ([Hoyle, 1982](#)). What can a Darwinist do except bury his head in the sand and mutter: “My mind is made up, don’t confuse me with the facts!” But wait – isn’t that what Darwinists claim that Creationists do?

## Problem #9 – Love, Purpose, and Destiny

When we reach humans, Darwinism has yet another serious paradox. The Darwinian world is cruel and cold with no inherent ethics or morality. The only real ethic is survival of the fittest, and we are supposedly just intelligent animals, duking it out. As Richard Dawkins, one of the most vocal spokesmen for Darwinian, said:

The universe we observe has precisely the properties we should expect if there is, at bottom, no design, no purpose, no evil, no good, nothing but blind, pitiless indifference.

Yet we humans, who are supposedly the product of Darwinism, are desperate for love, purpose, justice, and destiny. Studies with both human and primate babies have shown that those who are ignored and do not receive love will die or have serious psychological problems. If a Darwinist is truly honest about the implications of the theory, then they will have to admit that without an intelligent designer, human life in general and their own life in particular have no intrinsic value and no purpose. Friedrich Nietzsche was a man who was honest enough to follow the implications of his nihilistic “God is dead” philosophy, which was probably the cause of his descent into madness.

Scientists have made great strides in understanding brain cells and the mechanics of how inputs from the senses are processed in the brain. We understand how short-term memory is converted to long-term memory, but we still don’t know exactly how memories are stored and recalled. How does the brain retrieve answers to questions, and how does the search processing work? We know even less about awareness. What is consciousness, how does it work, and how could it possibly have come about by chance?

Especially troubling for Darwinists is the phenomenon of near-death experiences (NDEs). Thousands of people worldwide have had one or more NDEs, and in several documented cases the individuals were brain-dead (for example, Dr. Mary Neal drowned in a kayak and was under water for over thirty minutes ([Sunfellow, 2019a](#)), and Tricia Barker had flat-lined on the operating room table after being in a serious car accident ([Sunfellow, 2019b](#))). Nevertheless, these individuals later recalled seeing the people trying to save their lives and even reported conversations that took place while they were presumably dead. According to naturalistic scientists, our existence is over when the brain dies, but through the study of NDEs we now know that human consciousness somehow survives death, at least in some cases. Many books have been written about NDEs following Raymond Moody’s classic 1975 work *Life after Life*. Human consciousness is thus exceedingly complex, and beyond our current ability to analyze and fully understand it.

The presumption of morality is also basic – kids may argue about the rules of a game, but there is an a-priori assumption that rules exist, and therefore the notion of good and evil is a basic concept. Having a conscience is seemingly an instinctual part of human nature. All of us live in an unseen, but nevertheless very real, moral environment that deeply influences the way we live. The specifics of the environment varies, of course, from individual to individual and group to group, but some type of moral environment is part and parcel of being human. Simon Blackburn, a Cambridge philosopher, wrote:

[Our moral environment] determines what we find acceptable or unacceptable, admirable or contemptible. It determines our conception of when things are going well and when they are going badly. It determines our conception of what is due to us, and what is due

from us, as we relate to others. It shapes our emotional responses, determining what is a cause of pride, or shame, or anger, or gratitude; what can be forgiven and what cannot ([Blackburn, 2000](#)).

The recent Covid pandemic has exposed what we have known for a long time – that people need contact with other people. Again, how could such needs and desires have developed from an empty Darwinian universe?

Past research has documented negative psychological effects of self-isolation during health crises, in terms of stress, anger or depressive symptoms, but overall ignored psychotic symptoms and cognitive problems. The present study examined the relationship between the conditions of self-isolation - that is, duration, living space, frequency of social interactions - and psychotic symptoms and cognitive problems during the COVID-19 outbreak ([Alle, 2021](#)).

We also have dreams of immortality, and much of our art and music is inspired by thoughts and visions of God and heaven. If we are simply the products of time and chance – of stray molecules somehow coalescing on a cold, impersonal rock, then how could such powerful desires and moral compunctions have ever developed in us?

Darwinists try to demonstrate that all of human behavior just developed from nothing, but that is a very poor explanation because the only operative factors in Darwinism are time, chance, mutation, and survival of the fittest. Trying to explain all behavior on this basis is an incredibly hard sell, and after listening to what Darwinists say, one comes away thinking, “Am I missing something? If this theory is so popular, why are the explanations for it so poor, lame, and ridiculous?”

As previously indicated, my undergraduate degree was in Biology, and I recall a college class where we studied how Darwinian theory could account for complex human behavior and desires, such as thought, philosophy, ethics, religion, and self-sacrifice. It was a “good college try,” but the reasoning and conclusions were completely silly and laughable. It was as if a brilliant scientist was trying his best to explain and defend his position that the moon was actually made of green cheese.

The notion that we are simply animals does come in handy at times as a means of explaining or excusing human behavior, especially as related to sex. But the questions remain: how can you get intelligence from non-intelligence, love from robotic indifference, morality from blind amorality, and purpose from meaninglessness? Answer: you can't; Darwinism is a myth. Given the evidence against Darwinism stated above, believing that the human mind is a product of mere time and chance is the height of arrogance, stupidity, or both.

## Support for Darwinism

Like the townsfolk in *The Emperor's New Clothes*, we can see that the ruler is naked, but then we hear voices of influential people around us admiring his sartorial splendor. Even though the emperor's bare butt is clearly visible, on hearing these voices we may wonder, "Am I missing something, or is there a problem with my eyes?" In the story, it took a little boy – someone who had the honesty and the clear vision to say out loud, "The Emperor is naked!" People then began to admit, "Hey! The kid is right!"

