

# The Truth Concerning Evolution

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Although the basic theory of evolution pre-dates the time of Charles Darwin, it was Darwin who changed the world with his book, *On The Origin of Species* (1859). In 1751, Pierre Louis Maupertuis argued for natural modifications occurring during reproduction and accumulating over many generations to produce new species.<sup>1</sup> The French naturalist Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon suggested that species could degenerate into different organisms, but it was Jean-Baptiste Lamarck's transmutation theory, which was proposed in 1809, which helped fuel Darwin's imagination.

Darwin observed that there was diversification amongst the various birds and animals he studied and correctly surmised that many characteristics were inherited or passed on from parent to offspring. He did not know, however, that these traits were inherited through genes as the study of genetics came later. This type of change which Darwin was observing is referred to as 'speciation' or 'micro-evolution'. No one would dispute that these changes occur, but, as we shall proceed to demonstrate, these changes involve either **loss** of DNA information or suppression of part of a genome's function.

Darwin then took his observations further and extrapolated that, given enough time, one species could change to another completely different kind of creature. This form of evolutionary change is known as 'macro-evolution'. Lamarck supplied the catalyst for this long age theory which Darwin required to accommodate such evolutionary changes by arguing that rocks took millions of years to form. We now know that the tens of millions of years being proposed by geologists for rock formations are based on false assumptions and that many of the rocks were formed rapidly, in a very short space of time. (This requires a separate study, hence is not discussed here in this article. It will also necessitate an in-depth discussion of the pseudo-scientific radiometric dating methods which are being employed by evolutionists to support their arguments for those long ages. It can be shown that every single one of these dating methods is based on false underlying assumptions.)

We should bear in mind that genetic research did not start in earnest until 1953 when James Watson and Francis Crick determined the structure of DNA. Since then, geneticists have made great strides in understanding the human genome. This was long after Darwin's death. Darwin did not have access to a fraction of the information which we have today. Even Darwin had to admit that, if his theory was correct, intermediate forms should be discovered in the fossil record, but such evidence eluded him. Even today, that evidence has still not been found.

Darwin's teachings have become so well-established in schools, colleges, universities and other scientific establishments, that they dominate the way we perceive things. Most evolutionists, for

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<sup>1</sup> *Evolution: The History of an Idea* pp.70-72, Peter J Bowler, University of California Press 1989.

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example, will not even consider anything other than a 'naturalistic' explanation to the formation of life. To quote Richard C. Lewontin:

"It is not that the methods and institutions of science somehow compel us to accept a material explanation of the phenomenal world, but, on the contrary, that we are forced by our *a priori* adherence to material causes to create an apparatus of investigation and a set of concepts that produce material explanations, no matter how counter-intuitive, no matter how mystifying to the uninitiated. Moreover, that materialism is absolute, for we cannot allow a Divine Foot in the door."<sup>2</sup>

Evolutionist George Wald likewise is on record as saying:

"When it comes to the origin of life there are only two possibilities: creation or spontaneous generation. There is no third way. Spontaneous generation was disproved [e.g. by Louis Pasteur] one hundred years ago, but that leads us to only one other conclusion, that of supernatural creation. We cannot accept that on philosophical grounds; therefore, we choose to believe the impossible: that life arose spontaneously by chance!"<sup>3</sup>

This deliberate act of ruling out anything which cannot be explained by naturalistic causes means that they will not even entertain the idea that we have been created by God because that thought is alien to them. In other words, they are ruling out that particular line of investigation even if the results point in that direction.

## Genetic Research

Genetic research has shown that the only evidence of evolution is a downward evolution. Every new generation, whether of man or of beast, suffers a deterioration or loss of DNA information, with each new generation inheriting an average of 100 additional DNA errors from their parents.<sup>4</sup> This is the opposite of what evolutionists would have us believe and such degradation will eventually lead to the extinction of all human and animal life. The idea that we have been around for tens of thousands of years (let alone millions of years) is therefore shown to be a false assumption as the genetic evidence shows that we could not have been around for anywhere near that long as not enough errors have accumulated.

To quote geneticist Dr John Sanford;

"The overwhelmingly deleterious nature of mutations can be seen by the incredible scarcity of clear cases of information-creating mutations. It must be understood that scientists have a very sensitive and extensive network for detecting information-creating mutations, and most geneticists are diligently keeping their eyes open for them all the time. This has been true for about 100 years. The sensitivity of this observational network is such that even if only one mutation out of a million unambiguously creates new information (apart from 'fine-tuning'... [which the author goes on to describe]) ...the literature would be over-flowing with reports of this happening."<sup>5</sup>

Sanford goes on to explain that, even if such beneficial mutations could be proven to exist, the sheer number of *deleterious mutations* would overwhelmingly outweigh the effects of any beneficial mutation, because the overall result is that evolution is still a downward trend.

Admittedly, there are those who attempt to challenge this statement. There are many evolutionists, as well as anti-creationists, who argue that there is overwhelming evidence for 'beneficial mutations'. When you examine their so-called evidence, however, you realise that they are classifying DNA mutations which involve **loss of DNA information** as 'beneficial'. These mutations may give the

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<sup>2</sup> *Billions and Billions of Demons* in *New York Times Review of Books* dated 9 Jan 1997.

<sup>3</sup> *The Origin of Life*, p.48, George Wald in *Scientific American*, Vol. 191, Part 2 dated Aug 1954.

<sup>4</sup> *High Genomic Deleterious Mutation Rates in Hominids* pp.344-347, Adam Eyre-Walker & Peter D. Keightley, *Nature* Vol. 397, 1999.

<sup>5</sup> *Genetic Entropy* p.17, Dr John C. Sanford, FMS Publications, 2014.

appearance of being beneficial, but ultimately, loss of DNA information is a **downward** evolutionary progression. If you experience a problem with computer software which has become corrupt, it is considered to be a 'bug'. Such loss of information (in this instance, computer code) can hardly be described as 'beneficial'. By the same argument, if someone suffered loss of hearing, you could argue that this is 'beneficial' due to the fact that they will no longer be able to hear people complaining, but it does not alter the fact that it is still a loss of function. Loss of DNA information is no different.

J.B.S. Haldane commented on this problem:

"In this paper I shall try to make quantitative the fairly obvious statement that natural selection cannot occur with great intensity for a number of characters at once unless they happen to be controlled by the same genes...

"The number of loci in a vertebrate species has been estimated at about 40,000. 'Good' species, even when closely related, may differ at several thousand loci, even if the differences at most of them are very slight. But it takes as many deaths, or their equivalents, to replace a gene by one producing a barely distinguishable phenotype as by one producing a very different one. If two species differ at 1000 loci, and the mean rate of gene substitution, as has been suggested, is one per 300 generations, it will take **at least 300,000 generations to generate an interspecific difference. It may take a good deal more...**"<sup>6</sup>

To put this into simple language, he is saying that the amount of time required, at the current rate of change, is far too slow to support the teaching that everything has evolved from a common ancestor. To get around this problem, Haldane argues that evolution must have happened much faster in earlier times, but he is then abandoning the idea of uniformitarianism and resorting to hypotheses rather than actual science. He is forced to admit, however:

"Can this slowness be avoided, by selecting several genes at a time? I doubt it, for the following reason. Consider clonally reproducing bacteria, in which a number of disadvantageous genes are present, kept in being by mutation, each with frequencies in the order of  $10^{-4}$ . They become slightly advantageous through a change of environment or residual genotype. Among  $10^{12}$  bacteria there might be one which possessed three such mutants. But since the cost of selection is proportional to the negative logarithm of the initial frequency the mean cost of selecting its descendants would be the same as that of selection for the three mutants linked by an inversion. Once several favourable mutants are so linked the inversion may be quickly selected. But the rarity of inversions containing several rare and favourable mutants will leave the cost unaltered."<sup>7</sup>

This is actually an understatement. The actual rate of favourable mutations is so low that the sheer number of deleterious mutations make any such favourable mutation ineffectual. Haldane sums up his report as follows:

"To conclude, I am quite aware that my conclusions will probably need drastic revision. But I am convinced that quantitative arguments of the kind here put forward should play a part in all future discussions of evolution."<sup>8</sup>

In other words, he is aware that beneficial mutations are so rare that it cannot explain how life evolved from bacteria, but he is convinced that someone will come along at a later date and refine his research and show that these beneficial or favourable mutations are not as rare as his research shows. This faith in natural selection explaining the meaning of life, however, is misplaced.

Motoo Kimura's research shows that Haldane underestimated the problem and that the rate of beneficial mutations is even slower than Haldane's calculations, so much so that:

"Applying this [i.e. Haldane's formula] and similar formulae under the assumption that the majority of mutant substitutions at the molecular level are carried out by positive natural selection, I found the substitutional load in each generation is so large that no mammalian

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<sup>6</sup> *The Cost of Natural Selection* pp.511 & 522, J.B.S. Haldane, *Journal of Genetics* Vol. 55, 1957, pp.511-524 (emphasis mine).

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* p.522.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* p.523.

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species could tolerate it ... So, even equating one year with one generation, the load per generation is roughly 30. This means that to maintain the same population number and still carry out mutant substitutions at the rate of one substitution every two years (i.e. the average substitution load of 15), each parent must leave ... 3.27 million offspring for one of the offspring to survive and reproduce.”<sup>9</sup>

To put this into perspective:

“In a population of 10,000 the establishment of a string of just two specific co-dependent mutations tends to be extremely problematic (conservatively requiring an average waiting time of at least 84 million years). For nucleotide strings of moderate length (eight or above), waiting times will typically exceed the estimated age of the universe – even when using highly favorable settings. Many levels of evidence support our conclusions, including the results of virtually all the other researchers who have looked at the waiting time problem in the context of establishing specific sequences in specific genomic locations within a small hominin-type population. In small populations the waiting time problem appears to be profound, and deserves very careful examination.”<sup>10</sup>

The truth of the matter is that the number of deleterious mutations is by far greater than any beneficial mutations, hence they cancel out any beneficial effects. Also, evolutionists talk of beneficial mutations, but the majority of their examples involve **loss** of DNA information. This results in a shrinking functional genome, which is the opposite to what we should expect to find if evolution occurred the way evolutionists claim it occurred. To date, no one has been able to provide evidence of DNA mutations which involve **additional DNA information**, that is, which involve an increase in the size of the genome. Until they do, evolutionists have no mechanism for macro-evolution, which means that their theory that we have all evolved from single cell creatures to more complex ones is not supported.

## Horizontal Gene Transfer

Genetic research provides no evidence for such a progression. To get around this problem, some geneticists are even talking about the horizontal exchange of genes from one organism to another thereby adding new information.<sup>11</sup> There is no evidence, however, that such horizontal transfers cause the types of changes required for macro-evolution.<sup>12</sup> Consider, for example, a mosquito bite which could cause malaria. The additional DNA information being introduced by the mosquito bite can hardly be called beneficial. Nor is there any evidence that the added DNA produces a new creature. To the contrary. The body’s immune system will try to reject anything foreign as it would, more often than not, be detrimental to its healthy state. We also have to bear in mind that we are here only talking of transference of DNA information which already exists elsewhere. There is no new DNA information being produced.

“Every example of apparently beneficial mutation in the literature can be explained by small changes in pre-existing biological structures and functions that have either been designed to respond in such ways or where damage to such mechanisms produces beneficial consequences. Nothing new is created that did not exist previously. The only thing that life has accumulated over time is an ever-growing burden of sub-lethal deleterious mutations driving us to imminent extinction!”<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> *The Neutral Theory of Molecular Evolution*, p.26, Motoo Kimura, Cambridge University Press, 1984.

