

## Session 2: The Scientific Evidence

The true purpose of science is to learn, to gain knowledge, and to understand ourselves and our world better.

Proverbs 1 :7 states that: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge."

Without this prerequisite to science, history confirms the fact that mankind will not get far in its scientific endeavours.

The very foundation of modern science was built on the understanding that there is a Creator, and because of this fact one could rely on creation being ordered, structured, and based on mathematical equations.

Evolutionary ideology would never have come to such reasoning on its own, and thus would have never given birth to modern science.

Fred Heeren in his book Show Me God confirms that:

The scientific revolution was not ushered in during a movement toward atheism, but during a reformation of faith.

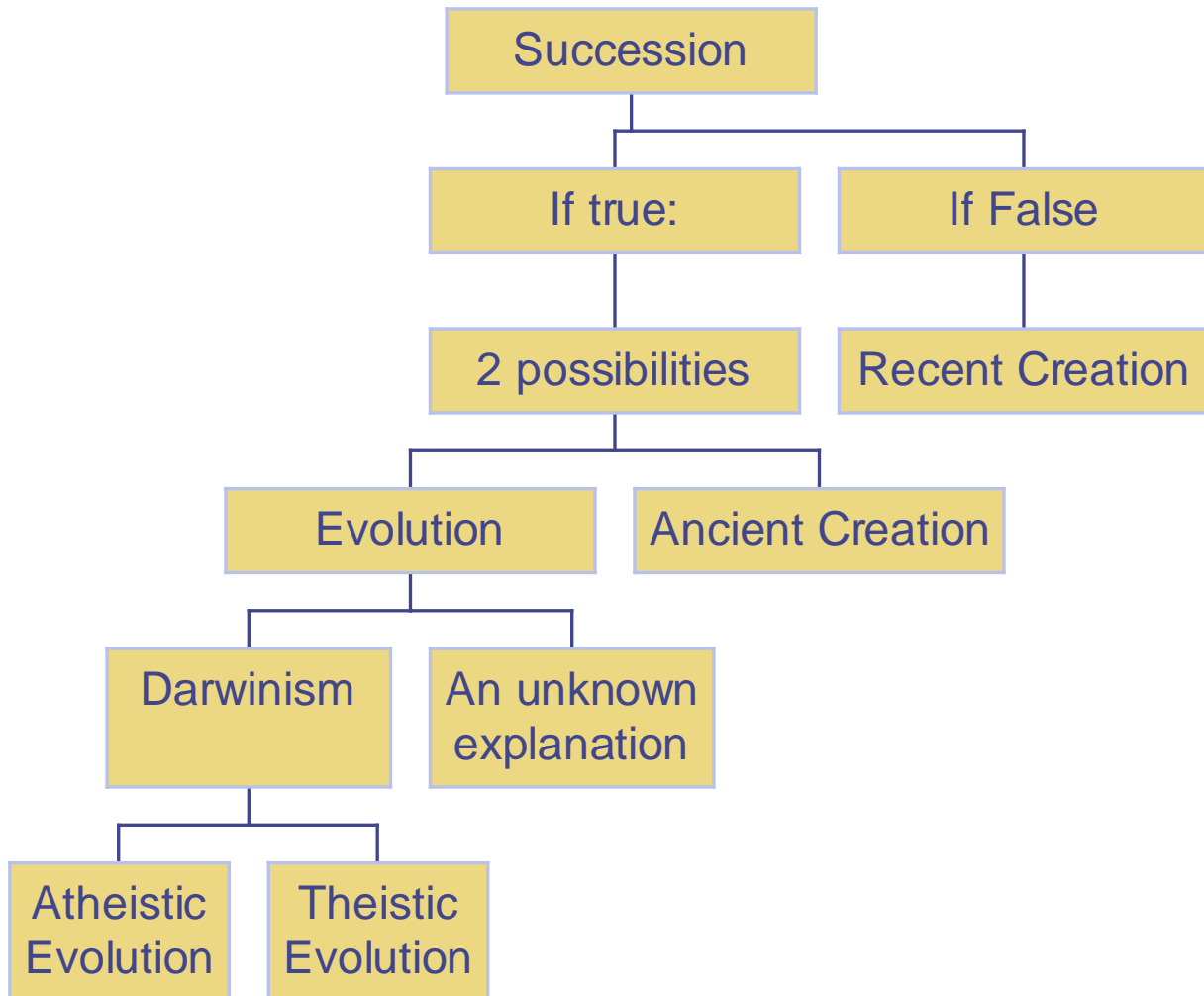
The Reformers were concerned with truth, not just tradition; with a personal relationship, not just a handed-down religion. This turn from tradition to personal experience in the spiritual realm encouraged a new self-reliance and a re-evaluation of old thinking in every field. And we will find a Bible believer at the foundation of almost every field of scientific knowledge, often a believer who was strong enough in his faith to persist in it in spite of opposition from the establishment.