But even though Darwinism is on the rocks, it is still accepted as valid by many and perhaps even by the majority of scientists. If the theory is so lame, why is that still the case?

The major reason is that the study of science, and even the word "science" has been gradually redefined over the past two centuries to exclude religion. The supernatural is therefore depicted as a realm for wackos and simplistic people of lower intelligence, and is supposedly antithetical to serious science. This was not because of any scientific discoveries or developments, but rather was caused by two factors: 1) the philosophical and anti-religious bias of some influential thinkers such as Darwin, Freud, and others; and 2) the resulting straight jacket placed on scientists to constrain their theories to pure naturalism. As a result many scientists are reluctant to consider any theoretical explanations that would include God or the supernatural as an operative force.

The so-called war between science and religion was invented to explain this shift ([Barron, 2015](#)). But quite the contrary, many of the great minds of science were and are religious, such as Copernicus, Galileo, Boyle, Kepler, Newton, Faraday, Maxwell, and many others that have been cited in this article. The story of Galileo is often trotted out to prove that the church has always sided with naive Biblical literalism over and against science, but that is a myth.<sup>2</sup> Sir Isaac Newton was one of the greatest scientists who ever lived, and he actually wrote more on theology than he did on science. The "Copernican Principle" or the "Principle of Mediocrity" mentioned above is another good example – it is not based on fact but rather on wishful Darwinian thinking, and is antithetical to what Copernicus believed and wrote.

A second reason for the hegemony of Darwinism are the "separation of church and state" rulings from the US Supreme Court. While history has taught us that it is very important to separate government from religion (i.e., not allow government to impose religion), these rulings have increasingly been interpreted as excluding any aspect of religion from the public sphere. This includes mandating the teaching of Darwinism in public schools as Creationism/Intelligent Design is supposedly religious.

A third reason is that scientists, like everyone else, typically accept as fact what they were taught in school. Darwinism has been, and in most American schools, still is being taught as reality, rather than as the fallacious theory that it is. The mandate in public schools to teach Darwinism as scientific truth was not an accident, but a deliberate policy directive by the educational establishment. They understood very well that early inculcation of concepts in children would be hard for those children to reverse, even if the concepts are false. As Arthur Schopenhauer said: "There is no absurdity so

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<sup>2</sup> Galileo's conflict with the Catholic church was caused primarily by three factors: 1) his mocking of Pope Urban VIII; 2) the anger of university professors whose careers were dedicated to an older Aristotelian cosmology (similar to the censure that professors questioning Darwinism receive today); and 3) his insistence that the Church immediately endorse his views. Even after his censure he continued to receive a pension from the church for the rest of his life, hardly what we are led to believe about the church at war with science.

obvious that it cannot be firmly planted in the human head if you only begin to impose it before the age of five, by constantly repeating it with an air of great solemnity.”

A fourth reason is that very few have either the inclination or the means to re-verify what they have been taught, such the equation  $E = mc^2$ . Darwinism is likewise assumed to be true. The presumption is that in our modern scientific age, since Darwinism is taught as scientific truth, someone, somewhere *must* have verified it. The fact that no one has been able to do so, or even to seriously propose how it could have happened, would come as drastic shock, if that fact was generally known.

Kids eventually grow up, and those who now fill the science positions in academia, industry, and government have thus been made to drink deeply of the Darwinian cool-aid by the western public education systems. Like everyone else, they have been taught that Darwinism is true, and opponents of it are simply religious obstructionists. In addition to that, their positions often depend on conformity with the institutions they work for. Hence, they have strong incentives for not rocking the boat.

It is therefore not enough to simply state arguments against macro-evolution; we also need to consider what Darwinists would say in support of their theory:

## Support #1 – Darwin’s Arguments from *On the Origin of Species*

While Darwin could not, of course, provide any conclusive evidence for his theory, he did advance five arguments in favor of it, and they are one of the main reasons for the success of his book. But before examining them we need to understand that Darwin, who was not a theologian and apparently not very knowledgeable about the Bible, was not targeting Creationism, especially as we know Intelligent Design of today. Rather, his target was a popular conception of his time known as “The Great Chain of Being.” This was the idea that the universe and creation were “perfect,” that each organism was static, that each had its place, and therefore change, extinction, and/or ruinous competition were not possible and/or could not part of the system. Darwin’s target was thus the Great Chain of Being.

Here is a summary of Darwin’s arguments from the *Origin of Species*:

1. *Descent from a common ancestor better accounts for the natural grouping of organisms.* Common descent does better when compared to the Great Chain of Being, but not to Creationism, which states that organisms were created “after their kinds.” Both Darwinism and Creationism/Intelligent Design are in agreement that there are natural groupings of organisms, so this is not an effective argument for Darwinism.
2. *Evolution accounts for the proximity of similar species or variations to each other.* Again, there is no real difference here between Darwinism and Creationism/Intelligent Design. If God created life, then he obviously created it with the capability of micro-evolution, so it is natural in either system that evolved versions of organisms would be in relatively close proximity to each other. Therefore, this is also not an effective argument for Darwinism.
3. *Progression in the fossil record.* The fossil record indicates that oldest organisms such as single-celled animals were the most primitive, followed by invertebrates, mammals, etc. However, there is no disagreement on that point between Darwinism and Creationism/Intelligent Design. In the latter, the simplest organisms were created first, followed by the more complex, so it is logical in both systems that the fossil record would be progressive. So this is also not an effective argument for Darwinism.
4. *Design Defects and Rudimentary Organs.* This argument is considered in detail below.
5. *Competition in nature where one species or organism can displace another demonstrates cruelty.* This is a biologically specific argument of the general question, if God is good, why is there bad? This argument is an effective against the Great Chain of Being, but not against Creationism/Intelligent Design, and is also considered in detail below.