<sup>10</sup> *The Waiting Time Problem in a Model Hominin Population* pp.26-27, John Sanford, Wesley Brewer, Franzine Smith & John Baumgardner, Theoretical Biology and Medical Modelling (2015) 12:18.

<sup>11</sup> See, for example, *The band of biologists who redrew the tree of life* by John Archibald on his review in Nature dated 31 Jul 2018 of David Quammen’s book *The Tangled Tree: A Radical New History of Life*, Simon & Schuster, 2018.

<sup>12</sup> See *Another Horizontal Gene Transfer Fairy Tale* by Jeffrey P. Tomkins, PhD at <https://www.icr.org/article/another-horizontal-gene-transfer-fairy-tale>.

<sup>13</sup> *Beneficial Mutations – Real or Imaginary? – Part 2*, By Alex Williams at <https://creation.com/beneficial-mutations-real-or-imaginary-part-2>. (Part 1 can be read at <https://creation.com/beneficial-mutations-real-or-imaginary-part-1>.)

We should here perhaps differentiate between Horizontal Gene Transfer and transposons, the latter also often being referred to as “jumping genes”. The first is a theory which supposes that genes can be transferred from one host to another, whilst transposons are “sequences of DNA that move to different spots on the genome within a single cell”.<sup>14</sup> The important thing to note here is that this process involve the movement of *existing* information from *one part of the cell to another* and result in either the *corruption* of, or the *suppression* of, part of the genome.

“A news release on the research notes, ‘slight changes in genes help organisms adapt and survive in new environments’ but adds ‘insertions into certain spots in the genome can also cause cell function to go awry.’

“Notable is that the release also provides a list of specific disorders linked to mutations, but does not name specific benefits associated with genetic ‘accidents’ such as jumping genes [i.e. transposons]. While there are indeed some known benefits, these benefits are still linked with a *corruption* (a reduction) of genetic information—just ones that disable a function that is useless in a given environment. Thus, despite the research specifying one source of genetic diversity, evolutionists still lack empirical links between such genetic accidents and the hypothesized process that could turn fish into philosophers.” (Ibid.)

This movement of the genes occurs in response to environmental and is a known phenomenon. The theory of Horizontal Gene Transfer, however, has yet to be proved. Evolutionists are looking at DNA ‘debris’ left behind after the body’s immune system has killed the invasive virus (whether a flu virus, animal bite or whatever) and are getting excited. Evolution cannot happen by naturalistic means (though they will argue that it can, only that it is happening far too slowly to support their general theory of evolution) so the Horizontal Gene Transfer theory is gaining support because they think it will solve all their problems.

First of all, it might seem an obvious statement to make, but animals simply do not go around with hypodermic needles injecting their DNA into other creatures. If we get bitten by a rabid dog, or a mosquito, I am sure that we will benefit from the poison which they inject into our bodies! To add to their woes, geneticists are finding that it is not easy to get foreign DNA to attach itself to a host even in laboratory conditions. In Dec 2019, a team of scientists in Beijing announced that after *four thousand attempts* at injecting chimp DNA in pig embryos, they finally managed to produce two piglets out of a litter of ten which were chimera (i.e. ones which ‘inherited’ the foreign DNA cells). Apart from 4,000 attempts being far too slow for the purposes of their grand scheme of evolution, it should be noted that the two chimera both *died* within a week of being born. Geneticists are admitting that this is not particularly encouraging:

“‘Given the extremely low chimeric efficiency and the deaths of all the animals, I actually see this as fairly discouraging,’ says stem cell biologist Paul Knoepfler at the University of California, Davis.”<sup>15</sup>

If Horizontal Gene Transfer is not possible in laboratory conditions, then it most certainly *cannot* be possible by naturalistic means, but it does not stop them from claiming that evolution is a scientific fact!

## The Fossil Record

As we have said, macro-evolution, which is where one organism evolves into another completely different organism, is not supported by the fossil record which shows that all major classes were evident in the earliest layers.

As David Swift wrote:

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<sup>14</sup> <https://answersingenesis.org/genetics/latest-genetics-battle/>.

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.newscientist.com/article/2226490-exclusive-two-pigs-engineered-to-have-monkey-cells-born-in-china/>.

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“...no phylum can be traced from a preceding one in the fossil record, in fact we cannot account for the origin of a single phylum: they all appear abruptly. This is also true of lower taxonomic groups such as classes and orders, and possibly lower still.”<sup>16</sup>

This was published in 2002, and since then, as we shall shortly demonstrate, genetics has confirmed precisely what the fossil record shows.

In an article entitled, “Darwin’s Legacy”, Dr Donald R. Prothero, an evolutionist geologist, admits that the fossil record is a vast record of stasis. Not only that, but:

“most palaeontologists were trained to focus on gradual evolution as the only pattern of interest, and ignored stasis as ‘not evolutionary change’ and therefore uninteresting, to be overlooked or minimized. Once Eldredge and Gould had pointed out that stasis was equally important (‘stasis is data’ in Gould’s own words), palaeontologists all over the world saw that stasis was the general pattern, and that gradualism was rare – and that is still the consensus 40 years later.”<sup>17</sup>

The only ‘evolutionary’ changes evident in the fossil record are minor, so when he says that ‘gradualism was rare’, he is referring to these minor changes which occur within animal kinds. Stasis of so many different kinds of creatures does not support the evolution paradigm!

In 1980, Stephen Jay Gould wrote:

“The absence of fossil evidence for intermediary stages between major transitions in organic design, indeed our inability, **even in our imagination**, to construct functional intermediates in many cases, has been a persistent and nagging problem for gradualistic accounts of evolution.”<sup>18</sup>

Gould then goes on to try and explain this problem away using a couple of hypotheses, neither of which can be shown to have any scientific basis. The first was the suggestion that intermediate evolutionary stages functioned in a different way, hence “if feathers first functioned ‘for’ insulation and later ‘for’ the trapping of insect prey ... a proto-wing might be built without any reference to flight”.<sup>19</sup> The other option, which, as he himself admitted, should be treated with caution, was the proposition that intermediate changes never existed; that changes occurred instantaneously. In the first instance, no such evidence is forthcoming from the fossil record of any such intermediate changes, and genetics research is showing that both suggestions are scientifically impossible. For an animal to change from a reptile (or indeed any other land creature) to a bird, it would require a complete change of bodily functions. Bird feathers are extremely complex, with different feathers performing different tasks. They are so complex that they remain an evolutionary enigma.<sup>20</sup> The bone structure and respiratory system of a bird is so completely different to land animals that it is physically impossible for an animal to evolve into a bird. Genetics research is also showing that the DNA make up of birds is so vastly different to any land animal that it makes any such evolutionary change impossible.

In response to a personal letter, Colin Patterson wrote:

“... I fully agree with your comments on the lack of direct illustration of evolutionary transitions in my book. If I knew of any, fossil or living, I would certainly have included them... Yet Gould and the American Museum people are hard to contradict when they say **there are no transitional forms**... I will lay it on the line – **there is not one such fossil for which one could make a watertight argument**.”<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> *Evolution Under the Microscope* p.295, David Swift, Leighton Academic Press 2002.

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.skeptic.com/eskeptic/12-02-15/#feature>.

<sup>18</sup> *Is a New and General Theory of Evolution Emerging?* p.127, S. J. Gould, *Paleobiology* Vol. 6, No. 1, Winter 1980. (Emphasis mine.)

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> See <https://creation.com/feathers-evolutionary-enigma>.

<sup>21</sup> C. Patterson in a personal letter to L. Sunderland, April 1979, as quoted in Luther Sutherland, *Darwin’s Enigma* p.89, Green Forest, Arkansas: Master Books, 1984. (Emphases mine.)

Despite being written in 1984, the situation has to this day remained unchanged. There is not one shred of evidence to support their claims that evolution occurred in the way that they claim. And yet, they teach evolution as a scientific fact, as though there is no question that evolution has occurred.

Even Richard Dawkins has had to admit that:

“...the Cambrian strata of rocks, vintage about 600 million years, are the oldest ones in which we find most of the major invertebrate groups. And we find many of them [the fossils] already in an advanced state of evolution, the very first time they appear. It is as though they were just planted there, without any evolutionary history. Needless to say, this appearance of sudden planting has delighted creationists.”<sup>22</sup>

Dawkins goes on to offer an explanation as to why he **thinks** this absence of fossils has occurred, but his arguments, which are based on data which does not exist, **cannot** be called science. They are merely opinions. He has based his **assumptions** on the evolutionary paradigm. Creationists can look at the same evidence and give a completely different interpretation. Whilst evolutionists argue that the evidence is there but they just have not found it, creationists will argue that evolutionists have not found it because the evidence is not there. Both interpretations are nonetheless speculative. Science has to be based on what is observable and, by definition, conclusions based on evidence which does not exist is simply **not** science.

It should be stressed that there is a world of difference between evidence (i.e. data) and interpretation of the evidence. A lot of people seem to have difficulty comprehending the difference between the two. Interpretation is subjective. One person may interpret the evidence one way and another person might have a completely different view of the same data. In the course of my research into ancient history, I have regularly come across interpretations which have had to be overturned. For example, the whole Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age progression (which is actually based on evolutionary theory) has been shown to be false. Both archaeological and written evidence destroys its credibility, and yet it is a mainstream teaching amongst archaeologists who have even broken this theory down into even finer categories so that we have Early Bronze Age I, II, III etc. (This is covered in Chapter 1 of my book *Ancient History Reconsidered*.) A **theory** is nothing more than a theory until it is substantiated, and when the evidence shows that the theory is wrong, then it should be abandoned.

### Genetic Entropy

As admitted by Dawkins in the above-quoted passage, there is no evidence of macro-evolution in the fossil record. To argue for macro-evolution on evidence which does not exist is not science! It is not even observable, this being a prime requirement of any scientific investigation. Put very simply, a **lack** of evidence is **not** evidence! I would also point out that the 600 million years Dawkins proposes above is contrived. When you investigate where these timeframes come from, you discover that they have been pulled out of thin air! What we shall proceed to demonstrate is that the **theory** of evolution is completely based on nothing more than a lot of **assumptions**.

Concerning the fossil record, Niles Eldredge likewise comments:

“And it has been the paleontologists – my own breed – who have been most responsible for letting ideas dominate reality: ...We paleontologists have said that the history of life supports that interpretation [of slow gradual evolution], all the while knowing that it does not.”<sup>23</sup>

Natural Selection was one of Darwin’s main arguments. According to him, natural selection was the key mechanism of evolution: the change in the heritable traits characteristic of a population over the course of many generations. He differentiated between Natural Selection and Artificial Selection, the latter being the intentional selective breeding of animals. It should be noted, however, that there are limitations to Artificial Selection. When one examines the many dog species in existence today, they

<sup>22</sup> *The Blind Watchmaker*, p.229, Richard Dawkins, Penguin Books 2006.

<sup>23</sup> *Time Frames: The Evolution of Punctuated Equilibria* p.144, Niles Eldredge, Princeton University Press 1989.

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are all derived from the wolf, yet the wolf contains all the original DNA information whilst the dogs have lost DNA information:

“The origin of the domestic dog from wolves has been established ... we examined the mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) sequence variation among 654 domestic dogs representing all major dog populations worldwide ... suggesting a common origin from a single gene pool for all dog populations.”<sup>24</sup>

This mutation of dogs from wolves is a ‘downward’ progression, or, more correctly, deterioration involving loss of DNA information. The dates the authors give for the appearance of domestic dogs in East Asia (around “15,000 or 40,000 yr B.P.”<sup>25</sup>) is based on an **assumed** timeline which evolutionists have derived from **interpretations** of the fossil record which timeline can be shown to be wrong.

