The Evolution of Evolution

The History and Fraud of The Theory of Evolution

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R. Webster Kehr
B. S. Mathematics, BYU, 1972

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Chapter 1

Introduction

While the scientific establishment is totally supportive of the theory of evolution, there are many individual scientists who consider the theory of evolution to be absurd from a scientific standpoint!! How can this be so??

In other words, **if the raw scientific data is exactly the same for the "creation scientists" (who believe God created humans) and the evolutionists, why is there such a massive difference in the way this data is interpreted??**

This chapter will deal with this key question.

It turns out that the scientific data is almost irrelevant to what people believe because people can twist and turn the data to fit what they want to believe.

Before going on we need to clarify a term. A "naturalist" can be defined as someone who studies nature. A naturalist can be an atheist or someone who strongly believes in God.

However, a "philosophical naturalist" is someone who has the philosophy that nature came into existence by itself, which philosophy excludes any mention of God and is therefore identical to "atheism."

In this book, the term "naturalism" will be used interchangeably with "philosophical naturalism" meaning they both mean atheism. This is not always the way the term "naturalism" is interpreted.

I do this because both naturalism and atheism can be called "pure accidentalism," meaning all creation was totally accidental, which would be necessary if there were no God. There is nothing in (philosophical) naturalism which includes God or is any different than atheism.

While some people equate "Mother Nature" and God as being one in the same, that is not the case with the scientific establishment. To them "nature" or "naturalism" means accidentalism; meaning pure, atheistic evolution.

So let us get started with the discussion.

Regarding those who do not believe in God, and who are behind the push for the theory of evolution, a well-known professor of law, who is also an author and "creation scientist," Phillip E. Johnson, has explained why so many scientists and others push the theory of evolution so hard.

In this comment Mr. Johnson is talking about the fact that the theory of evolution is more of a philosophy than it is a science:

"Science [i.e. the scientific establishment] is committed to philosophical naturalism [i.e. atheism or a strong belief in the theory of evolution in this context] and therefore science must **assume** that no Creator, and no purposeful intelligence, is behind our existence ... All that science can address is the question of: '**granted that we are here as a result of purposeless material mechanisms**, what's the **most plausible purposeless material mechanism** that we can imagine?'"
Phillip E. Johnson, professor, author, attorney; quoted on UCTV

What Mr. Johnson is saying is that "science" (i.e. the scientific establishment in this context) is committed to the philosophy of the theory of evolution (i.e. "philosophical naturalism"), thus science must assume there is no God (i.e. which is atheism) and therefore **they set as their goal** to find the **most plausible purposeless material mechanism** to scientifically justify their philosophy of atheism.

The key phrase here is "**most plausible**." The goal of the scientific establishment is to convince students that evolution is true, because many of the powerful members of the scientific establishment are atheists. Thus, their search is to find the "**most plausible**," meaning "**most believable**," arguments to convince students to become evolutionists.

In other words, **the theory of evolution is a "missionary tool" for atheists**. It is not a quest for truth, rather it is a "missionary tool" to get converts to atheism.

Their goal is to find the "**most believable**" evidence to convince students to become evolutionists. It turns out, as will be seen below, that their "**most believable**" argument is to deceive and lie to students by using unbelievably sophisticated, tricky definitions. But we will talk about that later. For now, simply think of evolutionists as being "missionaries" for the theory of evolution and its associated atheism.

The important thing to remember is that *the scientists are not looking for truth from a neutral starting position*; rather they start their "search" from the rock solid position that they are atheists.

In other words: their initial position is that there is no God; then with that assumption, they begin to look for the *best evidence* (i.e. "most plausible" evidence) they can find to justify their initial position of atheism (i.e. *to find the best evidence* they can find to get converts to atheism). There is no such evidence, thus they must use *deception* to get converts.

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The Sequence of Logic in Mr. Johnson's Quote

It is important to note the sequence of logic in Mr. Johnson's statement:

First) The scientific establishment was committed to philosophical naturalism, meaning their starting position did not begin with a question, *rather it began with an answer* or more accurately a strong belief.

Note that they had no desire to find any truth because they were atheists from the beginning. Atheism was their answer. Their quest was really to get converts to atheism via "justification," meaning their quest was to find the **best evidence (or in this case the best deceptions)** they could find to convert people to atheism.

The term "justification" means a quest to find evidence, not an unbiased search or quest to find truth. With "justification" you start with what you perceive to be truth, so you are not really looking for truth, you are looking for justification for your beliefs.

The "evidence" in this case is not unbiased "evidence" but rather it is "evidence" which is carefully chosen and groomed to convince people there is no God and that Adam and Eve never existed.

The important thing to remember is that they started with their "answer" (i.e. atheism), then they sought to manufacture "evidence" (i.e. justification) to support their answer. Never at any time was their quest to find truth. Their quest from the beginning was to justify their atheism and get converts to atheism!!

Second) Because many of those in the scientific establishment were atheists, they had to assume that no Creator or purposeful intelligence is behind our existence (i.e. 'granted that we are here as a result of purposeless material mechanisms').

They essentially eliminated God by assuming that philosophical naturalism was true and that no God was necessary to explain where nature came from. Thus, they were not looking to find the truth about the existence of God. They eliminated God long before their "science" (i.e. "justification") even began.

> Note: Not all scientists in the scientific establishment are atheists or evolutionists. But atheists and/or evolutionists have enough power to make sure the ==scientific establishment itself== is strongly atheistic and pro-evolution (e.g. the National Academy of Sciences being one example).

Third) With atheism and their goal firmly in place, scientists then searched for the most plausible purposeless material mechanism they could imagine to justify their beliefs. This item was necessary to maximize the number of converts they could get.

Think about this question: How would you convince people that God didn't exist when the very existence of the Universe, our Sun, this planet, human DNA, the DNA of millions of other species, etc. etc. are all irrefutable evidences that God exists!!??

But yet their goal was to convince people that God doesn't exist!! How in the world could they do that?? The answer was to use deceptive definitions.

In fact, there is no amount of evidence that will convince a hard-core atheist to become a creation scientist. That is because the real debate is not about evidence. It is one group of people with a core belief in atheism debating another group of people with a core belief in God. Evidence is irrelevant to the main debaters. It is rare when someone changes sides.

Why would scientists not want people to believe in God? I am sure there are several reasons, but what I have personally seen is that scientists are very arrogant and they have no interest in truth because they consider themselves to be the most "intelligent" beings on earth. What they really want is to be revered by their students and that means to get their students to believe what they believe.

People who believe in God would believe that God was a lot smarter than any scientist. So the underlying reason for atheism, at least for some scientists, was to stroke their egos and do away with their competition (i.e. God) so that scientists would be considered to have the highest intelligence on earth and thus in the Universe (since we are the only intelligent life in the Universe as far as they are concerned).

However, they needed some scientific excuse (i.e. **"most believable" purposeless material mechanism**) to convince students and others that God does not exist.

The most plausible or **most believable** purposeless material mechanism they could find (i.e. their best evidence to justify philosophical naturalism), according to Mr. Johnson, was the theory of evolution. The key words are "most plausible" or "most believable." Having started with their answer (atheism) they needed to find the best theory they could find (i.e. the most plausible theory) to gain converts.

They embraced the theory of evolution as their "most plausible" tool to accomplish their goal of converting people to atheism.

But since there is no valid scientific evidence for evolution, especially after the discovery of DNA in 1953, they ultimately resorted to massively sophisticated deceptions in terminology, as will be seen below.

The above steps summarize the goals and methods of the scientific establishment.

These items can be summarized in one sentence: "scientists first believed in philosophical naturalism (i.e. atheism) and second, they started looking for ways to justify their beliefs and thus gain converts to the theory of evolution."

The Original Question

Let us get back to our original question: how is it possible that the scientific establishment can be so supportive of the theory of evolution, and yet other scientists consider the theory of evolution to be absurd from a scientific standpoint, **yet everyone is looking at the same data**?

The reason there is a vast gulf between evolutionists and creation scientists has nothing to do with scientific discovery and has everything to do with initial assumptions.

Those who have no interest in God begin their "quest" with an assumption there is no God and that evolution is true. They then look for "evidence" to support their beliefs and gain converts.

Those who believe in God begin their "quest" with a belief that God created all things. They then look for "evidence" to support their beliefs and they may try to gain converts.

Thus, the "gap" between evolution and creation science did not begin with scientific evidence, **it began and ended with different foundational beliefs**.