## Support #2 – Design Defects and Rudimentary Organs

One of the main ways that Darwinists have tried to challenge Intelligent Design is by pointing out that there are defects in various organisms; if the designer was *truly* intelligent, then supposedly no defects would have been tolerated. Taking his cue from Darwin, this argument has been championed by Brown University biology professor Kenneth Miller:

Another way to respond to the theory of Intelligent Design is to carefully examine complex biological systems for errors that no intelligent designer would have committed. Because Intelligent Design works from a clean sheet of paper it should have produced organisms that have been optimally designed for the tasks they perform ([Miller, 1994](#)).

However, this is a very unconvincing argument for a number of reasons:

1. Just because we see what looks to us as flaws in the design of an object, how can we then claim that there was no designer, and the object just evolved? The term *non-sequitur* (from the Latin “does not follow”) was coined to represent such attempted leaps of logic. Using Miller’s reasoning one could, for example, conclude that the Edsel automobile was the product of Darwinian evolution.
2. This argument attempts to psychoanalyze the designer. How can we know what the designer’s motives and reasons were for any given biological subsystem? Perhaps the designer purposely introduced flaws or “planned obsolescence” (i.e., death) into the design of nature (see the paragraph below), and/or perhaps there are reasons why the design had to be made in the manner that it was. Fully appreciating the reasons requires a much more complete understanding of biological systems. To use an analogy from the software industry: it is often the case in complex software systems that a new developer will question the wisdom of the original design team because he or she does not understand all of the requirements and implications that had to be addressed, or the environmental limitations that had to be taken into account.
3. This argument assumes that scientists know what the optimal design of an organism could and should be. Given the fact that there are many biochemical mysteries still remaining to be unraveled, and that Darwinists cannot explain the evolution of even one biochemical system, they should avoid the presumptuous arrogance of thinking that they can pontificate on optimal design.

Yet another variation of this objection is indicating that some biological features seem to have no useful function at all, such as the rudimentary eyes of cave animals. Vestigial organs are often cited for this argument, like the tonsils and the appendix in humans. But many organs that were once thought to be evolutionary leftovers were later shown to have a distinct purpose and function (e.g. the tonsils), and even if the vestigiality of an organ could somehow be proven, it is at best a poor argument. Again, Darwinists should avoid pontifications which they will later regret.

## Support #3 – Competition and Cruelty

From the biological perspective, the question could be phrased, “If God is good, then why is nature cruel, why do some organisms prey on others, and why have some organisms become extinct?” An intelligent designer would supposedly have created only “good” organisms that would not need to prey on others in order to survive.

This is essentially a moral and theological objection rather than a scientific one. Like the previous objection it suffers from the same issues mentioned above, namely that we are capable of understanding and judging the methods and motives of the designer, which we are not. It was indicted at the beginning of this document that no religious arguments will be presented, but as Darwinism here raises a theological issue, a theological response is appropriate, and there is a comprehensive answer, as follows:

The Biblical book of Genesis tells us that the original creation was good but was corrupted by the fall of man into sin, selfishness, and evil. The Bible does not provide us with specifics on exactly what impact that event had on the world in general, but it provides hints that God altered nature in drastic and fundamental ways. Genesis indicates that before the fall the first man and woman lived in a paradise where painful labor, economics, and even death were unknown. But afterward Adam was told: “Cursed is the ground because of you; in toil you will eat of it all the days of your life. Thorns and thistles it shall grow for you, and you will eat the plants of the field. By the sweat of your brow you will eat bread until you return to the ground, because from it you were taken. For you are dust, and to dust you shall return.” Genesis 3:17-19. Eve was likewise rebuked and told that childbirth would become “painful labor” for her. These consequences involved immense changes in the natural world that are not fully described, but nevertheless explain why there is bad in the world even though God is good.

Nature was further altered in dramatic fashion by the flood of Noah, which resulted in much human and animal death. Unlike Darwinian-based philosophy where people can “do what they will”, the Bible indicates that are divine consequences for human behavior, which can potentially affect nature as well. The Bible also indicates that one day nature will be restored: “The cow and the bear will graze, their young will lie down together, and the lion will eat straw like the ox. The nursing child will play by the hole of the cobra, and the weaned child will put his hand on the viper’s den. They will not hurt or destroy in all my holy mountain, for the earth will be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.” (Isaiah 11:7-9)

## Support #4 – Homologies

Anatomists and physiologists have long noted that various organs and appendages in different species seem to have the same basic structure. For example, a whale’s flipper is similar to a human foot. This similarity is interpreted as evidence that species have evolved, and that the flipper has evolved into a foot. The fact that all life is ultimately cellular and based on DNA, and that all varieties of DNA use the same coding scheme for building proteins is also taken as evidence of universal common descent. Sequencing the human genome (i.e., determining the nucleotide sequence of all human DNA) was completed in 2000, and the DNA of many other organisms has been sequenced as well, allowing organisms to be compared at the genetic level. When the structure of human and chimp DNA are compared there are remarkable similarities, and even regions in the DNA of both that are said to have “mutated” in the same manner. This would seem to be strong evidence that both chimps and human came from the same ancestor. But even though the DNA’s are similar, the homology arguments are just speculations (Darwinian faith in action) – just because the DNA of two different organisms are similar does not prove that they came from the same ancestor. An even if they did, Darwinists must still explain how an ape can turn into a man using only the factors of mutations and natural selection.

