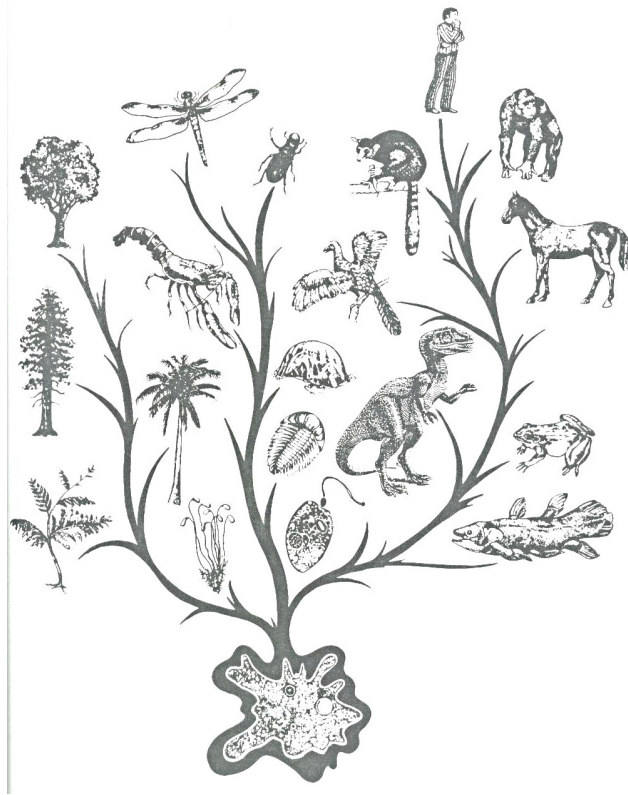


Evolution: History or Hoax?



By William Jacobs

EVOLUTION: HISTORY OR HOAX?

Let's suppose that you live in a building with a swimming pool, and you notice that one of your neighbors is in the swimming pool constantly. When you leave for work, he's in the pool. When you get home, he's still in the pool. Seven days a week he's there, and he never gets out. Concerned, you approach him, and ask about this unusual and strange behavior. "I'm trying to evolve gills," he replies. In response to your puzzled look, the man elaborates: Well, maybe I won't ever develop gills myself, but if my kids and their kids keep this up, my ancestors will eventually begin to develop little slits that won't work like gills but that will, over time, turn into fully operable gills. Didn't you go to school? It's science."

The individual in the pool would be an evolutionist. Evolutionists believe that sometime long ago, life generated from non-living matter in the form of a cell. Although this is normally impossible, it only had to happen once, so that makes it possible. This "magic" cell had the ability to reproduce, and from it came all the varie-

ties of plant, animal and human life on planet earth. So the theory is based on two propositions:

1. Life came from non- living matter that created itself (abiogenesis), and
2. Species, through the process of natural selection and genetic mutations, change into other species.

That's the basis of the theory, and thanks to artistic imagery used textbooks and museums as well as references to evolution in television documentaries and other media, millions believe it, although they're a little fuzzy on the details.

In order to understand evolutionary theory, you have to consider the era that evolution's most well-known advocate lived in. In the 19th century when *The Origin of Species* was published, science just wasn't that advanced. In fact, the state of scientific knowledge up until about the turn of the twentieth century was primitive by today's standards. For instance, half of all people admitted into hospitals died because, among other things, they didn't know about germs. The sciences of microbiology and biochemistry didn't exist. Paleontology was in its infancy, and spontaneous generation was an accepted scientific truth. Rats were believed to come from piles of trash, maggots from rotten meat, etc.. German scientist and evolutionist Ernst Haeckel,

who later commissioned fraudulent ape-man drawings, referred to the cell as “a simple little lump of albuminous combination of carbon”. At the time, Haeckel’s statement did in fact express accepted scientific knowledge, although now we know that the simplest cell contains about 10^{12} bits of information, comparable to 100,000,000 pages of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Darwin based his theory on a great many assumptions he hoped would be validated over time. Although the increase of knowledge and discoveries haven’t helped the theory, evolution’s appeal has proven impervious to scientific progress.

In 1831, Darwin commenced a five-year voyage aboard the HMS Beagle. During this voyage he made observations about various plants and animals of the Galapagos Islands. Darwin noticed how species varied from island to island, and adapted to the needs of their environment. Some finches, for instance, had long beaks suited to catching insects; on other islands they had large beaks for cracking seeds, and so on. He correctly concluded that plants and animals have the ability to adapt based on natural selection; the demands of their environment. This ability of species to change in a limited way is sometimes called micro-evolution. Micro-evolution can be engineered purposefully by humans when desired traits are isolated for agricultural purposes and animal breeding. Darwin went

farther however, and inferred that the ability of an organism to adapt was unlimited, and that animals, given enough time and the right environment, could become a completely different genus. According to Darwin in fact, that's exactly what happened, and species are not ultimately limited to producing only their own kind. This is macro- evolution, and as for evidence of this, there is none. That's why, if you pay attention, you will notice that when evidence is cited for evolution it is actually evidence for micro- evolution, not macro- evolution.