Instead of starting with **no beliefs**, and then looking for evidence, both sides of the debate typically started with their **core beliefs** (atheism or a belief in God), then **they started looking for evidence** to support THEIR beliefs.

This is exactly why the scientific evidence can be identical, but the end beliefs can be so far apart. The two parties in the debate did not start from the same starting point, nor did they have any intentions of changing their initial assumptions or beliefs.

This is what Mr. Johnson was saying: their starting position did not begin with a question, rather it began with an answer.

This explains why the same data can yield totally different groups of interpretations.

Because the foundational beliefs were so different, and because *their "science" was designed to justify their beliefs (not to find unbiased truth)*, the final beliefs (i.e. final conclusions) were vastly different.

These groups are like two people going down different paths. The first path leads northwest to the first city and the second path leads southwest to the second city; which is many miles from the first city.

Where the paths separate is their initial philosophies or beliefs. Along these different paths the two groups are looking for "evidence" to support their beliefs as they head towards their respective cities.

Thus, the difference in scientific data (i.e. the distance between the two cities) is driven by the different paths they are on!! The ending differences are largely irrelevant and the initial assumptions (i.e. where the paths separate from each other and the direction they are headed) turn out to be everything because the initial assumptions define the direction of their paths!!

In other words, the "gap" is not caused by science, but by initial assumptions compounded by **biased science** (the direction of their paths).

The scientific establishment is dominated by atheists, thus they claim God does not exist and they then search for scientific justification for their atheism. The method or **justification they chose to focus on was the theory of evolution** (which is their path). This is how they get converts to atheism!!

The theory of evolution was the strongly held explanation of human existence prior to the discovery of DNA. With the discovery of DNA everything should have changed, but in fact nothing really changed.

And that is exactly the problem. **In truth, the discovery of DNA instantly made the theory of evolution scientific nonsense.** For example, how can you take the amazingly complex DNA of one advanced species and randomly mutate that DNA and end up with a superior species **every time**??!! **This is an absurd claim with zero scientific data in any field of science!!**

But showing an atheist the absolute absurdity of the claims of the theory of evolution, **after the discovery of DNA**, is not going to get many converts because they are not likely to be looking for the truth, they are probably looking to debate.

The absurdity of their position will be better understood after the chapters which discuss the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms. The "morphing of the embryo" algorithms totally decimate the theory of evolution, as do many other scientific and mathematical facts.

So how is a student going to know who to believe, if both sides start with an assumption and then proceed to look for the "best evidence" to get converts???

There really is no problem. The overwhelming evidence, after the discovery of DNA, is that the theory of evolution is absurd. This will be evident below.

Also, this book will unravel, like a banana peel, the layer after layer of deceptions (using clever terminology) used by the scientific establishment.

They would not need to use deceptive terminology if they had valid scientific evidence!! And that is the key to remember.

As will be seen, creation scientists don't need to invent deceptive terms, but the **evolutionists must use highly deceptive terminology to get converts!!!!!!**

Look for integrity. The side that doesn't need to lie to get converts will have the truth. The side that does have to lie and deceive to get converts is the side you want to avoid.

As will be seen below, the scientific community has totally ignored the discovery of DNA (as an element of the evolution debate) as if it never happened!! In fact, they use deceptive terminology as their main tool of deception, as will be shown later.

> Note: The tactics of the scientific establishment to justify evolution could not have been invented by accident or stupidity!! Their tactics are very, very clever, well designed and highly calculated to deceive their students, as will be seen below. Their push for evolution is a cleverly designed fraud and could not have been put together by someone who was looking for the truth. Remember, I am talking about the scientific establishment, and not necessarily individual scientists. Evolutionists need to use clever deceptions because the real scientific evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of the creation scientists.

The creation scientists believe in God. They have no problems justifying their belief in God because human DNA, the laws of physics (which will not be discussed in this book), the Universe and many other things are obvious proofs that God lives!! All of the valid data is on the side of the creation scientists.

In summary, the huge gulf between the scientific establishment and creationists did not begin with scientific differences, they began with philosophical

differences. These philosophical differences then led to biased science (including outright lies) and to huge scientific differences!!

The tactics of the scientific establishment to justify evolution are nothing new. Many, many times a group of people have wanted something to be true and thus they invented all kinds of arguments to get others to believe them.

Mr. Johnson was right on target. Enough of the leaders in the scientific establishment are atheists that they have enough power to insure the theory of evolution (i.e. atheism or naturalism) is the official doctrine of the scientific establishment.

This is not to say that everyone who believes in the theory of evolution has a problem with pride or atheism. Many people believe in the theory of evolution because they have never heard the powerful arguments of the creation scientists or because they want to be popular with the powers that be. But perhaps the main reason people become evolutionists is because of the highly sophisticated tactics of deception that are used by the evolutionists.

The end result of the efforts of the scientific establishment has been that a lot of students have been deceived by false information. There is absolutely no reason a person or student should feel guilty if they believe in the theory of evolution!!

I am going to repeat that because it is very important: **there is absolutely no reason a person or student should feel guilty if they believe in the theory of evolution!!**

Almost all students have been subjected to a massive amount of false information and very, very clever deceptions by many of those in authority!!

Even many instructors have been misled!!

As just mentioned, the deceptions were not accidental!! They are very, very clever and carefully designed in order for scientists to continue to "justify" evolution.

However, the purpose of this book is not to "prove" that God lives. That is beyond the abilities of science and logic.

The main purpose of this book is to prove that the claims of the scientific establishment (these claims are NOT necessarily the claims of all science teachers because there are many science teachers who believe in God) were carefully designed to generate massive amounts of false information and deception in order to carefully lead students into thinking the theory of evolution has scientific merit!!

In other words, the purpose of this book is to prove the theory of evolution is scientific nonsense!! Doing this is not easy, which is why this book is so long.

CHAPTER 2

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE EVOLUTION DEBATE

Nineteen Fifty-Three (1953) was a pivotal year in the evolution debate. This was the year that DNA was discovered by Watson and Crick.

Just like we measure time in "B.C." (Before Christ) and "A.D." (*Anno Domini* or After Christ); we can also clearly delineate the evolution debate as: "before the discovery of DNA in 1953" and "after the discovery of DNA in 1953."

Prior to the discovery of DNA in 1953, scientists knew absolutely nothing about how plants or animals were created. Yes, they knew how an embryo morphed, and they knew about genetics, but they had no clue what was controlling the "morphing of the embryo" of humans, for example.

The "morphing of the embryo" is what I call the nucleotides on the DNA which control the trillions of "steps" (i.e. the trillions of asymmetric cell divisions) which convert the single DNA inside of a fertilized egg into a living entity with trillions of cells (in the case of humans), each of which has a full copy of the same DNA strand.

Prior to the discovery of DNA, scientists looked at the physical features of animals (or fossils) and claimed that similarities between their physical features indicated a proof of evolution by claiming these animals were "related" to each other on the "phylogenetic tree" or "evolutionary tree."

The "phylogenetic tree" is the tree that shows how different species are related to each other by evolution. Let me emphasize that, by definition, each plant or animal on the phylogenetic tree is a unique "species."

For example, if I were to list myself, my parents, their parents (which are my grandparents), their parents (which are my great-grandparents), etc. I would have a **pedigree chart** (using a genealogy term), **not a phylogenetic tree**.

On a pedigree chart every person is the same species (i.e. a human being).

On a phylogenetic tree, however, each entity on the tree is a *different species*!!

On a pedigree chart you see terms like "father" and "son," but on a phylogenetic tree you may see terms like "parent species" and "child species."

Keep that in mind whenever the term comes up.

"Morphology" is the science of studying the visible structures of different species to determine the evolutionary relationship between the species. Morphology became obsolete, as an argument for evolution, after the discovery of DNA.

However, the evolutionists continue to use the concept as it has proven to be helpful in getting converts!! But from a scientific standpoint, morphology is obsolete as far as the evolution debate is concerned.

Prior to the discovery of DNA it was easy to support the theory of evolution. All you needed was someone to take a few species which had similar features and you needed someone to draw a phylogenetic tree.

Because of the vast number of animals which do live, and have lived, on this planet, almost all animals can be placed on a phylogenetic tree and be made to appear closely related to other species of animals.

Also, due to the vast number of animals which have lived on this earth, and do live on this earth, "transitional" species can usually be found. These are species which fill the gap (on the evolutionary tree) between two known species (which appear to be related to each other by evolution).

For example, with the right mix of a few key fossils; it can be claimed that there is evidence that land animals (e.g. hippopotamus) "evolved" into whales, as one of many examples of the **actual claims** of evolution.