It is no coincidence that most of the founding fathers of modern science, those still regarded as the greatest scientists of all (men such as Newton, Boyle, Ray, Steno, Faraday, Maxwell, and a host of others) were men who believed the Bible and its account of creation.

Of course no one should claim that science can prove by a mathematical equation the existence of God. Belief in creation is no more scientific, or unscientific, than belief in evolution

It is true that the great weight of scientific evidence does support the belief in a Creator, but creation like evolution cannot be emphatically proven to be correct.

Logic Diagram:



Definition:

The rocks were laid down bit by bit over a period of more than 3 billion years – layers with millions of embedded fossils.

A remarkable discovery was that the oldest rocks contained nothing but lowly forms of life – worms, snails, etc; hundreds of millions of years later the rocks contained mammals; just a few million years later – apes and last of all man. Life became gradually more and more varied.

**Green River Shale deposits in Wyoming, Utah & Colorado:**

Several millions layers in couplets of light clean clay particles with dark layers containing pollen and spore particles. These paper-thin bands correspond to annual rainfall as evidenced by changes due to sunspot activity and equinoxes, etc.

There is no way a catastrophe or great flood could have produced millions of these layers.

Palaeontologists (fossil experts) are among the most prominent doubters.  
David Raup: "... *there are about 250,000 fossil plants and animals to be discovered*" yet evolutionists believe (need to believe) that at least 100 times as many are awaiting discovery -Darwinism is based in <1% of the potential fossil evidence. "

There are also new schools of thought:

(1) Punctuated Equilibrium:

\_Stephen Jay Gould *"For millions of years species remain unchanged in the fossil record and they then abruptly disappear, to be replaced by something that is substantially different but closely related"* -he offers no explanation for how this sudden changes occur.

(2) Cladistics:

Re-classify strictly on the basis of observed biological facts.

Dr. Colin Paterson of Natural History Museum (England):

*"Cladistics calls in to question much of conventional evolutionary history."*

**Biologists who Reject Darwinism:**

Many biologists think Darwinism is worthless.

In particular continental biologists are anti-Darwinism -Americans don't know two languages.

eg. Dr. Pierre Gavaudan, Chair of Botany and Cytology at the University of Poitiers. He spoke at an American conference and called Darwinism *"ingenious romance"* and described it as *"exalting nonsense to the level of genius."*

Also: *"The pretence of neo-Darwinism to be able to open on its own account the door to truth looks a little childish."*

examples:

- » Carnivorous plants -trap insects and digest them. This is an enormous advantage since they can flourish in very poor soils where plants have a job to survive. Therefore if we believe Darwinism and 'survival of the fittest' we should observe a large part of the earth with carnivorous plants but instead they are quite rare.

Their digestive systems are highly complex -no way in which they could have evolved in a multitude of small steps. If they are a triumph of natural selection then why so few??

If the wisest men on earth can not even begin to form a new cell -hardly likely that *'mutation + natural selection'* could do it.  
eg. french zoologist -Pierre-Paul Grasse -said to be *"most distinguished ...a living world encyclopedia.*

In his book he explains that Darwinism just doesn't work and that it clashes with to many experimental findings.

*"Today our duty is to destroy the myth of evolution ...some people, owing to their sectarianism, purposely overlook reality and refuse to acknowledge the inadequacies and the falsity of their beliefs."*

Darwinism = (1) mutations + (2) natural selection

Grasse -neither mutation nor natural selection work the way that Darwinists think they do.

He has studied an sorts of living things from bacteria to plants and animals and observed that mutations do not take succeeding generations further and further from their starting point. Instead, the changes are like the flight of a butterfly in a greenhouse -it travels for miles without moving more than a few feet from its starting point. There are invisible but firmly fixed boundaries that mutations can never cross.

*"For millions, or even billions, of years, bacteria have not transgressed the structural frame within which they have always fluctuated and still do ...to vary and evolve are two different things..."*

"Despite their innumerable mutations, whitlow grass and wild pansy and the rest do not evolve. *This is a fact.*"

For example, why should goats and deer have developed scent glands that enable them to keep track of each other ( a minor advantage) but which give them away to the carnivores that hunt them ( a major disadvantage)?