IF ADAPTATION CAN TAKE PLACE, WHY NOT EVOLUTION?

You may remember Gregor Mendel and the pea plants from your junior high school science class. Mendel was a contemporary of Darwin's and, although he laid the groundwork for the science of genetics, Darwin was unaware of him because Mendel's work wasn't appreciated until the twentieth century (Darwin, a non-scientific theorist, wasn't too interested in genetics, which probably explains why he married his first cousin, resulting in of all seven of his children being born with genetic disabilities).

Thanks to Mendel and the discovery of genetics, evolutionists had to really scramble to come up with something. Genetics is a big problem to an evolutionist. Up until then, evo-

lutionary theory said that some fish grew arms and legs because they wanted to walk on land, and some fish didn't grow arms and legs because they didn't feel like it. Now, on top of the fact that they haven't found any physical evidence, they were confronted with this question: How can fish grow arms and legs without having any genetic information for arms and legs in their DNA? Now that's a tough one. So they came up with a response: mutations. That's really about it. They simply utter the word "mutations" and hope you'll go away and not ask any more smart-aleck questions.

So exactly what is a mutation? A mutation is a random genetic mistake, a copying error that occurs when the DNA in a living cell replicates. When a mutation occurs, genetic information becomes lost or corrupted in some way. The result is called a birth defect when it occurs in humans. In more than 999 times out of a thousand, a mutation is harmful or fatal. There has never been a case of any mutation anyone knows of that has led to the creation of a new organ or a new species. Nonetheless, according to evolutionary theory, natural selection works in harmony with mutations to create new organs such as limbs on fish. Yet natural selection, in actual practice, does not preserve mutations- just the opposite happens. In nature, animals born with deformities are picked off by predators quickly, generally before they have the oppor-

tunity to mature to adulthood. Natural selection is often described as survival of the fittest, yet in this case evolutionists want it to mean survival of the least fit. This would make evolution a creative force somehow capable of orchestrating an unimaginable number of statistically impossible coincidences in order to arrive at a planned result. Evolution claims that through a succession of small, gradual changes, living creatures change into a completely different kind of animal. Supposedly, a fish, sometime millions of years ago and due to a mutation, grew some sort of an appendage that was to become a leg. This appendage would be neither leg nor fin, but rather a partially formed organ that would serve no practical purpose. Somehow natural selection would favor a fish that could neither swim well nor walk. If the mutation were recessive, the fish would have to mate with another fish that, by extraordinary coincidence, had the exact same mutation. In any case, the fish with the appendage would have to be so attractive that all the other fish would want to mate with it until the feature of the mutation, a useless appendage, became the norm for the species. Then the process would have to begin all over again, countless times, building upon the work of the prior mutation, until somehow a perfectly functional leg, or legs, appeared.

Of course this fish would also have to mutate thousands of other features as well in order to walk on land or fly. A lizard is not just

a fish with legs; it is an entirely different species. Therefore, in order for a fish to turn into a bird or lizard, it has to change everything; all its organs, its entire skeletal and biological system, etc.. The most extraordinarily unlikely series of interdependent mutations would have to be occurring over and over again in order for even one species to evolve into another. No series of events like this has ever been observed, yet these incredible coincidences would have to be occurring constantly in order for all the varieties of life on planet earth to have evolved to their present states.

In his book *Tornado in a Junkyard*, author James Perloff quotes Zoologist Pierre- Paul Grasse of the French Academy of Sciences:

“The opportune appearance of mutations permitting animals and plants to meet their needs seems hard to believe. Yet the Darwinian theory is even more demanding: A single plant, a single animal would require thousands and thousands of lucky, appropriate events. Thus, miracles would become the rule: events with an infinitesimal probability could not fail to occur.”¹

Mutation involves separation and loss of existing genetic information. However, evolution requires the creation of new genetic information. There has never been a mutation that increases genetic information. Based on these facts, it would seem to be an inescap-

able conclusion that “mutations”, as the evolutionist’s answer to genetics, is unsatisfactory to say the least. But it’s all they’ve got, so it persists as part of the myth known as evolution.

What’s more, adaptation is a way of preserving species, not changing them into something else. As an illustration, mosquitoes in areas where DDT has been used to control their population have been known to develop a resistance to the pesticide. Such examples of adaptation, or micro- evolution, are often cited as proof of macro-evolution. But how so? The mosquitoes remained mosquitoes. Some of the mosquitoes were already genetically resistant to DDT, and as the mosquitoes that did not have a resistance to DDT died off, the genetic resistance to DDT became the norm for the population because the mosquitoes with the resistance survived and reproduced. This is an example of preservation of a species through adaptation, not evolution.