But even with all of this visual "evidence" for the theory of evolution, all was not well for the evolutionists even before the discovery of DNA.

For example, there are many species of animals which do not appear to have "parent species" (the "parent species" is the species which had their DNA mutate into a "child species" on the phylogenetic tree) because of their unique and highly complex physical capabilities.

For example, the neck, heart, etc. of the giraffe and the unique, complex mechanisms which allow it to "stoop down" and drink without choking to death and having their brain blood vessels burst do not have any parallels with other animals or fossils. In other words, giraffes have no obvious "parent species."

As a different type of example of a lack of parent species; let us consider the Cambrian Explosion. Many of the creatures found in the Canada Rockies have no known parent species.

The Cambrian Explosion brings up another issue. Darwin predicted that the number of new species found in the fossil record would gradually increase over time (i.e. "gradualism"), but the Cambrian Explosion discoveries do not fit that

prediction. Many species, without any known "parent species," suddenly appeared in the fossil record.

One explanation for this lack of "parent species," in the fossil record, is that they simply haven't been found yet or that time has destroyed these transitional fossils.

Nevertheless, the problems for the theory of evolution are so well known that the scientific establishment coined the term "punctuated equilibrium" to take the place of "gradualism" because that is what they observed; based on many of the fossils they have found.

We immediately see a problem. Evolutionists embraced a term (i.e. punctuated equilibrium) which means exactly the opposite of what Darwin predicted (i.e. gradualism)!!

Instead of dropping Darwin's theories, they coined a new term and continued to endorse the theory of evolution using what visual "evidence" they had!! What is wrong with this picture?

But even using clever terminology, such as "punctuated equilibrium," was not saving the theory of evolution because people remembered Darwin's claims and it was obvious that the data from paleontologists was never going to support some of the key predictions of Darwin.

The fossil record was so flawed in several different ways that according to one author the theory of evolution was dying a slow death.

With the discovery of DNA in 1953 the theory of evolution should have died on the spot. Scientists now had to explain how a series of accidents could have created the highly complex DNA molecules of *millions* of different species.

As time went on things got even worse. As scientists started to unravel the *complexity, sophistication and functions* of DNA, the theory of evolution was looking worse and worse because the more complex and sophisticated DNA was found to be, the harder it was to explain that the DNA of each species was created by a long series of accidents.

> Note: "Pure accidentalism," both before and after the discovery of DNA, is the technical way to describe the core beliefs of the theory of evolution. The opposite of "pure accidentalism" is "design and creation."

For example, could an explosion in a junkyard, which was abandoned in 1946, create a brand new 2012 Cadillac that had its engine running, a CD player playing music (CDs and CD players did not exist in 1946), a satellite telephone

(which also did not exist in 1946) and its headlights on?? Obviously not, and that is precisely why newer discoveries regarding the sophistication of DNA made the theory of evolution look more and more absurd,

In addition, it was learned that all plants and animals, and even single-celled organisms, have their own unique DNA or RNA. Thus, there were literally millions of unique sequences of DNA for living species and for some relatively recent extinct species (e.g. Neanderthal man, who may or may not have been a different species than humans - there is evidence both for and against this theory).

Suddenly, with the discovery of DNA, the significance of the phylogenetic tree totally changed. Scientists now had to explain where these complex molecules, called DNA, came from for every living and extinct species of plant, animal, etc.

The key question became: "how was the DNA of a 'parent species' *accidentally* mutated such that a new species, the 'child species,' was created with a new and improved DNA molecule?" And to make matters even more absurd, the "child species" was always considered to be a superior species compared to the "parent species."

And just as importantly, there were no errors in doing this, meaning there are not millions of giant graveyards of failed attempts to morph one highly sophisticated DNA strand into another highly sophisticated DNA strand (for the child species). The mutations were always perfect!! What nonsense.

Nowhere in all of science, except the theory of evolution, is it claimed that random accidents ever created anything that was complex, functional and highly sophisticated. And evolution claims **it has happened millions of times with very few, if any, errors!!**

Has anyone ever taken a highly sophisticated computer program (DNA is largely a computer program which is a well known fact) and randomly mutated (i.e. modified) the binary code and ended up with a new computer program that did constructive things the original program didn't do?? Never, not once!!!

Yet evolution takes DNA, which is a computer program far, far more sophisticated than any computer program written by a human, and claims millions of new DNA strands were created by totally accidental events!!

The score is zero (zero new and improved computer programs were accidentally created) to millions (millions of new and improved DNA strands were accidentally created). What is wrong with these numbers especially considering that DNA is far more complex than any computer program??

As the theory of evolution became more and more absurd, as scientists better understood the sophistication of DNA, a strange thing happened.

Instead of scientists questioning how the massive sophistication of the DNA of every species came to exist; scientists simply gave credit to the theory of evolution for the creation of DNA, without any explanation or a single shred of scientific evidence!!

But they did not do this overtly, they did it very subtly.

Much will be said below about the deceptions which made this happen.

Was the discovery of DNA a "proof" of "creation science?" Absolutely!! Randomness never creates intelligence and certainly not millions of different kinds of intelligence with few, if any, failures in the process.

Yet, due to massive deceptions, particularly by using very clever definitions, very few people ever understood how dramatic the discovery of DNA demonstrated the absolute absurdity of the theory of evolution. This book will make it very clear how absurd the theory of evolution is because of the discovery of DNA. My larger book goes into even more detail on this issue.

This book will also very carefully and slowly walk the reader through the maze of deceptions which are daily being used by the scientific establishment to mislead their students and the general public.

Their deceptions, as the reader will see, are so clever that those students who believe in the theory of evolution have nothing to be ashamed about, as already mentioned!! The theory of evolution is the greatest scientific hoax of all time and millions of people have been deceived by this fraud.

Before getting too technical, let us next talk about the "politics" of the theory of evolution.

Chapter 3

The Politics in the Evolution Debate

The theory of evolution debate is very lopsided. One side has a vastly superior amount of money to work with and the other side has vastly superior arguments and is essentially unknown. Money has won the battle over truth!!

In the public schools, due to highly biased federal court rulings, books which are in favor of "creation science" or "intelligent design" are not allowed to be used in some states, though this is frequently not enforced. In any case, most students know little or nothing about the evidence for creation science. And they clearly have no clue how sophisticated the deceptions are which support the theory of evolution.

It is important to understand that the current conditions in the schools did not result from any scientific victory in any debate or in any courtroom. The scientific establishment "won" because it is dominated by evolutionists and because they had access to a vastly superior amount of money (e.g. during the court trials and in the universities) than what the creationists had access to.

Couple that power and money with massively sophisticated deceptive tactics and you have the situation today.

I remember listening to a speech I attended in person which was given by Edward Humes, the author of the book, Monkey Girl, which was about one of the major court trials which involved the evolution debate in Pennsylvania.

I knew nothing about the trial before the speech, but I remember thinking during his talk that the evolutionists had a vastly superior amount of money to spend for the trial!! With my background in medical malpractice insurance, I knew what very famous attorneys cost - they are very, very, very expensive.

During the lecture it was quickly obvious to me that the pro-evolution side had some powerful and expensive attorneys plus their team spent an enormous amount of money doing research for the trial!!

I kept wondering where the massive funding of the evolutionists came from. The next day I looked on the Internet and found out where they got their massive amount of money - the ACLU (the American Civil Liberties Union) and other "liberal" organizations.

The ACLU frequently defends atheism and evolution in court, such as the famous Scopes trial in Tennessee. The ACLU has access to unlimited amounts of money for these kinds of trials!!

But where the ACLU gets the bulk of its massive funding is carefully hidden behind a complex maze of layer after layer of secretive "charities" and "foundations." The ACLU is nothing but a front organization for the super-wealthy who don't want to "get their hands dirty" by openly displaying their agendas.

Certainly the owners of the pharmaceutical industry contribute a substantial part of the money to the ACLU efforts to stop creation science because if people do not believe in God they are not likely to use natural medicine to treat their health conditions. Natural medicine competes with the very, very, very profitable prescription drugs of the pharmaceutical industry.

The main "argument" for the theory of evolution has nothing to do with science and it has everything to do with a combination of massive amounts of money (from those who contribute to the ACLU, major universities, other evolution "research," etc.), a massive amount of highly sophisticated deception tactics, by "scientists" who want to be adored by students, and true atheists.

Need I even mention the politicians and some judges who always seem to sell-out to the highest bidder?