As stated above, all of these dogs come from the same original source:

“Two-kilogram teacup poodles; 90-kg mastiffs; slender greyhounds; squat English bulldogs: For a single species, canines come in a vast array of shapes and sizes. Even more remarkably, they all come from the same stock. ... Only subtle differences distinguish dogs from coyotes, jackals, and other canids, making family trees difficult to construct and the timing of the transition from wolf to dog hard to pinpoint.”<sup>26</sup>

The poodle has lost so much of its original DNA information that it is one of the unhealthiest of the dog species, suffering from all sorts of diseases including hip dysplasia, progressive retinal atrophy, thyroid issues and so on. This is what happens when selective breeding occurs. It is a ‘downward’ evolutionary progression and reflects what would happen even if such changes occurred naturally in the wild. Again, this is the opposite of what evolutionists want us to believe. That element of evolution which is observable in Artificial Selection therefore has limitations and we would expect similar limitations to apply to Natural Selection.

To put this in perspective, that evolution which is observable is a downward progression. DNA mutations often involve loss of genetic information. This state of mutation is known as genetic entropy. Everything around us is weathering, eroding, rotting and decaying. This is entropy. For every single upward progression that man wants us to believe in to support his idea that we are descended from apes requires us to believe that this entropic state can be reversed, and we are here talking of billions upon billions of supposed mutations for which we require a similar number of reversals to occur. To put this into perspective, if you conducted an experiment in a laboratory and the results consistently showed that what you were trying to prove is wrong, if, after conducting that test 100 times each producing the self-same results, you still argued that what you were claiming is correct, then you would become the laughing stock of the scientific community. Yet evolutionists are doing precisely that!

“...the mathematician D. S. Ulam argued that it was highly improbable that the eye could have evolved by the accumulation of small mutations, because the number of mutations would have to be so large and the time available was not nearly long enough for them to appear. Sir Peter Medawar and C. H. Waddington responded that Ulam was doing his science backwards; the fact was that the eye had evolved and therefore the mathematical difficulties must be only apparent. Ernst Mayr observed that Ulam’s calculations were based on assumptions that might be unfounded, and concluded that ‘somehow or other by adjusting these figures we will come out all right. We are comforted by the fact that evolution has occurred.’”<sup>27</sup>

Mayr more correctly said, in relation to objections to evolution in general:

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<sup>24</sup> Savolainen, P., Zhang, Y.P., Luo, J., Lundeberg, J. and Leitner, T., *Genetic evidence for an East Asian origin of domestic dogs*, *Science* **298**(5598):1610–1613, 22 November 2002.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.* p.1613. This is based on an assumed “substitution rate of 7.1% (SD = 0.4%) per million years for the analysed 582-bp region, from the mean genetic distance between the dog and wolf haplotypes and the coyote types... ..and the **assumption** of a divergence time between wolves and coyotes of 1 million years, **on the basis of the fossil record**” (p.1612 emphasises mine).

<sup>26</sup> *A shaggy dog history*, E. Pennisi, *Science* **298**(5598):1540–1542, 22 November, 2002.

<sup>27</sup> *Darwin on Trial (3rd Edition)* p.60, Phillip E. Johnson, Intervarsity Press, Illinois 2010.



“What is comforting, however, is the fact that no matter what answer will eventually be given to these various questions, it is not likely to be in any conflict whatsoever with the basic theory of evolution, as generated by the evolutionary synthesis.”<sup>28</sup>

When Medawar and Waddington say that ‘evolution has occurred’, and when Mayr says that there is not likely to be in any conflict with the basic theory of evolution, they are all looking at micro-evolution and applying their understanding of micro-evolution to macro-evolution. There is absolutely no evidence that macro-evolution has occurred, but they reject all sound reasoning in order to support their unwavering belief in a teaching which is nothing more than conjecture and a set of theories which cannot be substantiated.

Olen R. Brown and David A. Hullender effectively demonstrate that macro-evolution is impossible when they write:

“Survival of the fittest is adequate to select for such changes (gains) which occur within one genome primarily by single fixed mutations (and perhaps sometimes by horizontal gene transfer). Macroevolution, however, requires major changes necessitating multiple changes that logically most frequently occur in multiple genomes. Therefore, the concept survival of the fittest is inadequate to conserve individual changes in multiple genomes where the individual changes generate no increased fitness.

“...Thus, survival of the fittest is illogical when proposed as adequate for selecting the origination of all complex, major, new body-types and metabolic functions because the multiple changes in multiple genomes that are required have intermediate stages without advantage; selection would not reasonably occur, and disadvantage or death would logically prevail...

“...It is our perspective that the burden is too great for survival of the fittest to select evolutionary changes that accomplish all evolutionary novelty. Thus, evolution lacks a sufficient mechanism for multifactorial selections because a process that looks forward, is non-random, deterministic, or occurs by an unknown biological process, is required. The position of mainstream biologists regarding this aspect of evolution is that nature is always non-purposeful and, therefore, the proposed selection (process, force, tendency), could not possibly be natural (scientific). However, our perspective is that this is a supposition of necessity rather than an established principle. Logic demands that it be open to investigation. This first requires an openness to ideas and science must be open to new ideas...

“...Darwin wrote in *On the Origin of Species*... : ‘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. But I can find out no such case.’ Today, Darwin’s missing cases are abundant including each complex transition to a new body type, metabolic cycle, or metabolic chain. Multi-step processes are routinely required at every evolutionary step.”<sup>29</sup>

Notice that “evolution lacks a sufficient mechanism for multifactorial selections”, meaning that there is no mechanism for evolutionary processes to produce new novel functions such as new limbs or new organs, making macro-evolution impossible.

Writing in the Guardian newspaper, Stephen Buryani wrote:

“Strange as it sounds, scientists still do not know the answers to some of the most basic questions about how life on Earth evolved. Take eyes, for instance. Where do they come from, exactly? The usual explanation of how we got these stupendously complex organs rests upon the theory of natural selection. You may recall the gist from school biology lessons. If a creature with poor eyesight happens to produce offspring with slightly better eyesight, thanks to random mutations, then that tiny bit more vision gives them more chance of survival.

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<sup>28</sup> *Toward a New Philosophy of Biology: Observations of an Evolutionist* p.453, Ernst Mayr, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England 1988.

<sup>29</sup> *Neo-Darwinianism Must Mutate to Survive*, Olen R. Brown and David A. Hullender, *Progress in Biophysics and Molecular Biology*, Vol. 172, pp.24-38, Aug 2022.

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The longer they survive, the more chance they have to reproduce and pass on the genes that equipped them with slightly better eyesight. Some of their offspring might, in turn, have better eyesight than their parents, making it likelier that they, too, will reproduce. And so on. Generation by generation, over unfathomably long periods of time, tiny advantages add up. Eventually, after a few hundred million years, you have creatures who can see as well as humans, or cats, or owls... This is the basic story of evolution, as recounted in countless textbooks and pop-science bestsellers. The problem, according to a growing number of scientists, is that it is absurdly crude and misleading... 'The first eye, the first wing, the first placenta. How they emerge. Explaining these is the foundational motivation of evolutionary biology,' says Armin Moczek, a biologist at Indiana University. 'And yet, we still do not have a good answer. This classic idea of gradual change, one happy accident at a time, has so far fallen flat.'"<sup>30</sup>

Such is the state of science that evolutionists are ignoring hard scientific evidence because they refuse to accept anything other than that which fits their belief that life came about by natural means. Evolutionists therefore jumped with joy when theoretical physicist Lorenzo Maccone proposed that the laws of entropy could be fully reversed, but his theories involve turning back time, thereby 'erasing' any memory that the event ever happened.<sup>31</sup> This theory can only hold true if it can be demonstrated **scientifically** that time has gone backwards billions upon billions of times. Those who understand thermodynamics, even at a basic level, will tell you that for the laws of entropy to be reversed even once requires some powerful external energy source. What was that external source of energy? Where did it come from? When you multiply this thinking billions of times in order to support each small evolutionary progression, it shows just how ludicrous Maccone's theory actually is. The fact that entropy is evident all around us even today demonstrates that there has been no reversal of time. Once again, evolutionists are guilty of applying their wild daydream explanations without a shred of evidence on which to base their **assumptions**. It is just like the story of the *Emperor's New Clothes*.

## Manufacture of 'Evidence'

Evolutionists, however, are desperate to prove that the Theory of Evolution is true, and this has led some unscrupulous professors to either 'manufacture' evidence or attempt to debunk any evidence which refutes evolution. Lucy is a prime example of the former. Donald Johanson has deliberately made Lucy human-like, even though a number of leading palaeontologists agree that Lucy did not walk upright and spent most of 'her' time in trees.<sup>32</sup> C.E Oxnard even showed that the big toe of Lucy stuck out like that of a chimpanzee.<sup>33</sup> Other writers claim that Lucy had wrist-locking abilities "classic for knuckle walkers".<sup>34</sup> Most palaeontologists admit that Lucy is an Australopith and palaeontologists have even found human skeletons as well as human footprints and other evidence of human existence in stratigraphic levels **below** and **co-existent** with that of Australopiths.

As Richard Leakey admits:

"There seems no evidence, however, that the genus *Homo* at Rudolf (Lake Turkana) had any direct relationship to the australopithecine population of the same time and with which it shared its habitat. The concept of the gracile australopithecine being an ancestral to *Homo* in the lower Pleistocene requires careful re-examination ... The Rudolf (Lake Turkana) material

<sup>30</sup> *Do We Need A New Theory of Evolution?*, Stephen Buryani, The Guardian, 28 Jun 2022.

<sup>31</sup> Lorenzo Maccone, "Quantum Solution to the Arrow-of-Time Dilemma" in *Physical Review Letters* 103, 080401 (2009).

<sup>32</sup> See for example [Early hominin Lucy had powerful arms from years of tree-climbing](#). C. Barras, *New Scientist*. Posted on newscientist.com November 30, 2016.

<sup>33</sup> *The Order of Man: Biomathematical Anatomy of the Primates*, Charles E. Oxnard, p.30, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1984. (As quoted in *The Greatest Hoax on Earth?* p.157, Jonathan Sarfati, Creation Books, Atlanta, Georgia, USA, 2014.)

<sup>34</sup> *Hominid Ancestors May Have Knuckle-Walked* pp.2131-2, Erik Stokstad, *Science Magazine*, Vol. 287 (Issue 5461), March 2000, citing Brian G. Richmond and David S. Strait, *Evidence that Humans Evolved from a Knuckle-Walking Ancestor* p.382, *Nature Magazine* Vol. 404 (Issue 6776), April 2000.



Lucy – To arrive at this conceptual representation on the right from these few fragments on the left requires a lot of wild assumptions and an overly fertile imagination with very little in the way of factual evidence to support it.

seems to confirm the view developed as a result of work at Olduvai ... that *Homo* and *Australopithecus* are two quite separate and distinct early Pleistocene hominids.”<sup>35</sup>

Where then is their evidence? When one looks at the pitifully small collection of fragments of bone which make up the remains of Lucy’s skeleton, it is not difficult to see how the professor’s imagination has been allowed to run wild. We do not even have a skull. We only have small fragments of a skull. Notice how Johanson has also deliberately given Lucy human hands and feet and human eyes. This is all conjecture without one shred of scientific fact, and yet Lucy is proudly displayed as being one of ‘our ancestors’. One would expect people in such respected positions to act with integrity.