Rather than “universal common descent” what makes much more sense is “universal common design.” Just as homologies can be interpreted as evidence for Darwinism, they are an equally strong evidence for Intelligent Design – that the designer used a common pattern not only for DNA and the cell, but also for various organs and appendages as well. The designer adapted the designs for the environment in which the species would live – the whale in the ocean and the human on land. Therefore, the similarities between chimp and human DNA were not caused by one evolving into the other, but rather because the designer used similar DNA structures for both. It has been said that, “the fact that all organisms on Earth share the same genetic code is the strongest evidence that all life here derived from one common ancestor” ([Ward & Brownlee, 2004](#)). If that is the strongest evidence for Darwinism then the evidence is exceedingly weak, because it is not evidence at all.

Another version of the homology argument which was first cited by Darwin and is still being repeated, is that there is a progression in the complexity of various organs from the lower and more primitive species to the higher. For example, many organisms have eyes, but the visual capabilities of organisms increase as you move up the chain of life, with trilobites being an amazing and unanswered exception. Darwinists explain these improvements by continually alluding to the “evolutionary advantages” provided by the improved capabilities, the implication being that individuals of a species which had better eyes would be more likely to survive and pass the genetic improvements on to their offspring. However, Darwinists just assume that macro-evolution happened; there is never any explanation of how one form of an eye could have actually evolved into another, and how these changes could actually have taken place at the biochemical level. It is like asking for an explanation of how a personal computer works and being told: “Just connect the monitor, mouse, and keyboard to the back of the computer, plug it into a wall socket, and turn it on.” Yea, right, but how was it actually put together? Such detailed documentation could, of course, be provided for a personal computer, but doesn’t exist in the case of Darwinism.

This second homology argument is also excellent evidence for Intelligent Design – the designer wanted to provide capabilities such as vision to various organisms, and then improved on the basic design in the higher species.

## Support #5 – Philosophical Objections to Intelligent Design

Darwinists cite several philosophical objections to Intelligent Design, primarily from the English philosopher and skeptic David Hume:

1. Hume observed that the design which is present at all levels in the cosmos does not prove that God exists, or that the cosmos was created by a supreme being. But that is an empty argument because it is impossible to prove either the existence or the nonexistence of God, and likewise both Darwinism and Intelligent Design cannot be proved or disproved. Given that proof one way or the other is impossible, we must instead seek what is reasonable. Intelligent Design is reasonable, whereas Darwinism is not. Furthermore, the concept of Intelligent Design does not require that the designer be identified and named.
2. Hume stated we must be able to observe the design process to definitively conclude that the world was intelligently designed. This is another empty proof-type argument. For example, we do not need to observe automotive designers at work in order to reach a reasonable conclusion that a car was designed as opposed to evolving from spare parts. Furthermore, the fact that we may consider a given car model to be “a piece of junk” means that we object to the way that the car was designed, not that it came into being by accident (although an angry car owner may express his frustration in that manner).
3. The nineteenth century Anglican pastor and naturalist William Paley was the first to comprehensively state the case for Intelligent Design in his book *Natural Theology*. Paley compared the cosmos to a watch, which like Behe’s mouse trap example above, is irreducibly complex, and thus requires an intelligent designer. Richard Dawkin’s book *The Blind Watchmaker* claims victory for Darwinism; that science has supposedly finally demonstrated that there is no need for a designer, and therefore God doesn’t exist or is irrelevant. However, breaking out the champagne was premature – Darwinism may have triumphed in the sense that it is being taught much more than Creationism, but that is not the same thing as actually being true. Dawkins never addressed Paley’s irreducible complexity argument, and it remains as one of the many fatal flaws of Darwinism.

## Support #6 – Complexity Theory

Briefly, this theory states that complex structures are said to be “self-organizing,” and the cell supposedly is a potential example. The problem with this theory is that it is entirely mathematical, and implementations of it are computer-based models with all of the inherent potential fallacies of such models. While initially popular, the theory has accumulated a number of opponents who have pointed out that although the computer models generate nice graphics, the theory itself is essentially “fact-free” and can be morphed into demonstrating whatever the model creators wish to demonstrate. The bottom-line is that the theory does not provide any real-world answers to complex biological objects such as the cell. Complexity theory is similar to the evolutionary criticisms of the 2<sup>nd</sup> law of thermodynamics discussed above.

One of the more popular minority views called “complexity theory” or “self-organization,” has been championed for decades by Stuart Kaufman, currently of the University of Calgary. The use of the term “self-organizing” can be a bit confusing because *all* of biology is profoundly self-organizing. But that’s not what is meant here; self-organization theorists use the term in a more general way... But it’s completely unclear how this concept would apply to evolution... Some very simple rush-hour traffic patterns are self-organizing, but self-organization does not explain where complex carburetors, steering wheels, and all of the other physical parts of a car came from, let alone how “cars could be manufactured merely by tumbling their parts onto the factory floor” ([Behe, 2007, p. 159](#)).

## Support #7 – Young Earth Creationism

A major reason for the success of Darwinism has been its insistence on the separation of church and state, and accusations that teaching any theory of origin other than Darwinism is teaching religion as opposed to pure science. They have done a good job in convincing people that Darwinism is not religious, which, of course, is a fallacy.

Another reason for its success is that it targets proponents of a “young earth” who believe that our planet and possibly even the cosmos itself is less than ten thousand years old. Because of its insistence on a young earth, this version of Creationism (referred to herein as “YEC”) has a number of issues, such as the following:

1. In some places on our planet there are sedimentary and other geological layers that seem to be much older.
2. The fact that given the immensity of the universe, light reaching us from remote stars would have taken much longer than ten thousand years.
3. The “red shift” or Doppler Effect phenomenon of the light coming from distant stars suggests that the cosmos is much older.

However, each of the above issues are increasingly being challenged. In regard to sedimentary layers, the serious problems with radioactive dating have already been discussed – there is no valid way to date the age of rocks other than the fossils that they may contain. The geologic ages of the earth may well be a fallacy.