The synergistic marriage between money, politics and atheism is what has driven the massive amount of deception in the field of evolution. Because true scientific evidence is overwhelmingly against the theory of evolution (after 1953), the "team" of scientists who support evolution have had to revert to deception to create "evidence" for the theory of evolution.

And the greatest deception of all was inventing very clever definitions.

In fact, the "victory" of the establishment for evolution, in the trial I just mentioned, had absolutely nothing to do with superior scientific theories or superior scientific evidence. The creation scientists who defended creationism in the trial were very competent and were very well known. They were just outgunned by massive amounts of money and a blatantly corrupt judge who was probably carefully chosen for the trial!!

So hypothetically, if there were an honest, major scientific debate over the theory of evolution, who would win the debate?

The answer, as always, depends on the rules of engagement. If the "rules of the debate" were impartial, and if the best of the best from both sides were in the

debate, and if money was not a controlling issue (i.e. if the "judges" had not been bought-out or carefully chosen), who would win the debate?

The fact is that the creation scientists would easily win by a gigantic margin!! In fact, the "debate" would be a total and complete slaughter.

That is really what this book is about. This book is a small peak into the massive, massive superior evidence that the creations scientists have at their disposal.

Evolutionists have absolutely no answers for the criticisms of the theory of evolution mentioned in this book!! That is why they have to use their power in the schools and media, their access to vastly superior amounts of money and their clever deceptions to get students to believe in the theory of evolution.

In fact, some time after DNA was discovered in 1953, the scientific establishment suddenly stopped debating issues which involved current technology (i.e. DNA) and they reverted back to debating with pre-DNA technology, such as looking at fossils, the phylogenetic tree, "natural selection," etc.

They also reverted to using "tricky" terminology to give the appearance that evolution had scientific evidence. It will take *seven chapters* of this book to carefully unravel and explain the "tricky" definitions they use!!

Why did they have to revert to using tricky definitions? The reason was that scientists realized that the discovery of DNA totally destroyed their arguments and that they could not win any honest debate if DNA was discussed by someone who knew what they were talking about.

They are right as the reader will see below. That is why there will never be an honest debate. While they do occasionally discuss DNA, their mathematics are in the "gray area" of evidence (meaning I haven't had the time to do the computer simulations to prove their "evidence" means nothing, but I already understand computer simulations enough to understand what they are doing), not the black and white area I will discuss in this book.

Thus, you will have to read this book to know why the theory of evolution is scientific nonsense and why the scientific establishment refuses to honestly debate.

It is important to understand that the theory of evolution debate topics should have changed after the discovery of DNA in 1953, meaning the origin of the DNA of each species should have been part of the debate. But many of the debate topics did not change because there is no scientific or mathematical way to explain where human DNA came from. When they do talk about DNA, they use a highly sophisticated array of statistical deceptions.

Scientists have continued to develop incredibly sophisticated tactics and tricks of deception. But their arguments don't really prove anything and they still won't talk about honest statistical probabilities at the nucleotide level.

There is no possible way in this Universe the theory of evolution could be correct!! Not even a chance - as the reader will see!!

The Central Issue in the Evolution Debate

The central issue in the evolution debate, and the issue upon which the entire theory of evolution rests, is this: "where did new genetic material (such as new genes for new species) come from, and specifically: where did human DNA come from?"

In other words, where did the unique genes, unique genetic algorithms and other unique sections of DNA come from which are unique to each and every species on this earth, particularly humans??

Evolutionists have no answers to these questions so they have had to revert to issues which distract attention away from the central issues and at the same time pretend they are discussing the key issues.

They have also had to resort to inventing clever definitions which deceive students so that the students will be distracted away from even thinking there might be something wrong with the theory of evolution!!

In truth, every law of statistics in the Universe would have to be shown to be invalid in order for the theory of evolution to be correct.

In other words, every law of statistics would have to be false in order for "new genetic material" to have been created by evolution.

These laws of statistics, as well as the results of computer simulations, have not been shown to be invalid, they have just been ignored and the statistical problems have been buried.

For example, no computer program on earth is even remotely as sophisticated and complex as human DNA. Not even close, as will be seen below. So computer simulations using computer programs to represent the making of new DNA should be a good testing ground to test the claims of the theory of evolution. It is a perfectly valid testing ground, but evolutionists refuse to consider it as such because they want to bury any technology that doesn't lead to the answers they want.

In trying to create a new computer program from an old computer program, using random changes to the original program, **many billions of failed attempts would be made** before a new and "improved" program would result. However, even this new and "improved" computer program would have many hidden flaws, caused by the mutations, which just happened to not be bad enough to destroy the new program.

In the field of education a wide array of factors have created an environment which frequently hides the key issues in the evolution debate, especially at the college level, and which completely distracts and deceives the students.

So let us begin to expose what is going on by talking about some of the key definitions. The next *seven chapters* are very, very critical chapters in this book because they start the process of piercing the heart of the deceptions of the evolutionists.

While the reader might think that they already understand the definitions that will be discussed in the next seven chapters, and they may be inclined to skip the next seven chapters - do **NOT** skip them!! These chapters will unravel the very, very sophisticated tactics of evolutionists.

A rigid and very, very precise understanding of key terms is absolutely critical to an understanding of the deceptive tactics of the evolution establishment!! These terms have very precise meanings which are critical to understand.

CHAPTER 4

DECEPTION THROUGH TERMINOLOGY - PART 1 OF 7
THE TERM MICROEVOLUTION

This is the beginning of seven grinding chapters on terminology. With the discovery of DNA, the key definitions of biology should have changed dramatically. They did change, but instead of becoming more accurate they became more deceptive!!!

The reader might wonder why it takes seven chapters of terminology to make a key point. There are two reasons.

First, the **central deceptions (i.e. "evidence") of the evolutionists are related to terminology**.   **They do not use the same definitions as the creation scientists**, thus it is necessary to define both sets of terms (the definitions of the creation scientists and the definitions of the evolutionists) and to compare them and see why they are different.

Second, the reason they do not use the same definitions as creation scientists is because they have created the most sophisticated array of deceptive definitions in the history of humanity. Their definitions are designed to deceive so that people (specifically students) will fail to find the truth!!

Unraveling these deceptive definitions is a massive task because they are so interrelated and so cleverly disguised.

After the reader has finished reading these **seven chapters on the deceptions**, their mind will be numb with disbelief. Who was so sophisticated and so smart they could come up with the deceptive definitions in the field of biology I will talk about?

These seven chapters are very, very important because they will teach the reader how to identify the use of deceptive definitions!!

If the reader cannot quickly identify the use of tricky and deceptive definitions by the scientific establishment there is no hope they will ever understand how absurd the theory of evolution really is!!

In fact, the reader should read these seven chapters two or three times before moving on. That is how sophisticated and important the use of "tricky definitions" are to the evolution debate.

The definitions in this book will in no way coincide with the definitions used in textbooks!! That is precisely my whole point in writing these chapters.

The textbooks are written by evolutionists and they are designed to deceive students and prevent them from understanding the obvious flaws in the theory of evolution; meaning the definitions in textbooks are **designed to hide and cover-up the problems created for evolution by the discovery of DNA**.

Accurate Post-DNA Definitions

In this chapter and the next chapter several key terms, including the terms microevolution and macroevolution, *will be correctly defined*. The creation scientists, who developed these definitions, have done their job right.

The evolution establishment, as will be seen later, do **not** use these terms properly and their ignorance is **not** an accident.

Before the discovery of DNA in 1953, these terms did not exist and there was no reason for them to exist. But after the discovery of DNA, scientists had the necessary tools to accurately define these two terms and two related terms: "**species**" and "**evolution**." The terms "species" and "evolution" existed before the discovery of DNA and they should have been redefined to be consistent with the discovery of DNA. But they weren't, they were made even more obfuscated.

A fifth term, "DNA structure," which is at the core of all of the other four terms, will also be defined.

All five of these key terms will be defined, relative to DNA and creation scientists, in this and the next chapter. The rest of the chapters in this seven chapter section will dig deep into the deceptions of the evolutionists.

Let us start with the term "DNA structure," to which the other key terms will be related.

> **Definition: "DNA structure"** - every living and extinct animal, plant, bacteria, etc. has (if they are still living) or had (if they are extinct) DNA (or RNA). A unique "DNA structure" means a unique set of genes (counting only the functional genes, not vestigal genes), unique genetic algorithms, unique "morphing of the embryo" algorithms (if multi-celled), etc. that no other species has or has had.

It is the *DNA structure* that determines what a plant or animal will look like and its abilities. For example, the "DNA structure" of a human being is vastly different than the "DNA structure" of a mouse or an orchid.