Unfortunately, there is a lot of kudos involved in proving that evolution is true and the Bible false. Anyone working in the fields of science and education who dares to challenge Darwin’s theories stands to lose their job. (See, for example, Dr Jerry Bergman’s three books *Slaughter of the Dissidents*, *Silencing the Darwin*

*Skeptics* and *Censoring the Darwin Skeptics* for case studies involving people who have lost their jobs simply for questioning Darwin.) In the case of Lucy, evolutionists will always interpret the fossil record according to their paradigm and they can make up whatever they like, so long as it sounds convincing. They present their interpretations as fact and most people are not in a position to question or challenge those interpretations. Because these professors are supposedly ‘experts’ in their field, we look up to them and see no reason to doubt them, and because they are dealing with creatures which are no longer alive today, we have no cause to challenge their assumptions. Nevertheless, they have a poor track record of getting it right.

One of the most famous ‘hoaxes’ of all time (no one seems to be prepared to call it a fraud) was Piltdown Man. Bone fragments were presented in February 1912 as the fossilised remains of a previously unknown early human but it was not exposed as a forgery until 1953, which was more than 40 years later. Piltdown Man was a game changer for evolutionists. It helped to establish the careers of some of the most eminent paleoanthropologists and to promote Darwin’s theory of evolution. It took 40 years before they realised that someone had taken the jaw of an orangutan, filed down the teeth to make it more human-like, and then added it to a human skull. But, of course, this was only a ‘hoax’! So why did “so many reputable scientists endorse the now seemingly ludicrous marriage of an orangutan mandible to a palpably modern human braincase”?<sup>36</sup> Basically, it is because it provided evolutionists with the news they wanted to hear. They had no real evidence of evolution so they had to manufacture it.

It is estimated that some 500 scholarly articles were published about Piltdown Man during its 40-year life span.<sup>37</sup> This fictitious creature was given a large and respectable press, so much so that, “the sheer, enormous amount of space in books and articles given to sober discussion of its every smallest aspect,

<sup>35</sup> Further Evidence of Lower Pleistocene Hominids from East Rudolf, North Kenya, pp.241-245, Richard Leakey, Nature Vol 231, 1971

<sup>36</sup> Piltdown: A Scientific Forgery p.xvi, Frank Spencer, Oxford University Press, New York, 1990.

<sup>37</sup> The Piltdown Men p.10, Ronald Millar, St Martins Press, New York, 1972.

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make a picture sad to contemplate”.<sup>38</sup> And this despite the fact that the actual bones were kept hidden away so that they could not be properly studied.

As McCann aptly puts it:

“The Piltdown remains disclose the ease with which ‘missing links’ between apes and men can be fabricated by resort to wide stretches of imagination in support of pre-conceived opinions”.<sup>39</sup>

Blinderman expresses the problem as follows:

“An inquest into Piltdown Man doesn’t seem to offer much cheer to those of us who think that science is a legitimate enterprise that has drawn a credible chart of human evolution. Anyone conversant with the Piltdown history will readily, if not eagerly, agree that many of the researchers shaped reality to their heart’s desire, protecting their theories, their careers, their reputations, all of which they lugged into the pit with them.”<sup>40</sup>

Evolutionists do not like to dwell on this subject and try to dismiss it as something which is now over and done with. The trouble is that this type of fraud is still being committed by palaeontologists today without them being challenged.

It cannot be emphasised strongly enough how this Piltdown Man episode completely changed scientific thought and moulded the public’s perception of evolution. Today, evolution is so firmly established, not only in our schools, colleges and universities where the theory (and I stress theory) dominates scientific thought, but it is all around us, in films and documentaries and the media in general. It is always presented as scientific fact even though there is not one shred of scientific evidence that we are descended from apes or from any other creature. Macro-evolution is simply a **theory** which has not been substantiated. It is pure speculation. It is science fiction.

The Piltdown Man episode is dismissed by most evolutionists as nothing more than a hoax. Let us put the record straight. It was **not** a hoax! It was intentional fraud! Someone (they still do not know which of the people involved actually committed the fraudulent act) combined the mandible of an orangutan with a human skull. It is difficult to know whether evolutionists are disappointed by the fact that they were taken in by this fraud or whether they were more upset by the fact that the fraud was exposed. Piltdown Man is only one in a long string of frauds which palaeontologists have presented to us as fact. We have already discussed Lucy. We could mention Java Man, Nebraska Man (the human-ape link based on a single tooth that turned out to be that of a pig), Haeckel’s embryos (which have been shown to be false shortly after publication in 1868 and a number of times since,<sup>41</sup> but Haeckel’s drawings still appear in a dressed up form in most school texts books to this day), the Le Moustier skull (where palaeontologists deliberately depict the skull with the bottom jaw protruded so that the lower jaw is 30mm out of joint, simply so that it looks ape-like<sup>42</sup>)... The list goes on. Because there is **no evidence** that we are descended from apes, there are unscrupulous palaeontologists deliberately producing these forgeries to convince us that evolution is true.

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<sup>38</sup> *Unraveling Piltdown: The Science Fraud of the Century and its Solution* p.xvi, John Evangelist Walsh, Random House, New York, 1996.

<sup>39</sup> *God – or Gorilla* p.9, Alfred Watterson McCann, New York, 1922.

<sup>40</sup> *The Piltdown Inquest* p.235, Charles Blinderman, Prometheus Books, The Devin-Adair Company, New York, 1986.

<sup>41</sup> “Haeckel’s drawings of the external morphology of various vertebrates remain the most comprehensive comparative data purporting to show a conserved stage. However, their accuracy has been questioned and only a narrow range of species was illustrated ... Our survey seriously undermines the credibility of Haeckel’s drawings, which depict not a conserved stage for vertebrates, but a stylised amniote embryo. In fact, the taxonomic level of greatest resemblance among vertebrate embryos is below the subphylum. The wide variation in morphology among vertebrate embryos is difficult to reconcile with the idea of a phylogenetically-conserved tailbud stage, and suggests that at least some developmental mechanisms are not highly constrained by the zootype. Our study also highlights the dangers of drawing general conclusions about vertebrate development from studies of gene expression in a small number of laboratory species.” *There is no highly conserved embryonic stage in the vertebrates: implications for current theories of evolution and development*, Abstract on p.91, Michael K. Richardson, Jaes Hanken, Mayoni L. Gooneratne, Claude Pieau, Albert Raynaud, Lynne Selwood & Glenda M. Wright, in *Anatomy and Embryology*, Vol. 196 (Issue 2), pp.91-106, 1997. The paper illustrates just how far from reality Haeckel’s drawings were. See also the very informative article at <https://creation.com/haeckel-fraud-proven>.

<sup>42</sup> Chap. 28 Le Moustier, the Baseline in *Buried Alive* pp.165-189, Jack Cuozzo, Master Books, USA, 1999.

Do not let anyone fool you into thinking that we can tell what something looked like by examining the bones or fossil remains. This simply is not true. Take, for example, the coelacanth, a fish which was believed to have become extinct at the end of the Cretaceous Period around '66 million years' ago. In December 1938, a live specimen was found off the east coast of South Africa. Since then, dozens more live specimens have been found. We now have live specimens to compare with what palaeontologists have assumed. It was believed that coelacanths lived in swamps. It is actually a deep-water fish and, when caught, would only live for a few hours due to it being removed from the pressurised environment of its natural habitat, this being the deep sea. It was once argued that it had the beginnings of two front legs which enabled it to walk on land. We now know that these 'legs' are stabiliser fins and are not even used for walking around on the bottom of the sea. It was also claimed that the coelacanth had a primitive lung allowing it to leave the water and walk around on land. This 'primitive lung' turned out to be a lipid pouch! It was claimed that the brain structure of the coelacanth resembled that of land animals. It turns out that their brain is no different from those of modern fish.

This is another good example of how evolutionists 'invent' so-called 'evidence' to support their paradigm. It might have led to a few red faces at the time, but this setback does not deter them from their objective, which is to convince us that everything evolved from more primitive species. Even today, palaeontologists are still applying the same wild interpretations to the fossil record. All they need is a convincing argument and a gullible audience. Science may have moved on and methods might be more sophisticated with the use of computer modelling etc, but ultimately, any interpretations of the fossil record are still only conjectural.

A team of palaeontologists have decided to apply the exact same methods which are employed in reconstructing what we think dinosaurs looked like to modern day animals. What they have demonstrated is that it is physically impossible to reliably work out what a creature looked like simply from the bare bones.<sup>43</sup> Do not therefore let anyone fool you into thinking otherwise.

As Dr Vij Soderia states, after discussing the many blunders palaeontologists have made:

**"Purely on the basis of its teeth or skull, for any fossil: (i) The nature of the body skeleton cannot be predicted or assumed, and (ii) No animal can be assigned to any ancestor-descendant or distant relationship."**<sup>44</sup>

Neither man nor computers can put flesh on bones, nor can they make predictions about the creature's environment.

As for Darwin's Tree of Life, this is constantly changing. In January 2018, it was announced that a group of scientists in Hannover in Germany had found 70 fossils of butterflies and moths, many of them being of species which are alive today, but these have been dated to around 200 million years ago, hence supposedly predate the time when flowers are supposed to have appeared. Consequently, palaeontologists are forced to conclude that these lepidopterans (i.e. butterflies and moths) must have fed on something else, but as their proboscises are specially adapted to feeding on flowers, scientists are stumped as to what they could have fed on.<sup>45</sup> How do they know that they date back 200 Million Years? Quite simply, they don't, but they cannot let go of their belief that everything came about by natural causes, and to support that belief, it requires them to trust in many millions of years for evolution to have occurred. But now, at long last, science is challenging the evolutionist's paradigm head on!

In his book *Icons of Evolution: Science or Myth? Why Much of What We Teach About Evolution is Wrong*, American biologist Jonathan Wells has even demonstrated that the Tree of Life can be formed