Another “textbook” example is that of the peppered moths. In Britain, prior to the industrial revolution of the mid- nineteenth century, peppered moths were typically light in color, and the dark variety was rarely seen. As pollution in England turned tree trunks and other places the moths rested dark with soot, the light moths became easily visible to predators and the dark moths became prevalent. In

recent years, with pollution controls, the lighter moths have returned. For decades the case of the British peppered moth has been cited in textbooks as evidence for evolution when in fact it is an example of adaptation. Light and dark moths always existed. The fact that one variety of moth becomes more numerous because of environmental changes has nothing to do with evolution.

Adaptation happens when bacteria becomes resistant to antibiotics, and it is true that it can even be the result of a mutation. Evolution however, requires that a species cross a genetic barrier such that it is no longer compatible with it's predecessor. In all these cases, adaptation did not cause any macro-evolution whatsoever, let alone to a higher state. In fact, life on earth in general is not moving from lower life forms to higher life forms, and this is consistent with a fundamental law of science known as the Second Law of Thermodynamics, also known as entropy. This universal law of physics states that the total amount of usable energy throughout the universe is decreasing. Simply put, the universe is running down. The sun is gradually burning out, the orbits of the earth, it's moon, and other planets are measurably decaying, heat dissipates, a child's toy top set in motion stops spinning. Everything moves from order to disorder. New forms of life are not arising; to the contrary, extinction due to natural cataclysms and other causes has resulted in a re-

duction of the varieties of life on earth. Even our own genetic material is becoming more corrupt and impure, which incidentally is one reason why the marriage of close relatives is discouraged.

In order to believe in evolution, one must disregard everything that is known and observable. The evolutionists, in order to make facts conform to their ideology, are deliberately confused. Adaptation is a mechanism a species has to preserve itself, not destroy itself by becoming a different species.

WHAT ABOUT FOSSILS AND APE- MEN?

As for fossil evidence for evolution, most people would be shocked to learn there is none. When pressed on this issue, evolutionists have no choice but to admit this. Prominent evolutionist, Harvard's Dr. Stephen Jay Gould:

"The extreme rarity [extreme rarity in this case means non-existence] of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of paleontology. The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and nodes of their branches; the rest is inference, however reasonable, not the evidence of fossils"²

Now, the problem is that, if species evolve from simple to complex over time by gradual

changes, there would have to be transitional forms in the fossil record. According to Darwin: "the number of transitional and intermediate species must have been exceedingly great", meaning we should be finding evidence of intermediate, evolving creatures. But the fossil record reveals nothing of the sort. Faced with the prospect of no evidence, the aforementioned Dr. Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard came up with the theory of "punctuated equilibrium". It's sometimes referred to as the "hopeful monster" theory because it's a modification of another theory of that name introduced in the 1940's by a University of California Professor named Richard Goldschmidt. Goldschmidt's theory tried to account for the lack of fossil evidence by postulating that creatures must have just given birth to different species; one day a lizard laid an egg and a bird came out. How the "hopeful monster" reproduced however, wasn't explained, and the theory fell out of favor. Gould's updated version, however, has many adherents among evolutionists. Subscribers to the theory of punctuated equilibrium still assert that evolution took billions of years, but that the actual process of species change happened not gradually, but by quantum leaps. Punctuated equilibrium theory says that a species stays the same, in equilibrium, for a long time. Then a small segment of the population becomes isolated in a different environment, and evolves into a different spe-

cies very rapidly. Then the newly evolved group re-enters the general population and replaces the parent group. Since in this story evolution takes place suddenly and with a small segment of a species population, you shouldn't expect to find much in the way of fossil evidence. Not that it matters much at this point, but naturally there's no more evidence for this theory than there is for the original version, and it doesn't really explain or solve any of the basic shortcomings of evolution such as how evolution actually works or what the specific mechanism of speciation is; it just modifies the original theory in such a way as to attempt to make the case that lack of evidence for punctuated equilibrium actually *proves* punctuated equilibrium, ignoring the fact that there's no basis for any of the original assumptions in the first place.

I"LL BE A MONKEY"S NEPHEW

Walk into any public school science classroom in America and you're likely to see a familiar sight; a poster depicting human evolution with images of a sequential hierarchy. It begins on the left with a small ape, progresses with several renderings of the various stages of 'ape-men' or missing links, and ends at right with a human. Millions of schoolchildren have been indoctrinated by artistic renderings such as this, as well as by museum displays and television shows. As a re-

sult, the average person believes that somewhere in their ancestral family tree there existed a hairy individual with a prominent brow, low forehead, accessorized with a club. As David Allen Deal writes in his book *The Day Behemoth and Leviathan Died*:

“This ‘missing link’ has led to a virtual, universal misunderstanding by students who have read the textbooks. Images of stooped-over brutes that never were have been ingrained in our imaginations. Vivid imagery based on poor science and wishful thinking has been the basis for this false picture. The picture is false, but the concept is still held by the public at large.”³