" Selection tends to eliminate the causes of a population, its heterogeneity and thus produce a uniform genotype. *It acts more to conserve the inheritance of the species than to transform it.*"

eg. -the mechanism that causes blood to clot when exposed to air.

This is essential to animal life: without it a small scratch and we should bleed to death.

Yet the system only works because a whole collection of different and highly complex chemical substances act together to achieve the desired result. Remove just one of these vital chemicals and the blood won't clot anymore. How could natural selection create such a system?

» the eye: a better chance that dust blown by the wind might have produced Durer's Melancholia ( a great 16th century engraving) than that the eye was the result of copying errors in the gene.

Grasse calls darwinism "psuedoscience" depending on frequent miracles. (Grasse is not a creationist –has no suitable alternative though)

Prof. C.P. Martin, McGill University, Montreal:

Mutations are practically always harmful and never creative. On the rare occasions that mutation appears to be beneficial, it is really undoing the harm done by a previous mutation.

Dr. W.R. Thompson, Fellow of the Royal Society:

-in an introduction to a new edition of Darwin's *Origin of Species*:

*"Darwin in the Origin was not able to produce palaeontological evidence sufficient to prove his views ...the evidence he did produce was adverse to them; and may I note that the position is not notably different today. The modern Darwinian palaeontologists are obliged, just like their predecessors and like Darwin, to water down the facts... Thus are engendered those fragile towers of hypohese based on hypohese, where fact and fiction mingle in an inextricable confusion."*

J.C. Willis

-a great botanist -the scientific establishment felt obliged to honour him even though he was a rebel.

» natural selection cannot possibly affect plants as powerfully as it affects animals. One plant species generally differs from its cousins in quite small details, such as the shape of the leaves, or the arrangement of the leaves on the stem, or the layout of the veins on th leaf. It seems most unlikely that such features can have the slightest effect on the plant's ability to survive -how then can natural selection have produced them??

Climate is regarded by darwinists as a major factor in natural selection. Suppose that the climate in a region gradually gets wetter and the plants and animals evolve so as to cope with the wetter conditions -but what happens when halfway through this period an exceptional dry spell causes a prolonged drought? -the half-evolved water-loving animals may be able to move to the nearest lake but the plants are rooted to the spot and will die there.

With plants its more 'survival of the luckiest.'

Favourable mutations are lost through crossing with parent species -Darwin saw this as the major difficulty -some ingenious suggestions but none really can work in the plant kingdom where crossing cannot be avoided.

No intermediate steps: -leaves on plant stems; either *exactly* opposite or may alternate left, right, left, right. NO 'half opposite, half alternate' arrangements.

How then did one arrangement evolve into the other -what possible survival

value can one arrangement have over the other?

Many arrangements that are mathematically perfect -what possible survival purpose.

Climbers differ from upright relatives in two way -they have weak, flexible stems and they have tendrils or some other climbing device. Willis cites the cases of climbing plants and parasitic plants:

Because they are more specialized it is thought they must have evolved from the more ordinary relatives -but how?

Which evolved first?

If the weak stems how did floppy-stemmed plants escape being smothered by other vegetation while their tendrils were evolving?

And if the climbing organs evolved first, what made such organs evolve when they were not yet needed?

Instead of roots, parasitic plants have suckers that can penetrate the outer skin of other plants, or even the bark of trees.

How could a plant with roots evolve by gradual stages into a parasite?

Willis claims that the only way a parasite or a climbing plant could have evolved is in a single, huge leap. The Darwinian idea of evolution by many little steps have never been properly thought through, he says. It simply does not fit the facts, so far as the plant world is concerned.

Willis produces a lot of evidence for huge leaps and his conclusion is that the mutations we see occurring today are all very small, producing creatures that differ only slightly from their parents. He argues that in one generation both new species and even new families of species (groups of genera) were created. Thus a seed of grass might bring forth a sugar cane or in the animal kingdom a chimpanzee might have a litter of human beings, or vice versa! He argues a "*great thought or principle ..(must be) ..at the back of it*".

Also Prof. E.J.H Comer, FRS, of Cambridge (another evolutionist but anti-Darwinist):

*"I still think that, to the unprejudiced, the fossil record of plants is in favour of special creation."*

There are other professionals besides biologists who are in a position to express doubts about Darwinism: Mathematicians, physical scientists, philosophers of science, etc. -in some ways better qualified.

Stephen Jay Gould argues that random mutations are by chance -thus the only creative force in nature according to Darwinism is chance.

Simplest self-sufficient living things are single-celled creatures such as bacteria - they are a complicated chemical factory -Sir Fred Hoyle estimated a 1 in 1040,000 chance.