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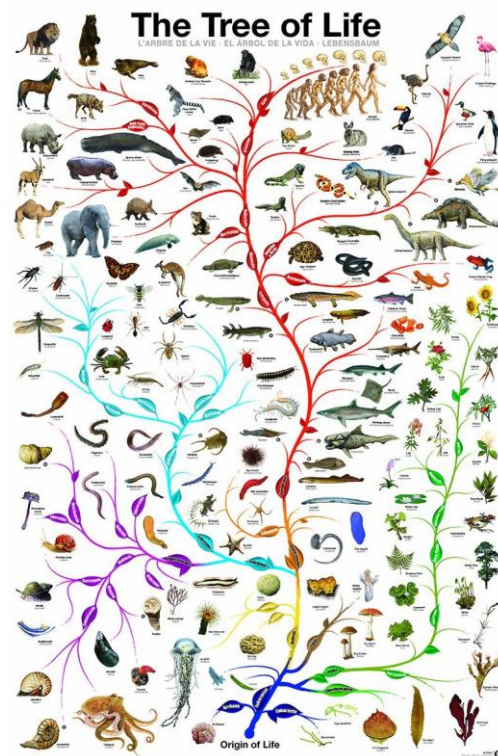
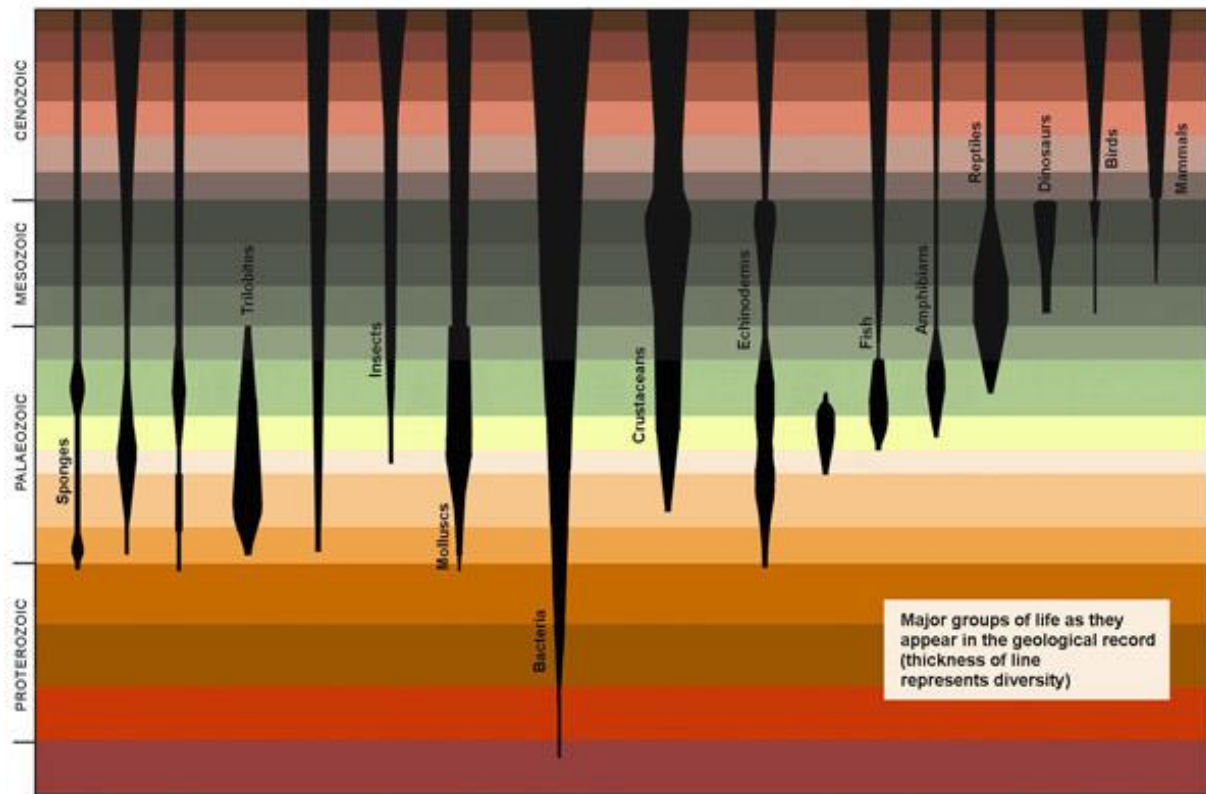
<sup>43</sup> See, for example, <https://www.quora.com/What-animals-have-much-different-appearances-than-their-skeletons-would-suggest>.

<sup>44</sup> *One Small Speck to Man: The Evolution Myth* p.227, Dr Vij Soderia, Vija Soderia Productions, Malaysia 2009.

<sup>45</sup> *The Oldest Butterflies on Earth Had No Flowers to Feed On*, Laura Geggel, LiveScience 10 Jan 2018 <https://www.livescience.com/61394-oldest-butterfly-on-record.html>. See also Meet the Butterflies from 200 Million Years Ago, Helen Briggs, BBC News report dated 11 Jan 2018 <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-42636275>.



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**Above:** The reality as revealed by the fossil record. Note that the strata and geologic periods shown above are contrived and that all life actually started at the same point in time. Note that there is no crossing over of different family groups. There is also no evidence of crossing over of species even within these separate family groups.

**Left:** 'The Tree of Life' based on the Darwinian theory. Note that, with each new discovery, the order of this tree is continually changing as palaeontologists are forced to reconsider the evidence. Also, as demonstrated by biologist Dr Jonathan Wells, the order of descendency in the tree can be interpreted in many different ways, each producing different results.

a number of different ways.<sup>46</sup> As noticed by R. Christen, various molecular analyses often generate widely different evolutionary trees.<sup>47</sup> Dr Wells shows that you can even obtain different results from different laboratories, showing how fragile this Tree of Life actually is. Add to this the fact that the fossil record shows that all major phyla were present in the earliest fossil record and that each major group remained separate and distinct from each other. This was also the case between classes within those groups. In other words, the fossil record does not support the theory of evolution in so far as it relates to macro-

<sup>46</sup> See also his video titled *A Critique of Darwinist Icons (Icons of Evolution)* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=te3aShKST1A&t=5837s>.

<sup>47</sup> *An analysis of the origin of metazoans, using comparisons of partial sequences of the 28S RNA, reveals an early emergence of triploblasts*, pp.499-503, R. Christen, A. Ratto, A. Baroin, R. Perasso, K.G. Krell & A. Adouette in *EMBO Journal* 10, issue 3 (March 1991).

evolution, that is, the change from one kind of creature into another completely different kind of creature.

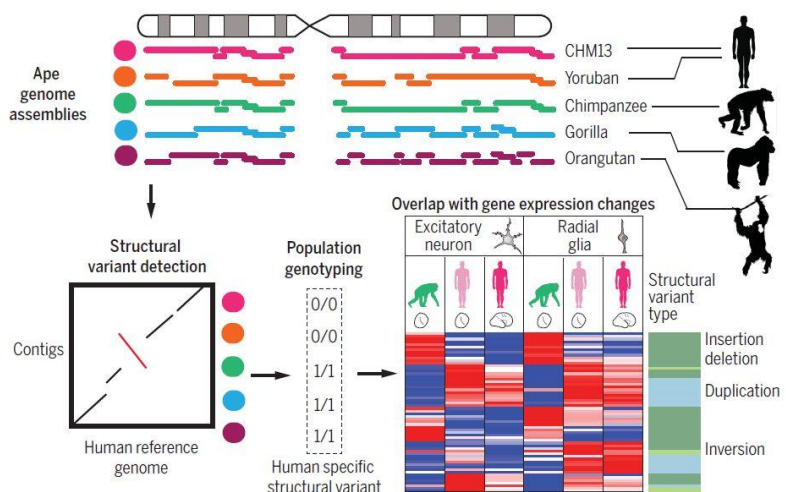
“‘For a long time the holy grail was to build a tree of life,’ says Eric Baptiste, an evolutionary biologist at the Pierre and Marie Curie University in Paris, France. A few years ago it looked as though the grail was within reach. But today the project lies in tatters, torn to pieces by an onslaught of negative evidence. Many biologists now argue that the tree concept is obsolete and needs to be discarded. ‘We have no evidence at all that the tree of life is a reality,’ says Baptiste. That bombshell has even persuaded some that our fundamental view of biology needs to change.”<sup>48</sup>

## Confirmation Bias

Evolutionists do not have one scrap of evidence for the sort of evolution which involves one kind of animal changing into a completely different kind of animal. All they have are *interpretations*. A lot of people, scientists included, have a lot of difficulty differentiating between evidence and interpretation. There is a world of difference between the two.

Data is meaningless on its own. It needs to be interpreted to make sense of it. The problem is that evolutionists refuse to consider anything that is not explained by naturalistic means, so they interpret it only one way.

In the June 2018 edition of Science, Zev N. Kronenberg et al ‘demonstrated’ that the DNA of chimpanzees and humans is remarkably similar.<sup>49</sup> The way they present the ‘evidence’ is very convincing and you have to really read the paper carefully to see what they have done. Without going into detail, it can be broken down into the fact that they have made two major *assumptions*. The first is



that humans and chimpanzees both have some common ancestor who supposedly lived around six million years ago. They have no evidence for this, but this is what they have convinced themselves *must* have happened, therefore they are going to *interpret* and *manipulate* the data to convince us that this is so. Secondly, they accomplish this by removing any differences between the two sets of genomes until the two match. They claim that these can be explained away by *indels* (i.e. insertions and deletions in the DNA code). As already stated above, they have problems with explaining how these insertions could possibly have happened, especially in the timeframe they have set.

The following explanation by evolutionist Richard Buggs is worth quoting here:

**“Parts of both genomes that are too different to match one another will be absent from the alignment, unless they are very short, in which case they will be included as “indels” (longer indels, even if they have well characterised flanking sequences, will be absent from the alignment). Within parts that do align, there will be some mismatches between the two**

<sup>48</sup> Why Darwin was wrong about the tree of life, Graham Lawton, New Scientist January 21, 2009.

<sup>49</sup> High-Resolution comparative analysis of great ape genomes, Zev N. Kronenberg et al Science Vol. 360 (1085), Jun 2018.

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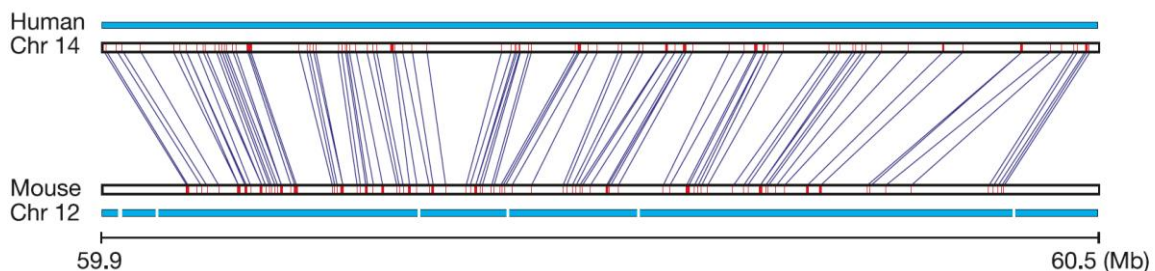
genomes, where one or a few nucleotides differ, which in this discussion we have been calling 'SNPs'. In addition there will be some parts of each genome that are present twice or multiple times in one genome and are present fewer times in the other genome. We have referred to these as 'paralogs' or 'copy number variants' (CNVs). To come up with an accurate figure of the similarity of the entirety of two genomes, we need to take into account all these types of difference."<sup>50</sup>

We are here talking of a **massive** manipulation of the data. If you did this with financial data, your company would be out of business within a year! Notice how any large indels are simply ignored. This is because there is no satisfactory explanation for their appearance according to known evolutionary causes. Sorry, but this is **not** science!

After using the most up to date accurate data (PanTro6), Buggs informs us that:

"The percentage of nucleotides in the human genome that had one-to-one exact matches in the chimpanzee genome was 84.38%."

Applying the new tools which are now available, he did a test on the older PanTro4 data and ended up with 82.34%. This is exceedingly lower than the ~98% cited in classroom textbooks and by many evolutionists to support human evolution. (NB: All samples taken prior to 2004 are understood by geneticists to be corrupt.) As at the time of writing around 5% of the human genome is still unassembled, and 5% seems to be CNVs relative to chimp, and 4% is aligned to chimp genome, he anticipates that the final figure will be even lower than he has calculated. Even at 85%, this means that approximately 450,000,000 letters distinguish human from chimp DNA. Even after six million years, no known natural process could even begin to write such an immense library of information. It has also been claimed that the DNA of mice is likewise between 85% to 97.5% similar to humans.<sup>51</sup> **None** of this is **evidence** that we have evolved. It seems more probable that the similarity in DNA is attributable to the functions it has to perform, which is not the same thing as evolution! What we are seeing from the scientific community is a **manipulation** of the data to fit their **assumptions**. An **assumption** is a **theory**. It is **not** an indisputable **fact**. A theory is NOT **evidence**!



Statisticians and economics experts have a name for this sort of interpretation of data:

"For instance, more data makes it easier to find support for virtually any position — because more data provides more options, limited only by the creativity of the analyst. Analysis could choose to focus on a subset that shows the 'correct' results. Or, data that counters a desired position could be filtered out as 'erroneous.' Sophisticated tools support many different modeling methods and options; one is bound to find the 'right' answer. Just keep adding and dropping variables or observations until the known 'truth' shines through.