Over the years, evolutionists determined to find missing links and eager for the position, prestige and grant money that such “finds” can engender have searched for fossil evidence of ape-like human ancestors, or “hominids”. They’ve found lots of them too. Hominids have been made out of donkey bones, unidentified fragments, kneecaps, teeth, ape bones, human bones, and the ever-popular ape and human bones mix-and-match method. Some have been exposed as fraudulent, but most of the time these apemen have their day and then simply recede from the spotlight without fanfare, having accomplished their doctrinaire purpose. In modern textbooks, hominid titles such as Heidel-

berg Man, Nebraska Man, Java Man and Ramipithicus are now rare, having been replaced with illustrations that could be called "All Purpose Man", a general ape man not based on anything in particular. The reason for this is that there have been lots of problems with ape-men over the years. The "do-it-yourself-kit" known as Java Man, for instance, was held up as a missing link in textbooks for years. Schoolchildren looking at drawings of Java Man, Mrs. Java Man and little Junior Java would never have guessed that this drawing was based on a skull fragment and an unrelated thighbone, now conceded to be human and only a few hundred years old. Likewise, in 1922 when Nebraska Man was discovered, few people viewing the detailed drawings of their hairy ancestor knew that it was based solely on a single tooth, a tooth that years later was revealed to be that of an extinct peccary (a type of pig). The great-grand (monkey's) uncle of all the apemen, Neanderthal Man, has undergone the greatest number of makeovers through the years. Until recently he had always been pictured as a hirsute, uncouth, gorilla-like chap, but today's smartly updated Neanderthal is considered to be a type of homo-sapien. He's no longer pictured as particularly hairy, walks upright, and it has been said of him that, dressed in modern clothes, he would not stand out on a New York subway. There is an abundance of Neanderthal specimens, and

they are characterized by ridges over their brow (Neanderthal fossils are the only ones with this feature and account for the popular image of ape man with a prominent brow), a long narrow skull, a large boned, powerful build, and a cranial capacity actually larger than modern man's. The latter feature is rarely emphasized since it contradicts evolutionary theory, which says that men evolved from apes with smaller brains. There are various theories about some of Neanderthals unique characteristics being the result of rickets, but in any case there is no basis for representing Neanderthal Man as some sort of transitional ape-man. Even most evolutionists now agree that the Neanderthals were a variety of humanity, or people group, now died out. As is readily apparent, diversity of types within the human race existed in the past just as it does today. The average height difference alone of a tall slender Sudanese and a short, round Eskimo can vary by more than two feet. Consider the different skeletal attributes of a pygmy and a sumo wrestler.

The various ape-man claims are too numerous to exhaustively catalog here. The point is that fossil evidence for ape-men can most kindly be described as highly disputable. So why is there so much disagreement among experts and the proclivity to jump to conclusions? It all has to do with one thing that every scientist, no matter what his point of view, brings to his work: assumptions. In

working with fossils, especially incomplete skeletons, bones and bone fragments, conclusions are based on subjective judgment. When the partial skeleton of a 3 1/2 foot knuckle walking ape was found in 1974, many scientists saw the remains of a type of chimpanzee. But predictably, there were evolutionists that saw yet another "missing link". Such conclusions are all the more possible since even avid evolutionist Richard Leaky has said that the skull of "Lucy", as the bones have come to be known, is mostly "imagination made of plaster of Paris".

According to Dr. Jonathan Sarfati:

"Many of the alleged transitional forms are based on fragmentary remains, which are therefore open to several interpretations, based on one's axioms. Evolutionary bias means that such remains are often likely to be interpreted as transitional [which is] prevalent in ape-man claims. But when more bones are discovered, then the fossils nearly always fit one type or another, and are no longer plausible as transitional. It's also notable that alleged intermediate forms are often trumpeted in the media, while retractions are usually muted or unpublicized."⁴

But the majority of biology professors in western universities teach evolution as fact, and surely the majority can't be mistaken you say. But majorities have been wrong about

lots of things. Piltdown Man was supposed to be definitive proof of evolution. For four decades after his discovery in Piltdown, England, Piltdown Man was evolution's most celebrated discovery. Images of Piltdown Man were featured in museums, textbooks and encyclopedias, and he was showcased throughout the world as a long sought after missing link. All evolutionists embraced this great discovery, and those who still doubted evolution were ridiculed. In 1953 however, the bones were taken out of storage and reexamined. Not only was Piltdown Man found to be a forgery, but a very crude and unsophisticated one at that. It turned out that the celebrated ape-man was a human skull and an orangutan jaw. To make the ape jaw look more human, the teeth were filed down. The file marks were plainly visible. Although not at all a clever fraud, evolutionists were so eager to believe in ape-men that even a forgery as poorly executed as Piltdown Man fooled them for 40 years. Since the experts who couldn't be wrong were willingly fooled, millions of other people were fooled as well due to their misplaced faith.