For example, if two animals each have 8,000 genes, and each of those genes has the same function (e.g. gene #1,670 determines part of the color of the hair on their body), then these two animals have the same "DNA structure." Even if the two animals look very different (such as a Great Dane and a Chihuahua), they still have the same DNA structure.

Now let us use this concept to define the term "species."

> **Definition: "Species"** - a unique DNA structure defines a unique "species." If and only if two plants or two animals, etc. have the same DNA structure, they are in the same "species," by definition. If two plants or two animals, etc. do not have the same DNA structure, they are not in the same species.

Thus, there is a one-to-one relationship between those plants and animals that have the "same DNA structure" and are in the same "species." The two terms mean exactly the same thing and the terms can be used interchangeably.

As mentioned, a Chihuahua and Great Dane are of the same "species" precisely because they have the same DNA structure. They are both "dogs."

This does not mean every nucleotide is identical in the genes, only that the genes that make up the DNA, in each animal, have the same length and function. The genes do not have to have the same set of nucleotides in the same order.

The set of nucleotides of a Chihuahua and Great Dane are very different, but their DNA structure is the same.

We could think of a gene as a steering wheel of a vehicle. A large truck and a small sports car will have very different looking steering wheels, but yet they are both "steering wheels" and they perform the same function. Their structure is the same, but in this case their size is not the same.

With biology, the genes do have to have the same size (i.e. number of nucleotides), but they do not have to have the same nucleotides in each position.

Thus, we could analyze the DNA structure of thousands of animals (without seeing the animals themselves, only their DNA) and determine which animals are in the same "species." Ditto for plants.

For example, in order for a Chihuahua and a Great Dane to be in the same "species" their DNA must be the same length, they must have the same set of genes (the same genes in each animal must have the same length and function), their morphing of the embryo algorithms must be the same length, etc.

In fact they do.

As other examples, the DNA structure of genes, algorithms, etc. used to create an orchid is very different than the DNA structure used to create a lion. Thus, an orchid and a lion are **not** in the same species.

Note that the phrases: "species," "unique species," "DNA structure" and "unique DNA structure" **all mean exactly the same thing in this book**. They all refer to a unique species and its unique DNA structure.

Differences in male DNA structures and female DNA structures, in animals that have a male and female, are included in the same species if the male and female can mate (either physically or using a test tube to fertilize the egg) *and have offspring which can also have their own offspring,* meaning their offspring are fertile (this will be true because the male will have the correct male DNA structure for that species and the female will have the correct female DNA structure for that species).

Why do I mention a test tube? Because of genetic diversity. Two animals, male and female, may have exactly the same DNA structure (e.g. valid DNA structure for male and valid DNA structure for female), but physically they are very different sizes, such as a huge female Great Dane and a miniature male Chihuahua. Two animals with the same DNA structure may not be able to physically mate. However, if their sperm and egg were put into a test tube they could have offspring *which could have their own offspring*.

A male Great Dane and a male Chihuahua have exactly the same DNA structure (e.g. the same genes that do exactly the same things), but the genes do not have to have the same nucleotides within each gene. These differences give rise to differences in color, shapes and sizes.

The Term: Microevolution

(**Note:** As the reader has already seen, sometimes I will color code some of the letters in a word, such as microevolution. I do this either to emphasize that I am talking about details of the term or to help the reader keep the term isolated from another term, meaning a term which means something totally different, such as the term macroevolution. Microevolution and macroevolution mean totally different things. However, I do not always color code the terms.)

The term "microevolution" references what happens when two animals or plants, *which are in the same species*, "mate." Their offspring will have the correct DNA structure, but will not necessarily have the same nucleotides and thus **may not look exactly like either parent**.

Definition: "Microevolution" means variety within the same species, meaning variety within the same DNA structure.

Remember we defined a DNA structure to be a unique set of genes, algorithms, etc. "Microevolution" means that within a specific species the gene structures must be the same, but the individual nucleotides which make up the genes do not need to be the same nucleotides.

Thus two animals may look no different, slightly different or significantly different, even though they have the same DNA structure.

This is exactly what we were talking about above when we were talking about dogs (which is a "species"). The term "microevolution" means that if a male and a female can mate (live or in a test tube), and have offspring that are fertile, the DNA of the offspring will be a mixture of the two DNA, but the offspring will have the same DNA structure as one of its parents and thus be in the same species; even though it may look different (i.e. the color and patterns on the fur may be different).

A male child will have the same DNA structure as the father and a female child will have the same DNA structure as the mother.

The term microevolution essentially means that the offspring of two animals (with a male and female) will have the same DNA structure as its parents, but more than likely the patterns of nucleotides on the DNA of the offspring will be different (it will be a mixture) than either parent and it will likely look different than either parent.

It should be clarified that the DNA of the offspring will have DNA of the same length and DNA structure as its parent which is of the same sex.

This means that the offspring of the two animals will be in the same species as its "parents."

Key Point: Microevolution, by definition, never creates a new species. It creates a new member of an existing species and each offspring has the same DNA structure as one of its parents, even if it physically looks different.

The offspring may have different colors, different physical sizes, different shapes, etc., but they are still "dogs," for example, and they have the same DNA structure as one of its parents. This also means that the length of the DNA of the child will be the same as one of its parents.

When we see consistent and significant physical features, among two groups of animals which have the same DNA sequence, we may refer to these two groups as different "breeds."

The Chihuahua and Great Dane are two different "breeds" of the same species: "dogs."

In other words, two different breeds of dogs have the same gene structures, algorithms, etc. (i.e. the same DNA structure), but may not have the same nucleotides within the same structures.

A gene can be very long, but every "letter" of a gene is either an A, C, G or T (in this book we only care about the nucleotides on one side of the DNA strand).

Because of microevolution the gene of one dog may have a different set of nucleotides in the same gene as another dog of the same sex, perhaps causing a different color of fur. But the length of the gene will be the same.

Thus, microevolution is an abbreviated way to refer to three animals (two parents and a child) which have the same DNA structure (relative to their sex).

While the terms microevolution and breeds, by definition, can affect the appearance, or ability to physically breed, or can affect some other function, of the offspring of two animals, it CANNOT, by definition, affect the DNA structure of the offspring of the two animals.

It is the DNA structure which defines the "species." It is the nucleotides within a DNA structure that defines the variety, which can mean a different "breed." It is also this variety which defines microevolution.

This is the key: "with microevolution there is never a new species." There may be a new breed, but there is never, by definition, a new species, meaning a new DNA structure.

A new "species" requires a change in the DNA structure, which will be discussed in the next chapter.

All breeds are created by microevolution, but not all microevolution creates a new breed. The term "breed" is defined on the basis of the same DNA Structure.

I repeat these terms over and over again in different ways because the definitions I use, and that all creation scientists use, do not coincide with what the reader sees in textbooks. The reader needs to see these terms over and over again because in school they have been taught definitions that are designed to deceive the student into believing in evolution.

In summary, the term "species" and "DNA structure" and "microevolution" all refer to the same DNA structure. If two animals or plants are in the same "species," but look significantly different, then they may be different "breeds." Breeds are created by microevolution, by definition.

The term "breeds" is a subjective term, not a technical term.

It is critical to understand the term "species." The term "species," for animals with both a male and female, means the male and female will have a different DNA structure, but all males have the same DNA structure and all females have the same DNA structure.

Remember above that we talked about "fertile offspring." If two dogs, of different breeds, mate, will their offspring be fertile? The answer is yes.

Will their offspring look like either parent? This is where it gets interesting. The offspring may have the size and shape of one of the parents or it may not. The offspring may have the same color (we are talking about dogs) and patterns as one of the parents or it may have some new color, pattern or even shape.

Breeders of exotic animals have learned by experience that ***there is a limit*** to how much variety they can achieve by selectively breeding (i.e. by microevolution). This is because there is no new DNA structure when two animals of the same species breed and there is a limit to how many viable or noticeable gene permutations exist for a particular physical feature.

The key point is that the offspring of a male and female will be in the same species and have the same DNA structure as one of its parents. Thus, by definition it will be fertile itself under normal circumstances and it will be the same species (but not necessarily the same breed).

I suspect that everyone has seen a "mutt," which is a dog which does not look very attractive because it was the offspring of a male and female which were of the same species, but not the same breed. The "mutt" may look very nice (in which case it may be a new breed) or it may look awful (in which case it is likely not a new breed and it may be removed from the gene pool, meaning it may not be allowed to breed).