In regard to the immensity of the universe, other portions of the universe may be much older than the earth providing time required for light to reach us. We have no way of knowing if the entire universe was created at the same time or in stages. There are other possibilities as well, such as doubts about the distance to remote galaxies, as well as whether the speed of light is actually constant, as discussed below.

The Doppler Effect is also being questioned due to several serious issues: a number of stars are actually blue-shifted, and in the case of some star pairs, the spectrophotometry of one star is red-shifted (supposedly moving away from us) while the other is blue-shifted (supposedly moving closer) – how could that be? Furthermore, it has been shown that the red shift values are not a continuum as they would be if the shift represented increasing distance, but rather the shift occurs in discrete bands. The red or blue shift seems instead to be related either to plasma or other material between us and the star being observed, and/or to the recently discovered fact that the speed of light is not constant and has been slowing down to a large degree over the centuries. As the speed of light is related to the measurement of time, this is causing a serious reappraisal, along with the discovery that the universe is finite. The Big Bang theory supported largely by red-shift along with “dark matter” and “dark energy” are now being seriously questioned and are in the process of being discarded ([Watson, 2015](#)).

In regard to the time required for light from remote stars to reach the earth, consider the following:

If the cosmos has a center, then its early history is radically different from that of all big-bang models. Its beginning would possibly be that of a massive black hole containing its

entire mass. Such a mass distribution has a whopping gradient in gravitational potential which profoundly affects the local physics, including the speed of clocks. Clocks near the center would run much more slowly or even be stopped during the earliest portion of cosmic history. Since the heavens on a large scale are isotropic [i.e., having uniform physical properties in all directions] from the vantage point of the earth, the earth must be near the center of such a cosmos. Light from the outer edge of such a cosmos reaches the center in a very brief time as measured by the clocks in the vicinity of the earth ([Ashton, 2000, pp. 238, John R. Baumgartner – PhD, Geophysics](#)).

Some have posited that our universe has dimensions beyond the four that we know (length, width, height, and time), and superstring theory hold that there are ten dimensions, which presumably are collapsed within minute quantum distances ([Williams, 2014](#)). Therefore, what can perceive is only a very small portion of reality, and we have no idea what the laws of science are that underlie all of this unknown complexity. We cannot “see” what is actually happening even at the quantum level of four dimensions, and have difficulty even conceptualizing it (e.g., why do subatomic entities sometimes behave as particles and other times as waves?) Thus we are essentially clueless regarding any reality beyond our four dimensions and have no way of analyzing it. A good analogy is the spectrum of light that is visible to us (i.e., from above infrared to below ultraviolet) which is only a tiny fraction of the entire electro-magnetic spectrum.

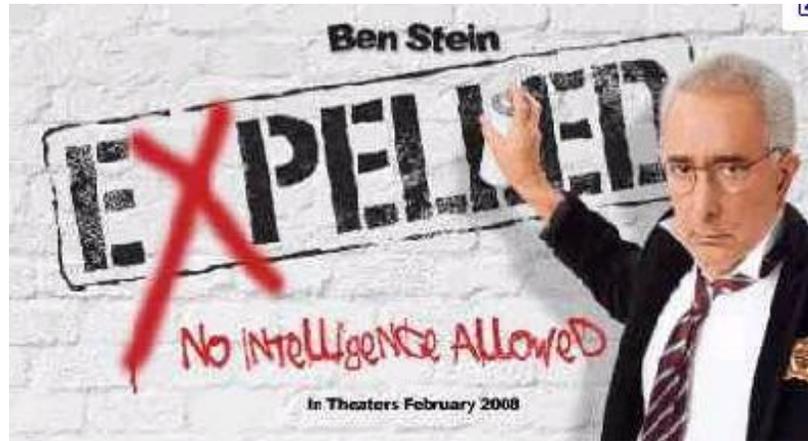
Our modern worldview, obsessed as it is with empirical science and human reason, is so blinded to its own ignorance of transcendent reality that it amounts to idolatry, [viewing] the limited, fallible human mind and senses as God... Modern material descriptions of reality are [therefore] more ‘false’ than ancient pictures because they do not include the immaterial aspects of reality: meaning and purpose.

But even more basic than that, human observation of the universe is always changing, from Newtonian physics, to Quantum physics, to String theory. That change is less a change of more precise instrumentation than it is a change of ideas. What we think we see is more affected by our philosophical presuppositions (and theories) than empirical scientists are willing to admit... A proper response should be more humility and less hubris regarding the use of scientific models as standards in judging theological meaning or purpose ([Godawa, 2014, pp. 316-317](#)).

YEC proponents are typically Christians who interpret the first three chapters of the Biblical book of Genesis as indicating that the creation of the cosmos took place in a literal six-day period of time. Darwinists, who are typically humanists and/or atheists, have ridiculed this theory despite its growing appeal, and have accused YEC proponents of trying to make science fit the Bible. Using the separation of church and state, and the secularization of western society as leverage, they have largely succeeded in the media and political wars to:

1. Eliminate the teaching of Creationism in public schools.
2. Claim that religion (i.e., Christianity) is essentially incompatible with science.
3. Portray people of faith as ignorant obstructionists in order to marginalize them.
4. Use their influence to censor opposing views and enforce conformity. An example of the bigoted and censorious actions of Darwinists is the treatment of Guillermo Gonzalez, one of

the authors of the book, *The Privileged Planet*. He was an astronomy professor at Iowa State University and was denied tenure due to many of his faculty colleagues signing a petition denouncing Intelligent Design and urging all other faculty members to do the same. For other examples of this type of Darwinist bigotry in action, see Ben Stein's movie *Expelled – No Intelligence Allowed*.