"Using data and analytics to support pre-existing beliefs is called 'confirmation bias.' This is a particularly acute problem for modern analytics due to the potent combination of access to massive amounts of data, sophisticated methods and the seeming irreproachability of data-based decisions.

<sup>50</sup> <http://richardbuggs.com/index.php/2018/07/14/how-similar-are-human-and-chimpanzee-genomes/> (emphasis mine).

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.newscientist.com/article/dn2352-just-2-5-of-dna-turns-mice-into-men/>.



“Confirmation bias can advance personal and political agendas or technical outcomes in ways that are difficult to detect. It can take the form of looking only for evidence that supports a desired outcome.”<sup>52</sup>

Although these comments are aimed at financial statistics, it is just as relevant to all fields of study. Most scientists do not seem to understand the distinction between data and interpretation. Consequently, they are presenting their interpretations of the genetic data as though there is no other possible interpretation, which understanding is simply false. They have applied their bias (i.e. that we **have** evolved from apes) to the data and are using it to support their belief system.

One of the biggest drawbacks to the ape to man evolution (apart from the fact that they have no candidate for a precursor to humans from the fossil record or any mechanism for the increase in genetic information) is the vast difference between the Y chromosome in chimpanzees and humans.

“About half of the chimpanzee ampliconic sequence has no homologous, alignable counterpart in the human MSY [male-specific region of the Y chromosome], and vice versa, compared to < 10% of the X-degenerate sequence”.<sup>53</sup>

It is referred to as ‘degenerate’ because they believe that the chromosome has ‘degenerated’. Even so, this ‘degeneration’ must have occurred at a fantastically fast rate even compared to known DNA error rates. Being evolutionists, the writers are committed to their delusion, so it **must** in their eyes have happened, even though they have **no evidence** for this!

“We conclude that, since the separation of the chimpanzee and human lineages, sequence gain and loss have been far more concentrated in the MSY than in the balance of the genome. Moreover, the MSY sequences retained in both lineages have been extraordinarily subject to rearrangement: whole-chromosome dot-plot comparison of chimpanzee and human MSYs reveals dramatic differences in gross structure, which contrasts starkly with chromosome 21, the only other chromosome comprehensively mapped and sequenced in both species. Contrary to the decelerating decay theory, **the chimpanzee and human MSYs differ dramatically in sequence structure.**”<sup>54</sup>

The same goes for the so-called ‘fusion’ theory to explain away why humans only have 46 chromosomes whilst the great apes have 48. (Actually, the diploid genomes of gorilla, chimpanzee and orangutan have 48, gibbons have 44 and one Malaysian ape has 50. I wonder how they explain the extra two chromosomes in Malaysian apes?) They have simply let their imagination run wild yet again! Ken Miller, who put forward this dubious claim, has presented no scientific case for this **assumption**, and unsurprisingly his arguments have since been refuted. First of all, it should be noted that he is claiming that chromosomes 12 and 13 in apes have become fused to produce chromosome 2 in the human chromosome sequence, which in itself is highly questionable. The only evolutionary group to seriously analyse this fusion claim were confounded by the results which showed a lack of evidence for the fusion – a genomic condition for this region which they termed ‘degenerate’. They claimed that the “head-to-head arrays of repeats at the fusion site have degenerated significantly from the near perfect arrays of (TTAGGG)<sub>n</sub> found at telomeres.” They also added, “if the fusion occurred within the telomeric repeat arrays less than ~6 Ma, why are the arrays at the fusion site so degenerate?”<sup>55</sup> I would point out that, when these writers talk about ‘degenerate’, there are actually around **twenty to thirty thousand** TTAGGGG base sequences which have supposedly gone ‘missing’! Of course, they will not dare question the evolution paradigm, but once someone puts something in

<sup>52</sup> *Better Decision Making with Objective Data is Impossible* by Sam Ransbotham, 28 Jul 2015. <https://sloanreview.mit.edu/article/better-decision-making-look-at-facts-not-data/>.

<sup>53</sup> *Chimpanzee and human Y chromosomes are remarkably divergent in structure and gene content*, Jennifer F. Hughes et al, *Nature* Vol. 463 (7280), Jan 2010.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.* p.5 – emphasis mine.

<sup>55</sup> Genomic structure and evolution of the ancestral chromosome fusion site in 2q13-2q14.1 and paralogous regions on other human chromosomes, pp. 1651–1662, Yuxin Fan et al, *Genome Research* Vol. 12, 2002.

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writing, everyone jumps on the bandwagon and assumes that the original statement is true. Once a teaching gets established, it is very difficult to shake that teaching.

Returning to our main topic, there is further evidence to show that this fusion of the two chromosomes is impossible. Daniel Fairbanks records: "Fusion at the telomeres should have left two centromeres in the ancient fused chromosome, but there is only one now."<sup>56</sup> Of course, these anomalies are simply ignored in favour of their delusion. High-throughput DNA sequencing and its accompanying technologies shows that there is no fusion of two chromosomes. "The supposed fusion site is actually a key part of the *DDX11L2* gene. The gene itself is part of a complex group of RNA helicase *DDX11L* genes that produce regulatory long non-coding RNAs. These *DDX11L2* RNA transcripts are produced in at least 255 different cell types and tissues in humans, highlighting the genes' ubiquitous biological function".<sup>57</sup>

In a more detailed technical report, Tomkins comments:

"Costa et al. ([*DDX11L: A Novel transcript family emerging from human subtelomeric regions* BMC Genomics 10:250] 2009), reported that at least 18 different *DDX11L*-like genes exist in the human genome. They also reported that very little synteny existed for these genes in apes. Using fluorescent in situ hybridization in chimpanzees and gorillas, only two locations of similarity for *DDX11L*-like genes were found in chimpanzee and four in gorilla—none of which corresponded to locations in human, or each other in apes. Of key importance to the topic of this paper was the fact that none of the regions of *DDX11L* hybridization in the chimp or gorilla genomes occurred on chromosomes 2A or 2B."<sup>58</sup>

In other words, this 'strong evidence' that humans and chimps are both descended from some [unknown] common ancestor is once again shown to be false. As I have said, people will always interpret the data according to what they want to hear.

These people are determined to prove that we have descended from some ape-like creature. They are committed to this delusion. Evolution is a belief system which is based on nothing more than a lot of **interpretations** of data according to their paradigm. They have not one jot of hard evidence, but they always present their findings as fact; as though there is no other interpretation.

## Mitochondrial DNA

Genetics research is showing that macro-evolution is impossible, but the evolutionary theory has recently suffered a further decisive blow. In the May 2018 edition of *Human Evolution*, two geneticists, Mark Stoeckle and Dave Thaler, both of whom are self-confessed evolutionists, announced that they had tested more than 5 million 'DNA barcodes' representing more than 90% of known animals alive today and every single one of those samples, without exception, showed that animals appeared on this planet at the same time as man. Furthermore, they have shown that there are clear boundaries to genetic mutations:

"The tight clustering of barcodes within species and unfilled sequence space among them are key facts of animal life that evolutionary theory must explain..."<sup>59</sup>

"...Relatively large interspecific differences, as compared to uniformly small intraspecific

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<sup>56</sup> *Relics of Eden*, pp.17-30, Daniel J. Fairbanks, Prometheus Book, Amherst, New York 2007.

<sup>57</sup> Jeffrey P. Tomkins, PH.D, Nov 2013 at <https://www.icr.org/article/new-research-debunks-human-chromosome/>.

<sup>58</sup> <https://answersingenesis.org/genetics/dna-similarities/alleged-human-chromosome-2-fusion-site-encodes-an-active-dna-binding-domain-inside-a-complex-and-hig/>. Alternatively, you can listen to Tomkins' own explanation at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MjwTO648804>.

<sup>59</sup> *Why should mitochondria define species?* p.2, Mark Y. Stoeckle and Dave S. Thaler, *Human Evolution* Vol. 33, May 2018.

differences, are the norm in animals.”<sup>60</sup>

“...The pattern of DNA barcode variance is the central fact of animal life that needs to be explained by evolutionary theory.”<sup>61</sup>

“The pattern of life seen in barcodes is a commensurable whole made from thousands of individual studies that together yield a generalization. The clustering of barcodes has two equally important features: 1) the variance within clusters is low, and 2) the sequence gap among clusters is empty, i.e., intermediates are **not** found.”<sup>62</sup>

“The sequence gap among clusters is empty”. In other words, whilst the genetic deviation within each similar species is small, there are huge gaps between different animal groups, which one would not expect if macro-evolution had actually occurred. Stoeckle and Thaler have shown, for example, that polar bears and brown bears have the same ancestry<sup>63</sup> and that within species, the differences were small. This actually accords with the creationist view which argues that the many sub-species of animals are derived from the relatively small number of animals which went on to the ark. Genetics is actually affirming the Biblical statement that God made all the animals “after their kind”.

In an interview, David Thaler admitted that “This conclusion is very surprising, and I fought against it as hard as I could”.<sup>64</sup> The results go completely against the teachings of evolution, so he struggled with the realisation that “nine out of 10 species on Earth today, including humans, came into being 100,000 to 200,000 years ago”. (Bear in mind, that in reality, they tested the DNA of 90% of animals, which is not the same thing as nine out of ten species. Every single one of the samples they did test showed that they **all** appeared at the same time. They are hopeful that the remaining 10% will produce a different result.) Having made such bold claims, being evolutionists, they now have to explain the dilemma they find themselves in, namely “why did the overwhelming majority of species in existence today emerge at about the same time? Environmental trauma is one possibility, explained Jesse Ausubel, director of the Program for the Human Environment at the Rockefeller University.”<sup>65</sup> Other suggestions involve most of man and animals being wiped out by “viruses, ice ages, successful new competitors, loss of prey...”<sup>66</sup>

The list goes on, though they go on to confess that “a population ‘bottleneck’ is only a partial explanation at best”. I can go so far as to suggest that it is not even a logical explanation. To accommodate this wild theory, we have to accept that all humans were wiped out apart from one man and one woman. **At the same time**, all animals were wiped out by this theoretical event apart from one male and one female of each type of animal. What sort of natural event or catastrophe would be able to produce such selection?

In that interview, Thaler likens the gap between the various species to the universe. “If individuals are stars, then species are galaxies”, he said. “They are compact clusters in the vastness of empty space. The absence of ‘in-between’ species is something that also perplexed Darwin”, he added. Yet, they cannot let go of their evolutionist upbringing. Notice how they once again fall back on evidence which does not exist! The evidence which does actually exist goes against what they believe, so they turn to evidence which is non-existent to try and explain the ‘anomaly’. Is not science based on observation and experimentation? If something is not observable, then it simply is not science!

Evolutionists will **always** try to explain things away by drawing on hypotheses. They **will not** abandon the idea that everything has come about by natural means, so they resort to relying on evidence which does not exist to explain away something which can be more easily explained by the Biblical record,

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<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.* p.5.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.* p.8.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.* p.10.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.* p.3.

<sup>64</sup> <https://phys.org/news/2018-05-gene-survey-reveals-facets-evolution.html>.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*

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but they simply will not accept what the Bible says. They are committed to their rejection of what the Bible says.