Darwin's finches were a good example of microevolution. All of the finches were of the same species (they had the same DNA structure), but each breed of finch had different nucleotide sequences within some of their genes which, for example, may have created a different size or color of feathers, or hardness and/or shape of beak.

"Natural selection" or "survival of the fittest" may apply to the different finches because of their different colors, beaks, etc. These are perfectly valid terms to use with microevolution.

Before the discovery of DNA, no one could define "microevolution" or "macroevolution" (to be discussed next). Thus, Darwin's finches were legitimate examples of "evolution" in Darwin's day. But today they would be considered as examples of microevolution, **not** macroevolution.

After the discovery of DNA, Darwin's finches suddenly belonged to the same species because their DNA varied only by microevolution. They may have been considered different "breeds" (using my terminology), but they were the same species.

And this is something the reader needs to understand. In Darwin's day microevolution was always referred to as "evolution" because DNA was unknown and the term microevolution did not exist.

Different sequences of nucleotides can create different sizes, shapes and functions of beaks, different patterns and colors of feathers, etc., but they do not constitute a new species (as creation scientists define "species") because each finch had the same DNA structure.

Microevolution CAN lead to better survival skills, such as fur that blends in with a certain kind of tree or sharper teeth. "Natural Selection" **can** apply to microevolution. "Survival of the Fittest," which is essentially the same thing, **can** apply to microevolution.

Darwin was wrong to call them different species (using the DNA-oriented terminology of creation scientists), but he lived before the discovery of DNA so he was not at fault for doing that. There was only one term before the discovery of DNA - evolution.

The important point to make in this chapter is that microevolution, by definition, cannot create a new species (i.e. it cannot create a new DNA structure which is longer or has new genes or new algorithms, etc.). The DNA structure is the same, thus the offspring are going to be of the same species.

Remember for future reference:

> **Microevolution does not change the length of the DNA**, microevolution does not change the **number of genes** or the **function of the genes** or the **length of each gene**, and so on. But it can affect which nucleotide is in a specific nucleotide position. Thus, microevolution **cannot** create a new species (i.e. a new DNA

structure), but it can affect the physical appearance of an animal (or plant) and it can create a new breed.

If scientists put several species of dogs, both male and female in each species, on a new planet which had no other life (plus they put plants for oxygen and much smaller animals for food), and left them there for a million years; when future scientists visited this planet there would be a large variety of sizes and shapes of dogs, **but the DNA of every dog on the planet would be the same length**, every DNA would have the same number of genes, the same functions of the genes, etc.

In short, all of the DNA would be the same size and have the same functions, but there would be a great deal of variety due to variety within the genes!!!

For our purposes in this book, it is critical to understand that the length of the DNA of every dog would be the same. Microevolution never changes the length of the DNA.

Chapter 5

Deception Through Terminology - Part 2 of 7
The Term Macroevolution

It is very difficult to define macroevolution because it has never been observed in the wild or in the lab.

Macroevolution is a hypothetical and theoretical concept that leads to a new species, meaning a **new and different DNA structure**.

Scientists assume that macroevolution has occurred millions of times on this planet, but they have never seen it happen either under controlled circumstances or under circumstances in nature!!

So scientists don't really know how it can happen. All I can do is make some educated guesses as to how it might work if it were real. **But it is not real.**

Case #1: Macroevolution occurs because the DNA of one or both of the parents mutates prior to mating, thus leading to offspring with mutated DNA which **accidentally** turns out to be a new, viable new DNA structure, meaning a new species, **with a new DNA structure.**

This is probably the most common method that evolutionists describe how new species (i.e. new DNA structure) were created by macroevolution. But they have never seen it happen.

Case #2: Macroevolution occurs when a male and female of the same species mate, but their offspring is not of the same species as either of the parents because the child has a new DNA structure (due to mutations in the DNA of the child, after mating), but yet the offspring is fertile, **though there may be no other animal for it to mate with that has its same DNA structure.**

Case #3: Macroevolution occurs when two animals from two different, but closely related, species (i.e. two different DNA structures) mate, thus leading to offspring which have a new DNA structure and a new species.

In this third case, such an animal would only be able to mate with siblings which had the same mutations, because no other animal would likely have the same mutations.

What is common about all of these definitions: IN ALL 3 CASES there is a **new** DNA structure!!

Generally speaking, for species with a male and female, the first animal to have a new DNA structure has no one to mate with, except perhaps a sibling. In the second case, it is virtually impossible a new species will be created because the mutations occur after birth thus there will no other animal for it to mate with.

Identical twins do not solve the problem because they are, by definition, of the same sex.

Another key point is that the new DNA structure, by my requirements, **must have at least one new gene** and it must be a functional gene (i.e. it must create at least one protein which has a useful and functional purpose).

This is actually the main reason that macroevolution is impossible, as will be discussed later in this book. Not only must a new gene have a very unique sequence of nucleotides, it must make proteins which add to the functions of previously existing proteins. Etc.

I require at least one new gene because the offspring are considered, by definition, to be a "new species." But it is not really a "new species" unless it has some new function and new functions require at least one new gene, by my definitions.

If the new DNA structure did not have a new gene, then by my definitions it would simply be a mutation, not a new species. A new species must have at least one new gene. This also means the DNA will have a longer length.

Another thing that is common to these three cases is that a new species, which is fertile and has a new DNA structure, **has never been observed by scientists**. Thus, all three of these cases are purely hypothetical.

In other words, no scientist has ever observed a new species be created in the lab or in the wild via any of these three categories!!

This is particularly true when considering that a "new species," by definition, must have a new DNA structure, **which by definition will include at least one new gene.**

These are purely hypothetical definitions because they have **never happened** in nature or in the lab.

You might wonder why I can say this. After reading all of this book, and especially all of the mathematical problems that macroevolution has to overcome, it becomes self-evident to the reader that macroevolution is all smoke and mirrors.

In Case #1 the mutations occur before mating, in Case #2 the mutations occur in the offspring after mating and in Case #3 two different, but closely related, species mate and have viable offspring.

> The key concept in **macro**evolution is that *a new DNA structure is created, with at least one new, functional and useful gene (e.g. one or more functional proteins)*!!!

It will also be required that the DNA structure of the new species be longer than the DNA structure of the parents because of the new gene.

Remember that with microevolution we were always very careful to make it clear that there was never a new species, meaning, by definition, there was *never a new DNA structure*.

But with macroevolution, there is always, by definition, a new DNA structure. This can mean there are new genes or longer genes (at least one new gene is always required), or a new algorithm, etc.

By definition, with macroevolution the length of the DNA of the children will be longer than the length of the DNA of its parent of the same sex. It can be shorter in theory, but it is always assumed to be longer because evolutionists always say that the new species is superior to the old species, plus I require a new gene.

I have never heard an evolutionist talk about an inferior species being created by evolution!! Actually no one has ever seen a new species be created by evolution (the way I define "species"), but they always assume the new species will be superior to the old species. Thus, I will assume the DNA will be longer and have at least one new gene (to assure it will be a superior species and has a new DNA structure).

As already mentioned, any discussion of macroevolution is totally hypothetical because no one has ever observed it in spite of what you might think. This is just one area where the tricky definitions come into play, which I will talk about later.

Macroevolution can create a paradox for the theory of evolution. In theory, none of the three options above are likely to lead to **fertile** offspring (i.e. a fertile male and a fertile female which each have a **new** DNA structure).

But having fertile offspring with a new DNA structure is only one type of problem for the theory of evolution.

Logistic Issues

Let us dig a little deeper into one of the issues I mentioned above.

Aside from the statistical problems that the same mutations will occur in both a male and female, there are also logistic problems that affect the formation of a new species.

DNA only exists inside of individual cells. In other words, every cell in the body of any plant or animal has DNA (the DNA is in the cell nucleus). One DNA strand exists inside of each cell and every cell has exactly the same DNA (the DNA of that individual animal or plant).

One difference between cells is in which "genes" are activated, but that does not affect the structure of the DNA so I will ignore this issue for now.

Almost all cells have absolutely nothing to do with mating. In other words, only cells involved in mating can affect the DNA of the next generation.

For example, a cell on a hair on the arm is obviously not going to be involved with mating. This cell is neither a sperm nor an egg. Thus, even if it has the correct mutations to create a new species, so what, it will never be involved in creating offspring.

To create a new species the mutations must occur in the minute number of cells which are both capable of reproduction and are actually involved in reproduction. Of all the cells in a body, what is the probably that the correct mutations will occur in the very, very rare cells which are involved in reproduction?? It is very, very, very slim.