Despite the increasing appeal of YEC, it is not the only creationist theory. There are “old earth” creationists of various types who accept an older age for the earth and the cosmos. Furthermore, the intelligent design movement which seeks to remove religion and theology from the debate, has become very popular. Proponents of Intelligent Design indicate that a designer/creator was necessary to bring the world into being, but the identity of the designer/creator is not specified, and therefore the theory does not concern itself with religious or theological issues. Thus, Intelligent Design fits within the church/state barriers that have been erected, so proponents are seeking to oppose the Darwinian monopoly and tear down the censorship and the walls that Darwinists have created in science education.

## Support #8 – Post-modernism and Head-In-The-Sand Arguments

As mentioned above, Darwinists have often resorted to head-in-the-sand arguments to exclude issues that the theory is incapable of handling, such as the question of how matter could have been assembled prior to the supposed “Big Bang.” The usual response to such questions is: “That is outside the realm of science” meaning that it is a “religious” issue. Religion is supposedly inherently illogical, completely personal, and therefore individuals can believe whatever they want as long as they don’t try to inform anyone else. This is in accordance with postmodern philosophy which separates facts from values. “Facts” are supposedly objective, rational, universal, and composed of “hard science” which is said to include Darwinism, whereas “Values” are supposedly subjective, relative, non-rational, and religious. Therefore, supporters of macro-evolution in efforts to escape the extreme criticism to which the theory should be subject, have sought to cast Intelligent Design as being purely religious. A typical example from the Jesuit George Coyne, the former head of the Vatican Observatory Research Group:

To imagine a Creator twiddling with the constants of nature is a bit like thinking of God making a big pot of soup... It’s a return to the old vision of a watchmaker God, only it’s even more fundamentalist. Because what happens if it turns out that that there is a perfectly logical scientific explanation for the values of the gravitational constant, and so on? Then there’d be even less room for God ([Wertheim, 2010](#)).

It is clear that Coyne is either being intellectually deceptive or is ignorant of Intelligent Design and the associated bankruptcy of Darwinism.

Another head-in-the-sand argument is to claim that Darwinism cannot be formally disproved and that Intelligent Design supporters have attempted to do so. Michael Behe originally published *Darwin’s Black Box* in 1996, and ten years later came to print with another edition. During that period, much more of the biochemical complexity of life has been revealed, so the arguments for Intelligent Design have grown stronger and Darwinism correspondingly weaker. Of course, Behe’s book attracted a lot of negative attention from Darwinists who have repeatedly attempted to discredit his central argument, the irreducible complexity of the cell. Behe points out that the best way to discredit the design argument would be to demonstrate how cellular systems could have evolved at the biochemical level, but despite the huge financial and status incentives that would accrue to the individual or group doing so (probably an automatic Nobel prize), no one has as yet done it.

Nevertheless, attacks on irreducible complexity have been attempted by Robert Pinnock in his book *The Tower of Babel*, as well as by Kenneth Miller, the biology professor mentioned above. Essentially their argument is to redefine irreducible complexity to claim that Behe’s original definition tried to *prove* that cellular systems could not have evolved. Since it is not possible to prove that Darwinism is a fallacy, then Intelligent Design can safely be ignored, and Darwinists can breathe a sigh of relief. But a close reading of Behe’s definition, quoted above, does not attempt to prove the impossibility of macro-evolution, nor do I attempt to do so. He merely states that biological systems are so complex that the concept of macro-evolution is not reasonable, and therefore Darwinism is not believable.

Behe points out that even a strident Darwinist such as Richard Dawkins admits that the cosmos appears to be designed – the first page of Dawkins book *The Blind Watchmaker* has this statement: “Biology is the study of complicated things that give the appearance of having been designed for a

purpose.” Since Darwinism claims that life was an accident, the onus is thus on the Darwinist to demonstrate that design can be generated without a designer.



A related and more simplistic effort is to label Intelligent Design supporters as being incapable of rational thought.

When [in high school] I raised some scientific inconsistencies regard evolution, often there was simply an angry reaction followed by feeble, if any, explanations... By the time I went to university I was a budding creationist. I was expecting to find serious scientific argument from the “enlightened ones,” but what I found was more of the same... Instead of rational debate I was bombarded with highly emotive statements that included, ‘People who don’t believe in the theory of evolution as fact have no right to be studying science’ ([Ashton, 2000, pp. 325-326, Evan Jamison, PhD, Hydrometallurgy](#)).

My own experience has been similar to that of Evan Jamison in the above quote. For example, after having an email dialogue with Dr. Kenneth Miller from Brown University, I recall reading his book to which he referred me – *Only a Theory: Evolution and the Battle for America’s Soul*. I expected to find some solid scientific grounding for Darwinism, but there was none.

Darwinists have urged their fellow scientists to resist the spread of Intelligent Design, but the actual criticisms have been lame attempts, picking at nits, or simply repeating old Darwinist canards which

boil down to: “Life just evolved. We don’t know how or why, and we have no real evidence for it, but we have PhD’s in biology, so trust us.”

## Support #9 – The Scientific Necessity of Darwinism and the Nature of Scientific Study

Scientists typically are uncomfortable with the possibility and the notion of miracles – events that are inexplicable given the current laws of science. Experiments must be capable of being controlled in the lab and be repeatable, so that a scientist’s work can be acknowledged and confirmed by others. Furthermore, today’s scientists grew up during the period when western society has become almost completely secularized and Darwinized, and therefore they typically want to avoid anything that smacks of religion in their work.