Also Prof. Chandra Wickramasinghe:

*"The chances that life just occurred on earth are about as unlikely as a typhoon blowing through a junkyard and constructing a Boeing 747."*

Hoyle and Wickramasinghe:

*"The general scientific world has been bamboozled into believing that evolution has been proved. Nothing could be further from the truth."*

Prof. H.S. Lipson, a distinguished member of the Institute of Physics (and not a Christian): Could not conclude that many organs in nature had evolved and :-  
"We must go further than this and admit that the only acceptable alternative is creation. I know that this is anathema to physicists, as indeed it is to me, but we must not reject a theory that we do not like if the experimental evidence supports it."

Prof. Murray Eden of MIT: He pointed out that the human genes contain about a billion nucleotides {smallest unit of chemical alphabet}. By any calculations he used he concluded that the length of time life has been on earth was not nearly long enough for all those nucleotides and their information to have been generated by chance mutations.

## **Philosophers**

Prof. E. W.F. Tomlin, among many positions was Chair of Philosophy and Literature at Uni of Nice "The truth is that Evolution *was a hypothesis which hardened into dogma before it had been thoroughly analysed*. Hence it mothered a number of fallacies."

Science Writer, Francis Hitching:

*"The curious thing is that there is a consistency about the fossil gaps: the fossils go missing in all the important places."*

Darwin has been let down by the rocks. For example the oldest layer of rocks where fossils are found in abundance is the Cambrian, which is roughly half a billion years old. It appears that there were no land animals then, but the seas were teeming with life. Millions of fossils from that period have been found, including snails, octopuses, starfish, sea urchins, sea lillies and host of others. Yet in the layers beneath the Cambrian there are hardly any fossils at all. And those few that have been found beneath the cambrian are fossils of small, primitive organisms such as algae. The expected ancestors of the Cambrian sea-

creatures evidently do not exist.

But where are the fossils showing how fishes evolved in to amphibians? Or how reptiles evolved into mammals? Or reptiles in to birds? Missing, all missing, says Hitching.

### The Archaeopteryx?

Not a intermediate at all. A fossil was found in Colorado in 1977 of a true bird which could not have been descended from Archaeopteryx, because it lived at the same time. In fact it has now been determined that Archaeopteryx has such excellent wings it was clearly a genuine bird.

### The Whale?

Not a fish but lives like one ( warm-blooded. air-breathing mammal). Darwinists believe it must have evolved from an ordinary land-dwelling animal, which took to the sea and lost its legs. These changes that would be needed:

- (1) Body of land mammals ends in pelvis which supports a flimsy tail. Whale has no pelvis - different bony structure that supports a large flat tail.
- (2) Land mammal has a skin full of sweat glands -whale does not need these but instead skin is lined with a thick layer of blubber and strangely fashioned outer surface for streamlining flow of water.
- (3) An eye to see under water has to be built differently that one used for seeing in air. Whale has an under-water eye.
- (4) Land animals communicate by air-borne noise -whales use a type of sonar system.
- (5) Difficult for a land mammal to feed under water without drowning itself, but whales are so constructed that they can do this easily. -many eat very small fish with a kind of sieve of whalebone in their mouths perfectly suited to this.
- (6) A land mammal giving birth in water would immediately drown its infant and no way to suckle it young. But whales have no problems because they are built to an entirely different plan which enable them to bear and nurture their offspring in deep water.
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To evolve this way these incredible changes would have had to occur in a time span of 5-10 million years -< 1% of time that life is supposed to have been on earth.



Hitching is an evolutionist?! -doesn't want to accept creationism.

Gordon Rattray Taylor, one-time Chief Science Adviser to BBC Television:  
Some of his examples:

(1) Under-development

Many organs seem to have defied Darwin by stopping short in their development -eg. sting of bee -tears out by roots leaving bee so mutilated it usually dies - suicidal -why not evolved into nice smooth sting?

(2) Over-development

eg. extinct Irish elk: -why should an Irish elk evolve gigantic antlers 12 feet across and weighing more than a quarter of a ton -like a policeman with a 20 foot 100 pound riot shield!

eg. Peacock -enormous tail -greatly impedes its escaping predators -of little advantage in mating -cf most other birds -where is the Darwinian advantage?