It is beyond the scope of this article to go into a lot of detail about some of the really major biological changes which would have had to have taken place in order for one animal to change to another type of animal. As pointed out by Brown and Hullinder in the quote provided at the start of this paper, any one single change would have killed the animal long before it had completed its supposed evolutionary conversion from one animal kind to another. Imagine a beached whale. How long would it have taken for that whale to have developed legs, to have changed its whole respiratory system, its whole skeletal and skin formation etc? How would it have fed in the interim period? Conversely, if the whale has evolved from a land animal (such as a rodhocetus?), what would it have fed on to survive? How did its whole respiratory system as well as its body tissue undergo such major changes? Even half-evolved creatures (for which there is no fossil evidence) would not have survived such major changes. When evolutionists dream up these stories, they gloss over the implications of what they teach. The fact that Stoeckle and Thaler have shown that there is no cross-over of species destroys any such delusion.

Note that Stoeckle and Thaler were working to **assumed** DNA error rates, hence they date the origin of life to sometime between 100,000 to 200,000 years ago. Working to real world figures, Dr Nathaniel T. Jeanson, a molecular biologist who has done similar research to Stoeckle and Thaler, has shown that both man and animals appeared around 5,000 to 10,000 years ago: 5,000 years ago if every woman throughout history gave birth at the age of 15 or 10,000 years ago if every woman throughout history gave birth at the age of 50.<sup>67</sup> This then gives us a reasonable window of time for the appearance of man and animals and actually accords with the Biblical timeline, which then destroys any suggestion that we are evolved from apes. Jeanson also demonstrates that around a thousand years after the first woman, the mitochondrial DNA samples (mtDNA for short) amazingly show that all human samples are derived from three women and he has concluded that these three women were the three wives of the three sons of Noah.<sup>68</sup> (I have actually provided Dr Jeanson with a slightly different interpretation of the evidence, but the result is fundamentally the same and ultimately supports the Biblical record which states that all humans alive today can be traced back to the three sons of Noah, and from there, all the way back to Adam and Eve!) The evidence produced by this genetic research even supports the fossil record and both scientific methods clearly show that one kind of animal did not change into another, completely different kind of animal as taught by secular scientists. Dinosaurs did not change into birds. Fish did not become land animals. Man did not descend from apes. All of these teachings now being demonstrably false. These theories are the product of man's overly fertile imagination which has been allowed to run wild and unchecked.

The realisation that the whole of mankind can be traced back to one woman has been known to geneticists since around 1987,<sup>69</sup> but they supposed that this woman, who, ironically, has subsequently been dubbed 'Mitochondrial Eve', lived somewhere between 200,000 to 580,000 years ago. Now that this 'Mitochondrial Eve' has been shown to have lived between 5,000 to 10,000 years ago, and that animals arrived on this planet at the same time as man, the Theory of Evolution is in serious trouble. No one can disagree that micro-evolution occurs. That part Darwin got right, though it should once again be stressed that micro-evolution is a **downward** evolution. Macro-evolution, which is where one type of animal evolves into a completely different type of creature, is, however, pure fantasy. It is an **upward** evolution. Anyone who claims that this form of evolution actually happened can now only do so by completely rejecting the scientific evidence. Not only does the fossil record speak out loudly against them, but the genetic evidence also testifies against them. We now have two different scientific disciplines which show that macro-evolution simply did not and could not have occurred.

The evolutionists' response to Stoeckle and Thaler's results was to fall back on Neanderthal man who they are saying was a precursor to Mitochondrial Eve. Despite the fact that these Neanderthals are

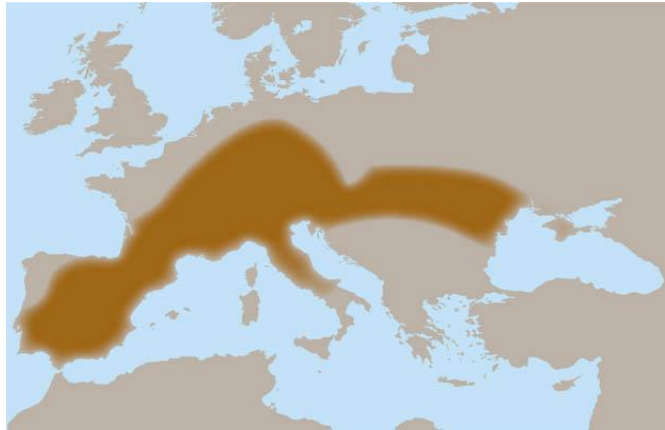
<sup>67</sup> *Replacing Darwin: The New Origin of Species* pp.167-206, Nathaniel T. Jeanson, New Leaf Publishing Group, USA 2017.

<sup>68</sup> For a high definition image, see <https://assets.answersingenesis.org/doc/articles/ari/v9/out-of-africa/figure-1.pdf>.

<sup>69</sup> *Mitochondrial DNA and human evolution*, pp.31-36 R. L. Cann, M. Stoneking, A. C. Wilson, *Nature*, **325** (6099), 1987



consistently dated tens of thousands of years old, with some even supposedly dating back 450,000 to 690,000 years, the evidence (written and scientific) shows that they are in fact only a couple of thousand years old. First and foremost, my research shows that many of the regions where these skeletons are being discovered were **not inhabited by man (or Neanderthals!)** until a relatively late date. The first inhabitants of Spain, for example, arrived during the time of King Solomon. (See my paper entitled *The Forgotten Tribe of Naphtali & the Phoenicians*.) The first inhabitants of southern France arrived in the fourth century BCE. Likewise, Germany was uninhabited by man during the time of Herodotus who we have shown to have still been alive in 320 BCE. (See my paper *A Radical Review of the Chaldean and Achaemenid Periods*.) Any suggestion that these Neanderthals, who were closely related to modern humans, could possibly have arrived any earlier than this is simply not tenable.



Map showing the distribution of Neanderthal remains. None of these regions were inhabited by man of any description prior to the time of King Solomon. Many of these regions (especially central and northern Europe) were uninhabited until around the fourth century BCE. (See *The Forgotten Tribe of Naphtali & the Phoenicians*.)

Dr Jeanson, who has sequenced the mtDNA of Neanderthals, likewise shows that these sorts of timescales being proposed by evolutionists are grossly overinflated. "Again, the evolutionary timescale predicts mtDNA differences far in excess of what is observed," he wrote.<sup>70</sup>



**Top left:** How evolutionists want us to think Neanderthals looked like and how the BBC have recently portrayed them. Notice the 'ape-like' features.

**Top right:** A computer generated image of a Neanderthal boy.

**Left:** Another computer-generated image, this time of a Neanderthal man.

<sup>70</sup> Replacing Darwin op. cit. p.181.

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Through the sequencing of the Neanderthal genome, Swedish biologist Svante Pääbo, Director of the Department of Genetics at the Max Planck Institute of Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, has shown that “Neanderthals had contributed parts of their genome to present-day people of Eurasia”.<sup>71</sup> If this is the case, and the Eurasians are descended from Mitochondrial Eve, then it blows apart any claims by evolutionists that Neanderthals lived tens of thousands of years ago, let alone the hundreds of thousands of years that they claim for some specimens. We have only to consider the population growths of the last century to realise that, had Neanderthals been around for 690,000 years as argued by evolutionists, by the time ‘modern man’ arrived, they could easily have populated the whole globe centuries ago.

Also, the story of Neanderthal man is constantly changing. As recently as January 2020 it was announced:

“People of European and African ancestry have got more Neanderthal DNA in their genomes than previously thought. This is the finding of a study that identifies, for the first time, the Neanderthal genes present in modern day people of African ancestry, and indicates that this ‘ghost’ DNA spread through Africa via migrations of modern humans back from Europe.”<sup>72</sup>

Basically, these people are talking a load of nonsense. Neanderthals were nothing more than ordinary human beings whose skull was just an unusual shape. The only distinguishing differences between Neanderthal skulls and those of modern humans is that the Neanderthal’s have thick brows and larger skulls. It should be stressed that this does not make them a separate species. Also, it is not unusual for modern humans to have similar Neanderthal features. The Russian heavyweight boxer Nikolai Valuev, for example, has a thick set brow typical of Neanderthal skulls. Imagine what a field day a palaeontologist would have if, in around 100 years after Nikolai’s death, they discovered his skull.



Russian heavyweight boxer Nikolai Valuev. Note the thick ‘Neanderthal’ brow line and sloping forehead.

Evolutionists simply allow their imagination run wild and interpret the information to fit their theories. This is **not** science! There is also the suggestion that the thickening of the brow could merely be a sign of old age.<sup>73</sup> As we get older, our brows thicken and our heads expand. Either way, the argument that the Neanderthals were a separate species of human should be treated with the contempt it deserves.

## Long Ages

Again, we should not get caught up with arguments about dating of fossils or other remains. There is simply no reliable method of dating fossil remains. Evolutionists will always argue for long ages. They have to have their millions of years to support their theory. When Dr Mary Schweitzer discovered red blood cells and soft tissue in a Tyrannosaurus Rex bone, she and her team did not dare question the date of the bone sample, but rather argued that they had to rethink the chemical processes which

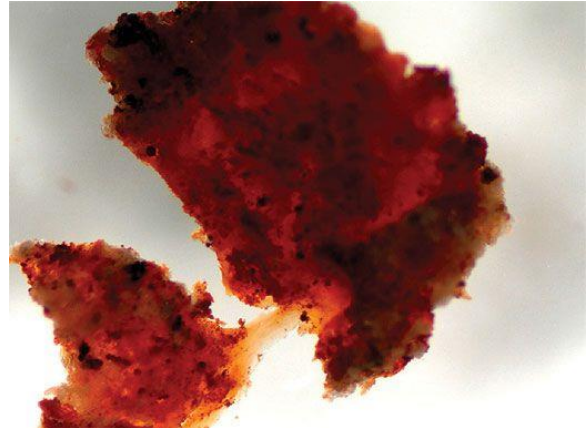
<sup>71</sup> *Neanderthal Man: In Search of Lost Genomes* p. 215. Svante Pääbo, Basic Books, New York, 2014.

<sup>72</sup> *Neanderthals never lived in Africa, but their genes got there anyway*, by Alison George, New Scientist 30 January 2020. See <https://www.newscientist.com/article/2231991-neanderthals-never-lived-in-africa-but-their-genes-got-there-anyway/>

<sup>73</sup> See Chap. 27, *Age Changes in Our Head and Face*, pp155-164, *Buried Alive*, Jack Cuozzo, Master Books, USA, 1999.

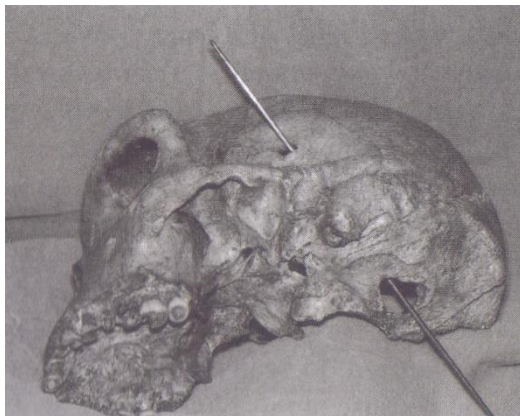


occurred for the red blood cells and tissue to have survived for that long.<sup>74</sup> Red blood cells simply cannot last thousands of years let alone the millions of years which evolutionists require us to believe, but they simply will not admit that dinosaurs and man co-existed, even though there is overwhelming evidence to show that they did. (See my separate article *Serpents, Dragons and Crocodiles*.)



Red blood cell (left) and soft tissue (right) found in a Tyrannosaurus Rex bone.