Its been said that evolution is a great theory, all it lacks is evidence. Lots of art; no evidence.

EVOLUTION BIOLOGICALLY IMPOSSBLE

“If it could be demonstrated that any com-

plex organ existed which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down.”

Charles Darwin (1872) *Origin of Species*

Even more than the dearth of physical evidence or the lack of a plausible theory as to how evolution could occur, this issue has been the greatest source of skepticism when it comes to evolution theories. For years skeptics wondered how an organ as complex as the eye, which is more sophisticated than any camera produced by man, could have evolved, due to the fact that so many complex parts have to be present at the same time for it to work. In 1996, *Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution* was published. Its author, Michael Behe, coined the term “Irreducible Complexity” to describe biochemical systems that could not have evolved because everything had to be present at once, fully functional, for the system to work.. Behe observes that life, even at its simplest microbiological level, is incredibly complex, and could not have come into being by gradualism. In an irreducibly complex system many parts contribute to the working of the system in such a way that to remove one part causes the system to cease working completely, thus taking away the reason for the other parts of the system to exist. As an illustration, Behe uses a mousetrap. A mousetrap consists of a

platform, a hammer, a spring, a catch, and a holding bar. You can't catch some mice with some of the parts and more mice with all of the parts. Remove any one part or make one part out of the wrong material, say a platform made of paper, and the other parts serve no purpose.

Examples of irreducible complexity at the microbiological level are inexhaustible. One such example is the bacterial flagellum. According to Behe:

"...as biochemists have begun to examine apparently simple structures like cilia and flagella, they have discovered staggering complexity, with dozens or even hundreds of precisely tailored parts...As the number of required parts increases, the difficulty of gradually putting the system together plummets...Darwinian theory has given no explanation for the cilium or flagellum."⁵

A giraffe, in order to pump blood up its long neck to its brain, has a large powerful heart. Its heart is so powerful that when the giraffe bends down to drink, the pressure it generates is more than enough to burst the blood vessels of the brain, causing the giraffe to die of a brain hemorrhage. In order for the giraffe to live, a mechanism is in place that causes valves to close in its neck arteries as it begins to bend its neck down. Blood beyond the last valve is directed to a specialized group of blood vessels that store blood like a

sponge when the giraffe is in this position. But this creates another problem. In the event a lion or other predator happens by, the giraffe has to raise its head quickly, in which case the giraffe would pass out as a result of oxygen deprivation due to the lack of pressure and inhibited blood flow. To avoid this, when the giraffe raises its head those specialized blood vessels release blood to feed the brain immediately as the arterial valves in its neck adjust to restore optimum blood pressure, allowing the giraffe to be off and running as the need arises. Now, how could this complex system of organs, valves and circulation evolve? If any one part of the system wasn't complete and operating perfectly the animal could not live to "evolve".

Next time you see your high school science teacher you might ask him: what is the explanation for why the evolutionary process has completely stopped today? If it's an ongoing process, then shouldn't we see animals with partially formed organs and fish growing little arms and legs and reptiles trying to evolve feathers? And if evolution is not occurring today, what is the basis for extrapolating that it occurred in the past?

NO SPONTANEOUS GENERATION

When all else fails for the evolutionist, he pulls out his ace in the hole; time. Evolution is

a process of time and chance, he says, and given enough time, anything is possible. The evolutionist won't try to tell you a frog can become a prince right away; it takes millions of years. This is why evolutionists are "old earthers" and must, as a tenet of their faith, reject out of hand the many evidences that indicate that the earth is not in fact millions of years old. The evolutionist tells us that nothing + time = everything. But does the variable of time really somehow nullify the natural laws of the universe?

If I were to tell you that I could flip a quarter one hundred times in a row and make it come up heads every time, you wouldn't believe I could do it unless I was using some sort of trick. But is it possible? Yes it is, although it is so outside the scale of mathematical probabilities as to be, in actual reality, not something that would ever happen. But if I said that if a person could flip a quarter one hundred times a minute for the next thousand years it could come up heads one hundred times in a row, you would agree that, yes, the event was perhaps slightly more possible, although still highly unlikely since probabilities have no memory. Now, if I told you that I could flip a quarter one hundred times in a row and it would turn into two dimes and a nickel, you would know that the chance of that happening is zero. If I could flip it for a million, billion, quadrillion years it wouldn't matter; the quarter isn't going to change into two dimes

and a nickel. Introducing the element of time had an effect on the outcome of the former situation, but was meaningless to the latter. Why? Because in order for the element of time to have any effect on the probabilities, the event first has to be *possible*. Merely injecting the element of time doesn't change something that is impossible to something that is possible. Stare at some dirt and some water for one full year. Does life occur? No. Now stare at some dirt and water for four billion years. Does life occur? No. Why? Because four billion years is nothing more than one year repeated four billion times. The mere passage of time in itself contains no supernatural properties.