Thus, if the correct mutations occur in the DNA in a hair cell or in an arm skin cell, or in a sperm which is not used for reproduction, so what, the mutations are not passed on to the next generation.

Let me say this another way.

For species with a male and female, the same mutations must occur in the male sperm and the female egg which are used for reproduction (most sperm and eggs are not involved in reproduction), totally by accident. In other words, of all the cells and reproductive cells in the body, the exact sperm of the male (which has the correct mutations) and the exact egg of the female (which has the correct mutations) must "mate" with each other.

As an example of this problem, consider that the correct mutations for a new species of humans occur in a male sperm in China in the year 1567. Now suppose the female egg mutations occur in a female in Brazil in the year 1845. How are these very, very rare mutations going to lead to a new species??

Let us look at another issue.

The Complexity of Cells

Genes on DNA are used to create proteins, by definition. A human DNA creates thousands of different proteins via the genes. These proteins may be part of a complex structure of proteins or the proteins may have some technical function (such as a "supervisor protein") in the cell.

What goes on inside of cells is very, very, very complex. Scientists get PhDs for learning something new about the complexity of what goes on inside of cells. Even discovering a chemical reaction inside of a cell can get a person a PhD.

It is statistically absurd that a new gene can be created, or a longer gene can be created, either of which can create a new protein **which adds some new function to the cell** (remember: all DNA and all proteins are inside of a single cell).

But the reason goes beyond statistics.

To understand this better, think about how a new gene could create a new protein that somehow **improves** on the complexity and function of the interrelated proteins that already exist in the cell. A new protein would be like throwing a wrench in the backseat of a car and expecting the engine to perform better!!

Let me explain.

The individual parts of the engine were designed to work together, so how is a wrench in the backseat going to fit into, and improve, the synergistic design of an engine??!! It is the wrong shape, in the wrong place of something that is already working just fine.

The famous quote of Bert Lance: "if it ain't broke, don't fix it," applies to cells. The complex mechanisms which make a cell functional are not broken, so why add a new protein to them??

Likewise, the proteins in a cell were designed to work together. Adding a new protein, via a new gene, will almost certainly do more harm than good!!

Trust me, what goes on inside a cell is far more complex than what goes on inside of an engine.

For now, just realize that when a species has both a male and female it is almost ludicrous to contemplate macroevolution because the same very complex "beneficial accidents" (this is an oxymoron) must occur in both a male and female

in just the right cells at just the right time and the new proteins must be beneficial instead of a nuisance. It is insane to think that this has happened once, much less millions and millions of times on the same planet.

One thing is certain; the first two animals in the new species (which has a male and female) will be brother and sister, which is the only possible scenario where two new, *identical sets of mutations* could occur. But even this is stretching the imagination a great deal.

Formal Definitions

Scientists have never seen a new species be born so they really don't have a clue how it could happen.

Nevertheless, we will assume, for the sake of argument, that somehow mutations result in a new species with a male and female which have a brand new DNA structure and they (the brother and sister) can mate and have offspring of their own. We will talk more about this probability, mathematically speaking, as this book progresses.

We have been talking about macroevolution (i.e. the creation of a new DNA structure), so let us formally define macroevolution:

> **Definition: "Macroevolution"** means the creation of a new species (where "species" is defined by a unique DNA structure) by random changes to: first, the DNA structure of parents in a species which already existed, or second, mutations to the DNA of the offspring itself, or third, via two different species mating; which creates a *new and different DNA structure* for a new species.

> **By definition**, the new DNA structure must include at least one new functional gene ("functional" means the new gene creates a functional and useful protein).

Macroevolution is when a new species, **meaning a new DNA structure**, is created via accidental mutations to the DNA of the male and/or female which are mating (they are called the "parent species," the new species is called the "child species") or mutations to the DNA of the "child species" or when two different species mate and have offspring (a new "child species").

I should emphasize that when a species has a male and female the probability of macroevolution is absolutely ludicrous beyond imagination because of all the "coincidences" that must occur to both the male and female of the old and/or new species. It is even worse than the probability that two specifically chosen drops of water in the ocean, which start out a thousand miles apart, later collide.

With evolution, random mutations to DNA, either before, during or after fertilization (i.e. mating), are the *only way* that a new species can be created by macroevolution. And macroevolution has certainly never been observed by scientists.

Defining the Term "Evolution"

We will talk about how the scientific establishment defines terms later, but for now let us continue to talk about how different terms **should be defined.**

So how shall we define the term "evolution?" The term "evolution" existed before the discovery of DNA, thus we need to contemplate how to define it after the discovery of DNA.

The entire concept of "evolution" is that humans "evolved" from the "first living cell." Darwin had no clue what the "first living cell" was, nor does anyone today, but he preached that each species of animals (including humans) "evolved" from a "lower" species of animals. We won't say much about plants in this book.

Darwin also knew nothing about DNA.

So today scientists would interpret the theories of Darwin by claiming that **human DNA "evolved"** from the very, very short and simple DNA or RNA of the "first living cell" via **thousands** of "intermediate" species (i.e. new species with slightly more complex DNA). In each case, the DNA of the "child species" was **slightly longer** than the DNA of the "parent species."

Note that evolution always assumes the new "child species" is a superior species from the "parent species."

Note that the term "evolution" as envisioned by Darwin, and updated by newer technology, is identical to what I defined to be "macroevolution."

Macroevolution is **defined** to be the ONLY way that a "new species" can be created, and the entire concept of evolution is that many new, consecutive intermediate species were created such that humans could descend from the "first living cell."

Each "intermediate species," **BY DEFINITION**, was a new child species.

Indeed, the terms "evolution" and "macroevolution" mean exactly the same thing; meaning a new DNA structure has been created for a new species. Or in the case of human evolution, many, many new DNA structures were created.

The need for the term macroevolution is to emphasize that microevolution cannot create a new DNA structure. Both terms are DNA oriented (i.e. DNA structure oriented).

Remember, remember: microevolution, by definition, does NOT lead to a new DNA structure, and that macroevolution, by definition, is the ONLY way to create a longer and/or improved DNA structure.

Also remember this key concept:

KEY CONCEPT: "Evolution" and "macroevolution" mean exactly the same thing. The only difference is that "macroevolution" is a more precise term because it refers to a new DNA structure. The term "evolution" preceded the discovery of DNA so it does not refer to DNA. However, the INTENT of the term "evolution" is to claim that new species are created, thus the term "evolution" means exactly the same thing as macroevolution, meaning the creation of a new species with a new DNA structure.

So why don't we include microevolution in the definition of "evolution?" We could, but in fact microevolution cannot create a new DNA structure, by definition. For Darwin to be correct millions of new DNA structures would need to be created by evolution. Thus, microevolution is irrelevant to what scientists are trying to achieve when they use the term "evolution"!! So that is why it is not in the definition of "evolution."

Creating a new species is the heart and soul of Darwinian "evolution" even though Darwin himself did not know anything about the difference between microevolution and macroevolution.

Yes, Darwin observed microevolution and called it "evolution," but the heart and soul of the theory of evolution is that humans "evolved" from lower species (such as primates) and that humans were not created by God. This requires macroevolution to be true.

IMPORTANT CONCEPT: Even though Darwin used the term "evolution" to refer to examples of both microevolution and macroevolution (i.e. the creation of a new species); we have to consider the intent of the theory of evolution. The intent of the theory of evolution was to convert people into atheists, which could not be done without talking about a long series of new and more complex species leading to humans. Only macroevolution creates a new DNA structure and a new species. Thus, the goal of the theory of evolution was identical to what only macroevolution can accomplish. That is why I use the term "evolution" exclusively to mean macroevolution.

What the theory of evolution must explain, to be true, is the progression of species from the "first living cell" (the concept of the "first living cell" comes **only** from the theory of evolution) to human DNA. This would require many, many new DNA structures.

> **Comment:** This is a good opportunity to explain how the "stories" of the evolutionists keep changing as new discoveries are made. There is no cell on this planet that could have come to life from the dead minerals on this planet (i.e. to create the "first living cell"). Every cell on this planet not only has DNA, but is unbelievably complex. When this was realized, evolutionists concluded (i.e. they changed their story) that the "first living cell" (as a species) is extinct. How convenient.

If evolution were true, the DNA or RNA of the imaginary "first living cell" would have been very, very small and simple because it had to be created by random acts to sand, air, water, lightening, etc.

Thus, in explaining where human DNA came from, scientists must start their explanation with the "first living cell" and then claim that many, many species, with **progressively longer and more complex DNA**, eventually led to human DNA.