To give some idea of how unreliable their dating methods are, let us consider the skull of the Broken Hill Man (also known as Homo Rhodesiensis or Rhodesian Man), a skull found in Zambia and first described by Arthur Smith Woodward in 1921. It is supposed to be more than 100,000 years old. A



### Skull of Broken Hill Man

**Top Left:** A rod passing through the entry and exit holes produced by the bullet.

**Top Right:** The inside of the skull showing the entrance wound, which exhibits the type of damage one would expect from a high velocity projectile such as a bullet.

**Right:** The left side of the skull showing the bullet hole.



<sup>74</sup> Scientists recover T. rex soft tissue [http://www.nbcnews.com/id/7285683/ns/technology\\_and\\_science-science/t/scientists-recover-t-rex-soft-tissue/#.XJyPG3d2t9A](http://www.nbcnews.com/id/7285683/ns/technology_and_science-science/t/scientists-recover-t-rex-soft-tissue/#.XJyPG3d2t9A) dated 24 Mar 2005. See *DNA and bone cells found in dinosaur bone* by Dr Jonathan D. Sarfati at <https://creation.com/dino-dna-bone-cells>. See also *Dinosaur Tissue* by Dr Kevin Anderson at <https://answersingenesis.org/fossils/dinosaur-tissue/>.

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qualified orthodontist, Jack Cuozzo, examined the skull and discovered a hole in its side of around 8mm diameter. The bevel on the inside of the skull shows that it was caused by a high velocity projectile, producing the type of entry and exit one would expect from a gunshot wound. There is even an exit hole on the other side of the skull.<sup>75</sup> Let us just clarify that, if the hole was made by a bullet or other high-velocity projectile post-mortem, then the skull would have just shattered. Alternatively, had the skull been embedded in soil, then the bullet would not have penetrated through the soil to make an exit wound. The only logical explanation for this wound is if it occurred when the man was still alive and was the cause of his death. We know that this style of execution was commonplace at the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century. Bear in mind also that this skull was found in a mine 60ft underground, which rules out any suggestion that someone may have used the skull for target practice. But if the skull has a bullet hole through it, then there is no way that it can possibly be a few hundred years old, let alone the 100,000 to 200,000 years which palaeontologists claim! Even though this has been known since 1981, evolutionists have kept silent, because they do not want to make this information known.

Dinosaurs likewise are not millions of years old. We are constantly informed that dinosaurs became extinct 65 million years ago. How do they arrive at this figure?

“Why do geologists draw a line across their time charts at 65 million years ago and talk about a boundary between the ‘age of dinosaurs’ and more recent rocks? Pressed on this point by the audience at the recent British Association meeting, Professor E. R. Oxburgh, president of the Association’s geology section, said that ‘all such boundaries are arbitrary and can be drawn anywhere you like!’ In other words the boundary on the geologic column between the Cretaceous rocks (age of dinosaurs) and the Tertiary rocks (those more recent) is purely arbitrary. It exists as a line on paper, not something real you can see in the rocks.”<sup>76</sup>

This figure has therefore been plucked from the air. They require their millions of years to support their theory of evolution otherwise their whole theory falls apart.

Bear in mind that the word ‘dinosaur’ was first coined by Sir Richard Owen in 1841. Up till that time and even for a number of years afterwards, dinosaurs were called dragons and appeared as such both in museums and in science text books.



Top Left: Hadrosaur with its tell-tale duck-billed face and baby (Maiasaurus) as depicted in the Chateau de Blois tapestry.



Top Right: The remains of a Maiasaurus.



Bottom Right: The remains of a Hadrosaur.

<sup>75</sup> *Buried Alive* pp.69-73, Jack Cuozzo, Master Books, USA, 1999.

<sup>76</sup> p.606 of *New Scientist* Vol. 99, 1373 dated 1 September 1983.



In my separate paper entitled *Serpents, Dragons and Crocodiles* I demonstrate that dinosaurs are mentioned by numerous classical writers and we even have depictions of some of these creatures. Take for example the tapestry in the François wing of the Chateau de Blois in France which shows a Hadrosaur and its offspring (see insert on right), the latter being separately classified by palaeontologists as a Maiasaurus, both of which, according to evolutionist scientists, disappeared off this planet around 80-65 million years ago.



A metre long section of the well-preserved fossil of a Hadrosaur's skin impression showing the scales.

Even the fossilised scaly skin of a Hadrosaur which has been preserved accords with this representation in the above tapestry. Evolutionists, however, are doing their utmost to debunk and discredit any evidence which suggests that dinosaurs co-existed with humans.

### Ape to Man Evolution

Biologist Christopher Rupe has spent more than four years researching the arguments put forward by anthropologists for an ape-to-man evolution. His book entitled *Contested Bones*,<sup>77</sup> which he co-wrote with geneticist Dr John Sanford, lays out all of the claims made by palaeontologists for an ape-to-man evolution and demonstrates that they have not one single piece of evidence to support such a theory. The Australopithecines, for example, which have been promoted as man's predecessor, have consistently been found buried alongside human remains and with a clear distinction between the two species. Some palaeontologists are admitting that the evidence for an ape-to-man evolution is a complete muddle and are suggesting that they need to rethink their model.

Such is the confused state of the ape to man evolutionary assumptions that paleoanthropologists Jeffrey Schwartz and Ian Tattershall have had to admit that:

**"If we want to be objective, we shall almost certainly have to scrap the iconic list of names in which hominin fossil specimens have historically been trapped, and start from the beginning by hypothesizing morphs, building testable theories of relatedness, and rethinking genera and species."**<sup>78</sup>

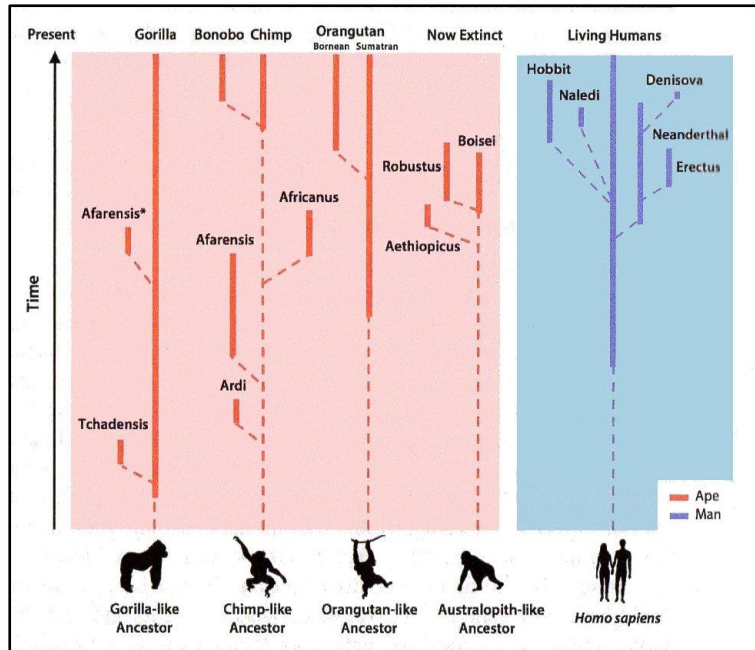
Nevertheless, they still adamantly refuse to abandon the idea that man has evolved from apes even though all the evidence, both from the fossils and from the results of genetic research, shows that such a progression is scientifically impossible.

Creation Ministries likewise have produced an excellent DVD and companion book, both entitled *Evolution's Achilles' Heels*, detailing the main objections to evolutionary dogma. Both the book and the DVD provide an overall assessment of the main arguments for evolution and present the opinions of 15 PhD scientists who demonstrate that there is no evidence for the things that evolutionists claim. The subjects covered are Natural Selection, Genetics and DNA, The Origin of Life, The Fossil Record, The Geologic Record, Radiometric Dating and Cosmology and ends by looking at the ethical and moral implications of rejecting the Biblical account. If, as evolutionists claim, we are nothing more than the product of natural selection, if we are the result of a bag of chemicals from which life somehow

<sup>77</sup> *Contested Bones*, Christopher Rupe and Dr. John Sanford, FM Publications, 2019. (ISBN: 9780981631677)

<sup>78</sup> *Defining the Genus Homo* pp.931-2, *Science* Vol. 349 (6251), 2013.

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The above chart represents what the fossil record is showing, with humans consistently found to be living alongside and distinctly separate to apes. (Courtesy of Rupe and Sanford.)

\*It is not clear whether Afarensis belongs to the gorilla or the chimpanzee family, hence it is currently classed under both branches.

perpetuates this false teaching.

mysteriously emerged, then where did our ethics and morality come from? If there is no God to show us what is right and what is wrong, then there can be no judgement. After all, in man's eyes, we are nothing more than animals. Hitler, for example, used Darwin's teachings of Survival of the Fittest as an excuse to put millions of people to death. Joseph Stalin was likewise responsible for the death of millions of his countrymen because he believed in Darwin's teachings, arguing that evolution proved that God did not exist. In China, Mao Zedong was responsible for the deaths of between 40 to 70 million of his own people. Again, this is because of Darwin's *On The Origin of Species*. Darwin has a lot to answer for. He has the blood of millions of people on his hands, as does anyone who

| Evolution  |   |
|--|---|
| Observed   | Not Observed  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evolution within species/within own kind (Micro-evolution)</li> <li>Loss of DNA information/Mutations/ DNA errors</li> <li>Fossil record shows complexity of phyla in the earliest layers – 'Cambrian Explosion'</li> <li>Genetics research shows that all life today appeared on this planet at the same time (evolutionists <b>assume</b> that this occurred 100,000 to 200,000 years ago) and that there is a huge gap in between DNA samples: "If individuals are stars, then species are galaxies" (Dave Thaler – see main text)</li> <li>Even the 'simple cell' shows complexity and features only found in systems which have been intelligently designed</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change from one species to another (Macro-evolution or Speciation)</li> <li>Additional information added to DNA code which is beneficial to the host (i.e. Gain of Function)</li> <li>Unequivocal intermediate species not found in the fossil record</li> <li>Darwin's tree of life is not supported either by the fossil record or by genetics research which shows that there is no relationship between species at a genetic level – the evidence showing the opposite of what Darwin expected</li> <li>Evolutionists cannot show how information and complex interdependent systems can be 'formed' without a designer</li> </ul> |

Anyone armed with all of this information I am presenting here surely cannot continue to claim that all life is descended from a single-celled organism? Bear in mind that, if you believe in a Creator, you believe in one miracle – the act of creation. If you believe the view of evolutionists, where we are supposedly created by random mutations by natural means, then you have to believe in an infinite number of miracles. Not only do you have to accept that these chance mutations occurred, but that, at the very same time, everything else around us had to mutate to our advantage. The delicate ecology of this planet relies on everything else being in place at the same time. The first animals, for example, had to have the food in place in order to survive. One organism could not survive without the appearance of the other. These are just some of the many paradoxes that evolution cannot and never will be able to explain by Natural Selection.

The idea that life can form from non-life also goes against the basic laws of biogenesis. Evolutionists have no answer to how life can have formed by itself. Bearing in mind the complexity of living organisms, including millions of extremely complex organic ‘machines’ which constantly repair and build DNA in even the simplest of cells, science has failed to answer this fundamental flaw in their argument. Yet they choose to ignore the problem completely and talk of abiogenesis as though it actually happened and present it as a fact. Evolution also cannot explain intelligence or how we are capable of thought.

Genetics is not only showing that macro-evolution did not occur, but that all life came suddenly into existence around 6,000 years ago (i.e. somewhere between 5,000 to 10,000 years ago if we go by Dr Jeanson’s results) which evidence supports what the Bible records. The millions of years which evolutionists require to support their theory that all life evolved from one single source simply do not exist. Evolutionists have therefore now literally run out of time!