Since Darwinism and Creationism/Intelligent Design are the only significant theories for the origin of the cosmos, the former would therefore seem to be the more “scientific” because by its very nature it excludes all references to God. Scientists may therefore feel more comfortable with it. However, thinking that Darwinism is more scientific is a fallacy for several reasons:

1. The origin of life is not something that can be studied by scientific means. Although a scientist may study issues related to the origin of life, the origin itself cannot be studied in the lab because it was an historical event. Unlike experiments, events are not repeatable, and by their very nature cannot be studied experimentally. Therefore, the origin falls within the realm of history rather than science, and this is true regardless of which theory a scientist holds.
2. Given the historical nature of the origin of life and bias of scientists against religion, there is a tendency among some to ignore issues related to the origin because “science cannot speak to those issues.” In other words, the problem of how cells came to be is beyond the realm of science, and therefore is glossed over in order to focus on how they supposedly evolved afterward. The “big bang” is treated a similar fashion – the universe as we know it supposedly came into being because a large amount of matter was collected in one place and then exploded, creating all of the galaxies and solar systems. But the question is rarely if ever asked, “How did all of that material get together in the first place?” Because that question is beyond the realm of science to answer, it is typically ignored, which is simply placing one’s head in the sand. Others (typically non-scientists) speculate that life originated from aliens visiting the planet. But that speculation does not solve the core issue either – if life came from aliens, then where did the aliens come from?
3. When scientists study something very complex they will often simplify or consider only a few aspects of the subject being studied. This is often necessary in order to come to grips, and to develop their theories. But the theories developed may then be of little or no value because they do not do justice to the complexity of what was being studied. This has happened repeatedly in psychology and is in large part responsible for the many revolutions in its history. For example, Freud’s “Oedipus complex” theory which stated that all human neuroses are the result of early sexual conflicts, was developed on the basis of studying only a few troubled individuals (including Freud himself). This theory has long been abandoned, but in the meantime people’s street views have been affected by it (the theory was propounded by supposed experts with PhD degrees, and therefore must be true). Freud’s major work was psychoanalysis, but years later in a study on the effectiveness of various therapies, Hans Eysenck indicated that in many cases psychoanalysis was completely ineffective or even made the patients worse – they may have better off without any treatment at all ([Eysenck, 1952](#)).

Another example from psychology is behaviorism, a movement that limited the study of people to their “behavior.” Behavior is, after all, the only thing actually observable and therefore capable of being studied in a lab environment. Theories and inferences about human nature were then proposed on this simplified view which ignored elements not capable of being studied, such as thought and spirituality. That movement in psychology was eventually swept away as well.

Thomas Kuhn’s immensely influential book *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (one of the most cited works in the history of science because of the controversy it generated), pulls away the curtain on this process and demonstrated how “paradigm shifts” in science actually occur. Far from the popular concept of science being “self-correcting,” Kuhn showed how many scientists stay comfortably within the current paradigm of their field, and their research is largely intended to establish and buttress it. That process occurs until a few individuals become troubled about one or more limitations with the paradigm. This discontent continues until a tipping point is reached where the older paradigm is discarded by most scientists in favor of a new one. A new norm is then established and science returns to business as usual until the next theoretical crisis. The only reason this has not happened in the case of Darwinism is that unlike other scientific issues, macro-evolution is a theological necessity for its adherents.

4. Bias and comfort with any theory should be unacceptable in science because scientists should be dealing with truth, rather than trying to prove what is politically correct, what they or their bosses want, or what they are paid to prove. Unfortunately, that is the ugly reality of the way that science usually works. As Kuhn indicated, just like everyone else, scientists start with a bias and then seek evidence that will further establish and protect that bias, rather than seeking what is true and adjusting their biases as necessary (the punctuated equilibrium theory mentioned above, as well as Eugene Dubois’ Java Man debacle are good examples of this facet of human nature). This process is also documented in books such as *When Wish Replaces Thought* by Stephen Goldberg. A related problem is that scientists are usually more interested in their careers and in doing what their organizations dictate, rather than in trying to establish what is actually true (you get fired and have to find another job if you don’t do what the boss says, or what your sponsors are paying you to work on). Scientists need to earn a living like everyone else, and therefore most are not engaged in basic research for which there is little financial reward. However, if a scientist could somehow demonstrate that Darwinism was true, it would make him or her instantly rich and famous. But there is much less of a paycheck for working on the Intelligent Design side of the fence, with few, if any, grants available. This has happened in a number of cases, such as with Guillermo Gonzalez, one of the authors of *The Privileged Planet*. His support of Intelligent Design resulted in his denial of tenure at Iowa State University.
5. People may be uncomfortable with the idea of divine creation, but if God exists and created the cosmos, then it does not matter how people feel about it. Furthermore, divine creation does not mean that the world or reality is any less scientific. Matter and energy operate by the laws of science, but if God created matter and energy, then he also created the laws of science. Furthermore, what are now classed as “miracles” may actually be actions that are obeying higher laws of science that we do not yet understand because they are beyond our current observational capabilities. It is often the case that an action seemingly breaks a lower law because it is obeying a higher or different law, like gravity being overcome when we catch a

falling object. For example, the only way a person sees anything is by the retina collecting photons of light that reflect off surfaces, and conveying the resulting image to the brain. But what if the object we are trying to “see” is smaller than an individual photon of light? The electron microscope was developed for just this reason; electrons are smaller than light photons and therefore can be used to resolve smaller objects. The internal structure of the cell only became visible to us after the invention of the electron microscope. Prior to that invention the organelles of the cell appeared as fuzzy blobs, like pixelated computer images. But what if there are particles (or waves) much smaller than electrons that we have no current way of detecting or controlling? Perhaps what we refer to as “soul” or “spirit” may actually be composed of such particles/waves, which in turn, obey laws of science that we do not yet understand because they are beyond our current ability to detect and analyze.