In 1953 Dr. Francis Crick became one of the co discoverers of DNA, the double helix molecule that contains the genetic information necessary for life. Since time is the magical ingredient that makes everything possible to the evolutionist, Crick later applied the laws of probabilities to the question: "What are the odds of a DNA molecule arising by random chance?" Crick, an atheist, accepted the theory of evolution and used the evolutionist's 4.5 billion year age of earth time frame for his calculations. Using this amount of time and calculating the possible combinations of amino acid sequences necessary to create a molecule of DNA, he assumed at the outset that it would be no problem to prove that at least one molecule of DNA could come into being

by chance; after all, he was only attempting to prove that a single molecule of DNA could appear, not a living cell. Crick found that:

“The great majority of sequences can never have been synthesized at all, at any time”, and

“the origin of life appears at the moment to be almost a miracle, so many are the conditions which would have had to have been satisfied to get it going”⁷

Shortly thereafter another scientist of equal reputation, Cambridge University Professor of Astronomy Sir Fred Hoyle, made some calculations of his own. Hoyle asked what the chances were of a single living cell arising spontaneously anywhere in the universe at any time. Using an outside estimate of 20 billion years age of universe, Hoyle calculated the probability of life arising by chance as 1 in 10^{40} , or 1 over 1 followed by 40,000 zeros. What does that number mean? As a basis of comparison, the number of seconds that would elapse over a period of 5 billion years would be expressed as 10^{18} . The total number of atoms existing throughout the entire known universe of fifty billion galaxies is a mere 10^{74} . That means that, if Hoyle's calculations are anywhere near to being accurate, you have a better chance of reaching out at any time and grabbing a particular predetermined atom that could be placed anywhere in

the universe than there is a chance of life generating itself by random chance.

James Perloff, from his book *Tornado in a Junkyard*:

“Matter is not intrinsically informative. To say that a human cell was built by its chemicals is like saying a book was written by its paper and ink, or that a typewriter was constructed by the iron in its frame. Functional design requires more than matter...”⁷

Often, those who express reservations about the validity of evolutionary science are dismissed as people whose thinking is truncated by religious bias, yet neither Crick nor Hoyle were religious men. The truth is that scientists know that proteins and nucleic acids cannot spontaneously come into being, form molecules, and assemble themselves into cells, regardless of how much time is involved. Even modern scientists, working in controlled environments with all available technology can't create a model whereby this can occur, and they're trying to do it on purpose. Faced with these unpleasant facts of life, a new theory gained favor with evolutionists in the late twentieth century. This theory is called "Panspermia" ("seeds everywhere") and states that life, or the building blocks of life, must have had extraterrestrial origins, having been carried to earth and possibly other planets by comets or interstellar dust

particles. Essentially what Panspermia does is move the problem of how life arose from earth into space, which is fine until one asks where the extraterrestrial life came from. Crick and Hoyle were among those who espoused variations on this theory. However, Hoyle always struggled with the evidence for what he called an intelligent universe. Later in life Hoyle became dissatisfied with the Panspermia theory because any unicellular organisms from space that would be small enough to survive entrance into the earth's atmosphere without being burned up would still have to evolve into everything that is here now, which takes us back to the same old evolution story. So the end result is that it really doesn't help much, unless you consider the sci-fi outer space twist to be a plus. Regarding the plausibility of the theory of evolution, Hoyle made a statement that has since been oft quoted:

“ The chance that higher life forms might have emerged in this way is comparable with the chance that a tornado sweeping through a junkyard might assemble a Boeing 747 from the materials therein”

SCIENCE? IF YOU SAY SO

Science is supposed to be a logical search for knowledge based on an examination of the best available evidence, subject to correction

and improvement upon discovery of better evidence. This implies that there must be some objective truth to discover. Otherwise, what would be the point of engaging in any scientific endeavor?

Process or operational science involves experimentation, making inferences or conclusions, and more experimentation to test those conclusions. The conclusions made are closely related to the experiments, are repeatable, and can therefore be verified or disproved. It is this operational type of science that people generally think of when they think of science, and its practice has benefited mankind with the technological and medical advancements that we enjoy. Origins science is different from operational science in that many of the events it tries to explain were not observed and cannot be repeated. Scientists necessarily employ guesswork and inference to draw conclusions, and conclusions may not be subject to the same type of testing available in operational science. Disagreement among scientists in the interpretation of identical data is normal, and the worldview of the scientist is often the most influential factor in determining what conclusions are arrived at. Nonetheless, because of the objective nature of operational science, many assume that origins science, being a field of science, involves no subjectivity.