(3) Bone

Earliest creatures -no skeleton; beetles etc -horny skin or shell; advanced forms of life -bone. What an invention -extraordinary lattice-like structure -lightness combined with strength.

partly mineral matter, partly living tissue

"It is obvious that the creation of bone required not one but a whole burst of mutations, all integrated to a single end -*an incredible thing to happen by chance.*"

( 4) Feathers:

Bones had to be invented before any need so that afterwards a new creature with a skeleton could arise. Similarly feathers had to be invented in advance. Evolutionists argue that feathers were originally in the form of down -to keep warm -and only later turned to wings.

Problem is that the down variety are entirely different to the wing feathers which are provided with thousands of hook-like fasteners -allow wing to fold and to engage. Existence of many complex structures that had to arise before there were of any use indicates an overriding purpose behind them.

5) Eggs -a bird's egg as big a miracle as the big -exactly right strength; waterproof and yet porous so chick can breathe. Taylor " *as usual the fossil record is blank just when we most need it*"

(6) The eye of the Trilobite

Small marine creature -extinct. Had an extraordinary eye. The lens was rigid with top half of calcite with crystals stacked in a special way that a beam of light from almost any distance was automatically in perfect focus.

*"By what conceivable chance could the tribolite have accumulated the one material in the universe -namely calcite -which had the required optical properties, and then imposed on it the one type of curved surface which would achieve the required result? ...We are still reeling at the improbability of this."*  
Lower part of lens of animal origin -chitin -its optical properties harmonize perfectly with mineral calcite -lens free from spherical aberration -all this optical wizardry in the eye of a primitive water-bug!

Anthropologists: The one group that seem completely loyal to Darwinism. But Anthropologists have so few facts to go on that they deal mostly in opinions -no cause to doubt Darwin.

Yet Richard Leakey changed his opinions so amazingly after TV series *The Making of Mankind*: "I am staggered to believe that as little as a year ago I made the statements that I made "

"The main problem in reconstructing the origins of man is the lack of fossil evidence: *all there is could be displayed on a dinner-table.* -an anthropologist. This lack of evidence is serious because unlike in other areas of science experiments can't be repeated. When an archaeological site has been 'dug', much of the scientific evidence is gone forever -later workers entirely dependent on anthropologist who makes the find to describe the site.

Practically all the 'missing links' in Man's supposed ancestry have been reconstructed from a few small fragments of bone. The one outstanding exception is *Australopithecus afarensis*, which is based upon a practically complete female skeleton found in Ethiopia in 1974. 'Lucy'

Finder claimed she represented the earliest known ancestors of humans., but in 1983 american anthropologists re-examined skeleton and strongly suggested she was in fact an ape -better suited to climbing and walked in a slouched position.  
Design Argument Stages a Comeback:

Paley's watch -existence of watch indicates the existence of a watchmaker.

Sir Fred Roy le and Prof Wickramasinghe:

*"It is ironic that the scientific facts throw Darwin out, but leave William Paley, a figure of fun to the scientific world for more than a century, still in the tournament with a chance of being the ultimate winner."*

Cell biologist Prof. Jack Ambrose of London University:

*"A creative view of the origin of life and species no longer needs to be defended against evolutionary arguments. It is the reductionist evolutionist who is now in retreat."*

Cosmologist Paul Davies (not a religious man), sees a lot of evidence for a Great

Designer -astonishingly well-ordered ...components harmoniously dovetail together ...delicately balanced.

eg. Speed of Big Bang:- if rate of expansion had been reduced by only one part in a thousand billion, then the Universe would have collapsed after a few million years ...conversely, if the rate had been marginally greater, then the expansion would have reached such magnitudes that no gravitationally bound system (galaxies and stars) could have formed."

Recently Davies concluded that in the earliest moments of the 'Big Bang' the accuracy of tuning would have to be one part in 10<sup>60</sup>. This is the accuracy a marksman would need to hit a one-inch target at the other end of the universe - 20 billion light years away!

Also -Our Sun:

1% further out => frozen waste; 5% closer in => sea turned to steam.

Few stars support the right combination of radiation and gravitational pull to support a life- bearing planet. Many stars either blue giants or red dwarfs - neither could possibly support life. Yet only by still another incredible 'accident' of nature that all stars are not of those useless varieties!

CONCLUSIONS:

Darwin's theory no longer has the standing it once had. A significant number of biologists have rejected it entirely and are looking for a better theory to put in its place with no success so far.

A large number have grave doubts about Darwinism.

A realistic assessment: *'a very questionable theory'*

On the other hand the case for the existence of the Creator is stronger today than ever.

**There is a growing body of evidence that the universe and its contents have been designed.**

*The best critique of Darwinism ever written -  
DARWIN ON TRAIL by Phillip E. Johnson 1993 (2nd ed.)*