## Support #10 – The Theological Necessity of Darwinism

Believers in Darwinism typically reject God and therefore are usually humanists or atheists. Although humanism/atheism does not have any religious trappings and therefore may not seem like a religion, it is one nevertheless, as it is a belief system about the nature of God (i.e., there is no God or that he is irrelevant), and therefore about the nature of man. In other words, everyone has a belief system, and therefore everyone has a religion. As Lynn Margulis' quote above indicated, Darwinism is essentially a religious sect.

One's personal theology is the basis of his or her worldview; it is the basis by which he or she evaluates the most significant issues of life. But regardless of which religion/theology a person identifies with, all thinking individuals need to have an explanation for the basic questions of life which flow out of the origin issue: where did I come from, why am I here, and where am I going? Many people dislike the idea of God because they want to be "the captain of their own fate," and to do whatever they desire without a God who will judge them and hold them to account. They may also have rejected God for a variety of other reasons, but regardless of the specifics, they do not believe in a personal God. However, they still need an explanation for the origin of the cosmos, and that is where Darwinism comes in; it provides the metaphysical and theological foundation for humanist religion – that we are simply the product of time and chance, that we define our own morality, and that we are accountable to no one. Darwinism is what allows humanists to have an intellectual level of comfort with their chosen belief system.

Hundreds of books have therefore been written by humanists/Darwinists in an attempt to prop up their theology and defend their world view. This is the major reason why Darwinism has not been discarded on the trash heap, because it is a theological and philosophical necessity for its adherents. As Daniel Boorstein said:

The greatest enemy of knowledge is not ignorance – it is the illusion of knowledge.

This also explains why many prominent and otherwise intelligent people hold so tenaciously to Darwinism despite its questionable nature, and why even intellectuals grasp at every possible straw to keep the theory going. The roles have been reversed: Intelligent Design is now Galileo, and Darwinism is the Inquisition. Darwinists have thus become exactly what they accuse creationists of being: Luddites who try to make science and reality fit their theory.

Most people have a very hard time admitting they are wrong about anything, especially something as deep as their core world view. Those who are wealthy and powerful are even more unwilling to admit mistakes, and typically are also the most arrogant and unwilling to admit that they could ever be wrong. Many museums and academic institutions are bastions of Darwinism, and for them to admit that the theory is bunk would be committing intellectual suicide. Despite the bankruptcy of their theory, Darwinists must therefore continually grind their axe, and Creationism/Intelligent Design must be attacked so that students will continue to be inculcated into the desired world view, because if public opinion reaches the tipping point, people will eventually realize that the Darwinian emperor is naked. Darwinism will then be discarded, defenders of the theory like Richard Dawkins will be mocked as educated idiots, and entire intellectual basis of many of the most powerful and wealthy people and institutions in the world will be shaken to the core.

Here are a few quotes from Dawkins and responses to them:

- Quote: Isn't it sad to go to your grave without ever wondering why you were born? Who, with such a thought, would not spring from bed, eager to resume discovering the world and rejoicing to be part of it?
- Response: I totally agree. Why not take off your Darwinian blinders and really see the world?
  
- Quote: I am against religion because it teaches us to be satisfied with not understanding the world.
- Response: I am also against that type of religion. Darwinism is a religion which teaches exactly that – to be satisfied with not understanding the world.
  
- Quote: Religion is about turning untested belief into unshakable truth through the power of institutions and the passage of time.
- Response: That is exactly what Darwinism has done – over time it has established powerful and intolerant religious institutions which have tried to turn false evolutionist belief into unshakable truth.
  
- Quote: Faith is the great cop-out, the great excuse to evade the need to think and evaluate evidence. Faith is the belief in spite of, even perhaps because of, the lack of evidence.
- Response: This is exactly what faith in Darwinism has accomplished – forced people to accept, believe, and waste their time supporting a theory that is patently false, and where the evidence is almost completely against the theory.

## Conclusion

Despite its prominence, Darwinism is essentially the belief that somehow, someday, in some way, scientists will be able to make  $2 + 2 = 5$ .

As we have seen above, Darwinism is not actually science – it is religion and philosophy masquerading as science. The reason for its prominence is that it has wealthy and powerful adherents who have desperate desires to eliminate and/or redefine God and put Him into their own philosophic box. But God has anticipated this human propensity to rebellion, and here is how He will react:

Why are the nations in an uproar and the peoples devising a vain thing? The kings of the earth take their stand and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against His Anointed, saying, “Let us tear their fetters apart and cast away their cords from us!” He who sits in the heavens laughs; the Lord scoffs at them. He will speak to them in His anger and terrify them in His fury. (Psalms 2:1-5)

The Bible also contains a severe warning against Darwinism:

For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all the unrighteousness of men who suppress the truth... because that which is known about God is evident within them; for God made it evident to them. For since the creation of the world his invisible attributes, his eternal power and divine nature, have been clearly seen, being understood through what has been made, so that they are without excuse. For even though they knew God, they did not honor Him as God or give thanks, but they became futile in their speculations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing to be wise, they became fools. (Romans 1:18-22)

Most children’s books containing the story of *The Emperor’s New Clothes*, depict the emperor in a dressing gown, or at least in his underwear for the sake of modesty, as in the picture below.



*The Darwinian Emperor is Naked*

However, the Darwinian emperor is completely naked, and his bare posterior is waving in the breeze for all who have eyes to see.



There have been many instances in world history where truth has been concealed for the sake of those in power, such as during the rule of Mao in China and Hitler in Germany. America and the west are democracies and supposedly free from political and educational tyranny, or are we? Will Darwinism be exposed for the fallacy that it is?

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