British biologist Sir Julian Huxley, brother of writer Aldous Huxley and grandson of Dar-

winist Thomas Henry Huxley, was one of the most prominent scientists of the mid twentieth century and probably the world's foremost proponent of evolution during his lifetime. Huxley gave a televised interview shortly before his death in 1975 in which he was asked the question: "Why have so many scientists been so quick to adopt Darwin's theory of evolution?"

Many watching that interview were no doubt shocked at the answer they heard. Huxley didn't say: "because the evidence demands it" or "scientific data has proven it". Huxley's candid response was:

"The reason we scientists all jumped at *The Origin of Species* was because the idea of God interfered with our sexual mores"

At least he was honest. But should we mis-educate millions with a lie just to facilitate promiscuity? When a lie is used just to justify your own selfish motives for something you think is OK, you are also opening the door for others you may not agree with. Others who walked through it have been Marx (who wanted to dedicate his book *Das Kapital* to Darwin) , Hitler (the first thing Hitler Youth were indoctrinated in was evolution), Mussolini, Stalin (became an evolutionist while attending a seminary), and Mao Tse-tung (listed his favorite authors as Darwin and Huxley), all of whom were ardent evolutionists and used

Darwinism as a justification for their ideologies.

The Holocaust, ethnic cleansing, Gulags, death camps, 12 million killed by Nazis, 100 million or more killed in communist Russia and China, the list goes on. Is it just a coincidence that the leaders responsible for such atrocities made sure to use the power of the state to indoctrinate their people with the religion of evolution? Some of you reading this are old enough to remember when abortion was not only illegal in the U. S., but almost universally considered immoral. Seems like that changed almost overnight, didn't it?

The aforementioned Ernst Haeckel was the first to draw an alleged "evolutionary tree" and popularized what he called the "biogenetic law". In 1869 Haeckel demonstrated his biogenetic law with drawings that showed that as a human embryo developed, it mimicked the evolutionary stages of man, undergoing a fish stage, amphibian stage, etc., on its way to becoming human. That was real neat for about five years, until some of his colleagues at the university found that this was another one of his forgeries. Haeckel had misrepresented animal embryos as human and altered them to make them look the way he wanted. Haeckel was thoroughly discredited, convicted of fraud by his university's court, and distinguished himself so much in the realm of fraud that he became the subject of a book titled Haeckel's Frauds and Forgeries, published in

1915. Why is this significant? Haeckel's drawings were known to be fraudulent well over 150 years ago, yet they are still included in some science textbooks. Like the ape-man myth, the biogenic law still captivates the imagination of many people who have been erroneously taught that human fetuses go through a phase where they possess gill slits.

Baseless and nonsensical, the theory of evolution contradicts all known scientific knowledge, laws, and principals. Nonetheless, three generations of American public schoolchildren have been quasi-hypnotized into believing something they know can't be true. If you don't believe this, consider: If I were to make the statement that the likenesses of four presidents on Mount Rushmore evolved by chance over eons of time through erosion and natural cataclysms, I would be laughed out the door of any classroom on the continent. Yet millions are taught and believe with childlike faith that the presidents themselves that are depicted on Mount Rushmore, although living beings much more complex than rock, evolved by chance from inanimate matter! How did this astonishing state of affairs come into being?

SEMINARIES OF SECULAR HUMANISM

John Dewey (1859-1952) founded the "progressive education movement" and is of-

ten referred to as the father of modern education. Dewey was chairman of the Department of Education at Columbia University, and is famous (or infamous, depending on your point of view), for the beliefs and philosophies he championed. Dewey co-authored the Humanist Manifesto in 1933, the fundamental premise of which is a rejection of moral absolutism. Encyclopedia Britannica describes the Humanist Manifesto as “substantially a profession of anthropological atheism, based on the theory of evolution”. Of the fifteen theses contained in the Manifesto, the first declares “the universe as self-existing and not created”. God, according to the manifesto, is a human contrivance that is constraining the proper advancement of humanity. Immediately other leftist groups such as the ACLU began working with the Humanist Society to replace what they considered to be outmoded theistic faiths with the new religion of Secular Humanism. They have in fact been successful in many respects, probably even beyond their own wildest dreams; that their doctrine of moral relativism has permeated western culture is a statement so obvious it needs no amplification.

Many Humanists describe their doctrines as philosophy. The collection of beliefs that comprise Humanism however, carry the force of religious conviction to those who ascribe to them. In *Torasco v. Watkins* (1961), the Supreme Court found:

“Among religions in this country which do not teach what would generally be considered a belief in the existence of God are Buddhism, Taoism, Ethical Culture, Secular Humanism and others”.

Humanism in its many forms is not benign or tolerant. The goal is re-education through the public school system. They will abide no dissent.

Co-signer of the Humanist Manifesto Charles Potter in his book *Humanism: A New Religion*:

Education is the most powerful ally of humanism, and every American public school is a school of Humanism. What can the theistic Sunday schools, meeting for an hour once a week, and teaching only a fraction of the children, do to stem the tide of a five day program of humanistic teaching?

John Dunphy, *The Humanist* (Jan/Feb 1983):

“I am convinced that the battle for humankind’s future must be waged and won in the public school classroom by teachers who correctly perceive their role as the proselytizers of a new faith, a religion of humanity that recognizes and respects the spark of what theologians call divinity in every human being. These teachers must embody the same selfless dedication as the most rabid fundamentalist preachers, for they will be ministers of

another sort, utilizing a classroom instead of a pulpit to convey humanist values in whatever subject they teach, regardless of the educational level- preschool, day care or large state university. The classroom must and will become an arena of conflict between the old and new- the rotting corpse of Christianity, together with all its adjacent evils and misery, and the new faith of humanism.”

Peter Hoagland, Nebraska Senator and member of the Nebraska Board of Education, (1983):

“Fundamental, Bible believing people do not have the right to indoctrinate their children in their religious beliefs. We are preparing their children for the year 2000 and life in a global one- world society and these children will not fit in.”

Catherine Barrett, President, National Education Association (1973):

“More than a dispenser of information, the teacher will be a conveyor of values, a philosopher. We will be agents of change.”

Adolf Hitler, Chancellor, Third Reich:

“Let me control the textbooks and I will control the state”

Pagan to Christian:

I don't need you. I've got your children.”

Perhaps the uninitiated in the system don't see themselves as proselytizers of New Age Paganism. Undoubtedly, many have no idea

they are being used to promote a New World Order they may not even agree with. So *much the better*. Even if they do know about the errors that comprise evolutionary theory, they would jeopardize their jobs if they even mentioned them.

Dr. John Morris, from his book, *The Young Earth*:

“Most people believe in evolution because most people believe in evolution. That’s all they’ve ever been taught. If creation is even mentioned, it’s ridiculed and unfairly caricatured. Thus, evolution is assumed, not proved, and creation is denied, not refuted.”⁸

Powerful interests depend on widespread acceptance of evolution in order to advance their goals and simply cannot afford to have it subjected to any critical analysis. That’s why lawsuits are threatened against any district that steps out of line, on the basis that any examination of evolutionary orthodoxy is tantamount to establishing religion, when in fact it is the questioning of a religion. Conflicts over evolution are presented as being between science versus religion, i.e. backward, uneducated, bible-thumping, religious fundamentalists versus enlightened, reasonable, intelligent scientists. Any debate on the merits of evolution has been successfully avoided simply by

imposing this characterization, in spite of the fact that the biggest challenges to evolutionary theory actually come from science itself. Since no questioning is allowed, the Theory of Evolution is taught as fact rather than what it is, a collection of false assertions.

WHY?

For approximately six millenia, a spiritual war has been waged on a political and ideological battlefield. As for ideologies, they are meaningless distractions. Reduced to their essence, they all boil down to the same thing— the establishment of a ruling elite. As for politics, the forces I am referring to transcend political changes, parties, wars, and national boundaries. These powers have been called the kingdom-less Kings of the New World Order. When the ruler of the air offered the world to the Son of The Ancient of Days if He would only bow down, that wasn't the only time. There have been those foolish enough to take him up on his offer. They will find themselves double crossed in the end by the very one with whom they entered into the bargain, holding nothing but a rancid bowl of pottage. In the meantime, in the vanity of their darkened minds, they work for him, believing this to be to their advantage. They are aided in their efforts by groups of idealists and nihilists whose eyes are veiled to the truth; haters of good disguised as do-gooders, united by their visceral resentment toward any God who would judge them. Their works track parallel to those of the kingdom-less Kings. As for these Kings, whose tentacles encompass the earth, their earthly reward is wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, yet Satan laughs. There is never enough to satisfy the spirit of greed which consumes their souls.

For God has put it in their hearts to execute his purpose by having a common purpose, and by giving their kingdom to the beast, until the words of God will be fulfilled.

Rev. 17:17

Footnotes

1. Pierre-Paul Grasse, *Evolution of Living Organisms: Evidence for a New Theory of Living Organisms* (New York: Academic Press, 1977), 103
2. Stephen Jay Gould, *Natural History* (May 1977) 14.
3. David Allen Deal, *The Day Behemoth and Leviathan Died: Earth Disaster* (Vista, California: Kherem LaYal Press, 1999), 37.
4. Jonathan Sarfati, *Refuting Evolution 2* (Green Forest, Ark.: Master Books, 2002) 136.
5. Michael J. Behe, *Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution* (New York: Touchstone, 1996) 73.
6. Francis Crick, *Life Itself: It's Origin and Nature* (New York; Simon and Schuster, 1981) 51-52, 88.
7. James Perloff, *Tornado in a Junkyard: The Relentless Myth of Darwinism* (Arlington, MA: Refuge Books, 1999) 73.
8. John D. Morris, *The Young Earth* (Green Forest, Ark.: Master Books, 1994) 22.