But the **progressively longer and more complex DNA** could only happen by macroevolution, because by definition, microevolution does not change the *length or structure* of the DNA.

Thus, macroevolution, and ONLY macroevolution, was responsible for the "evolution" of all species on this earth except for the "first living cell" (which is a fictitious single-celled entity), because only macroevolution can create a new DNA structure. **The creation of _millions_ of new DNA structures (to account for the "evolution" of all plants and animals which do or have existed on this planet), each of which is the result of random and accidental mutations to DNA, is required for the theory of evolution to explain where all extinct and living species came from.**

> **Note:** there are probably more than a **billion** different "genes" which are, or have been, on this earth, if we count all of the functional genes in all species of plants, animals and single-celled organisms which have existed or do exist on this planet. Yet **not a single new functional gene**, which creates at least one functional protein, has ever been **observed** by scientists to be accidentally created. Only by using tricky terminology, to be discussed later in this book, do scientists "trick" their students into believing there is "evidence" for **macro**evolution.

In summary, according to the theory of the theory of evolution (i.e. macroevolution), every "species" on this planet, except for the "first living cell," was created by **totally random accidents** to the DNA structure of a "parent species," before, during or after mating, which random accidents created a new DNA structure and thus a new species, called a "child species" in this book, is created. (Note: a **parent species** and **child species** do not have to have both a male and female.)

To compare these terms in a slightly different way:

"Microevolution" does not affect the DNA structure; it only affects the sequences of nucleotides within the same DNA structure. Microevolution can create new "breeds," but cannot create new species (i.e. it cannot create new DNA structures), *by definition*. Thus, microevolution has absolutely nothing to do with the theory of evolution because it does not change the length or structure of the DNA.

Humans could not have descended from the "first living cell" or even any primate by microevolution because the DNA structure does not change. If only microevolution existed, the DNA of humans would be the same length, and have the same number of genes, as the "first living cell." In other words, we would not exist as sentient beings because we would only have one cell in our entire bodies.

"Macroevolution," on the other hand, does create a new and unique DNA structure and is the only way to create a new "species" with a new DNA structure. Thus, only macroevolution can have anything to do with the theory of evolution because only macroevolution can create new DNA structures for the millions of species which have and/or do exist on this planet.

Note that by definition the terms microevolution and macroevolution are totally different concepts and each leads to totally different outcomes!!

    Microevolution does not result from accidents and does not create a new species, but macroevolution does result from accidents and does create a new species.

Furthermore, in this book, in order to use the term macroevolution, I will *require that **the new species has at least one new gene** which did not exist in the "parent species" (or either of the "parent species" if two different species mate) and that the new DNA includes the supporting nucleotides needed to support this new gene). The gene must create at least one useful protein.*

In many cases, the new DNA structure **must also be changed** to support necessary changes to the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms, which are

computer programs on DNA which are incomprehensible to humans. Certainly, when considering the "big picture" of "evolution" from the "first living cell" to human DNA, there would have needed to be many, many thousands of sophisticated changes to the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms (which did not even exist until species had multiple cells), and after each change the "morphing of the embryo" must be fully functional for the new and improved species.

This requirement alone would totally destroy the theory of evolution as it amounts to having a random number generator write a simple computer program, in binary code, which would be **progressively changed**, many, many thousands of times, **by totally random changes to its binary code**, and each time the program would be fully functional, but slightly more sophisticated, until it could launch a space ship to a different planet, land it safely and then bring it back and land it safely again on this planet.

So why do I spend so much time talking about definitions? The purpose of these definitions is to avoid endless debates about irrelevant subjects. In other words, these definitions delineate between a new "breed" (microevolution) and a "new species" (macroevolution).

If someone is going to claim that "evolution" happened in nature, they need to show that different *new genes* have been created many millions of times, which by definition means a new DNA structure has been created, with the supporting nucleotides to support this new gene.

If there is no new gene, there is no "evolution" because to get from the "first living cell" to human DNA there had to be many millions of new and unique genes created by the total blindness and total randomness of evolution.

The "new gene" must not exist on this planet (prior to the new species) and it must have some function for the new species (i.e. it must create one or more functional proteins for the new species) and it must have the supporting nucleotides.

By now, hopefully the reader will understand that the terms "microevolution" and "macroevolution" are totally different concepts.

For now, understand that only macroevolution can change the length of the DNA and add new genes and make new species. True evolution and macroevolution are the same thing and have nothing to do with microevolution.

All of this is by definition. These definitions are consistent with the definitions of creation scientists, but not evolutionists, as will be seen.

Chapter 6

Deception Through Terminology - Part 3 of 7
The Term Species (As Defined by Evolutionists)

Creationists and evolutionists use many of the same words, but both groups define the words completely differently.

I have defined microevolution and macroevolution as defined by the creation scientists. They mean totally different things.

But the evolutionists define these same terms totally differently than I do. For example, to the scientific establishment: microevolution and macroevolution mean the same thing. How in the world is this possible?? Because the foundation and structure of their definitions is designed to deceive students.

The reason for their strange terminology is that evolutionists have no scientific evidence for macroevolution (which is the only true evolution), thus they have no option except to carefully obfuscate their terminology in order to pretend they have evidence for Darwinian evolution. Plus they use their power to criticize the creation scientists (or more likely to ignore them).

They have to pretend to have evidence for evolution in order to get new converts. They have **no** physical evidence so they have to use tricky definitions, as will be seen as we go along in these seven chapters.

That is why I spend so much time talking about definitions!! And it is why I go over and over the definitions!!

If all definitions were based on "DNA structure," and if evolutionists were honest and used the correct definitions, they could never get a single convert to evolution.

So instead of using precise definitions which are connected to DNA, their definitions are internally inconsistent, totally obfuscated and intentionally misleading.

When all is said and done, the only "evidence" for evolution is to use deceptive and tricky definitions!! There is certainly no evidence in nature for macroevolution, meaning evolution.

The reader should have noted by now that my definition of macroevolution is tied to my definition of "species" and my definition of "species" is tied to the "DNA structure" of a plant or animal.

This is because the term "species" and the term "DNA structure" mean exactly the same thing.

This is far too simple for the scientific establishment even though they should know by now that DNA was discovered in 1953. Maybe they forgot about the discovery of DNA.

Why don't they just tie their definition of "species" to DNA structure!! I would like to hear their answer to that question.

With the discovery of DNA, within a few years every definition in every dictionary and science book should have been tied to the discovery of DNA, meaning every definition should reference "DNA structure"!!

Not only has that not happened, it never will happen!! The theory of evolution is just too important to them as a recruiting tool for atheism!!

While it is true that scientists do not have the DNA of many extinct animals and plants, they do have access to the DNA of all living species and some extinct species. They have plenty of DNA to look at. Plus, the technology of looking at DNA nucleotides has massively improved.

But the truth is that even if they had the DNA of every plant, animal and single-celled animal in the history of this planet they still would not tie the term "species" to DNA structure.

Why not?? Because if they did they could not get converts to atheism.

I cannot tell you how evolutionists define the term "species" because **they don't have a definition of "species."** This gives them a lot of flexibility in using the term "evolution." They love flexibility, obfuscation and atheism.

In other words, if they don't have a definition for "species" they don't have to tie the term "evolution" to "species" which gives them the flexibility to "prove" the theory of evolution without any reference to DNA or DNA structure!!

This is obvious because their "examples" of observing evolution never even look for any new genes.

Ambiguity breeds ambiguity and with an ambiguous definition of "species," or no definition at all in this case, they can pretend they have examples for "evolution" any time they want!!

Before explaining the definition of "species" by evolutionists, let me repeat my definition of "species":

Definition: Species: A unique "species" is defined by a unique "DNA Structure."

How simple can you get - I define the word "species" in one line!! And yet it is a very accurate definition.

However, here is what a very famous evolutionist, Ernest Mayr, said about why evolutionists do not have a definition for the term "species." If you are not confused as you read this you are not paying attention!!

> "Occasionally one cannot study the origin of gaps between species unless one understands what species are. **But naturalists have had a terrible time trying to reach a consensus on this point.** In their writings this is referred to as "the species problem." Even at present there is **not yet unanimity on the definition of the [term] species**. There are various reasons for these disagreements, but two are most important. The first is that the term species is applied to two very different things, to the species as concept and to the species as taxon. A species concept refers to the meaning of species in nature and to their role in the household of nature. A species taxon refers to a zoological object, to an aggregate of populations that, together, satisfy the definition of a species concept.
>
> The taxon *Homo sapiens* is an aggregate of geographically distributed populations that, as a whole, qualify under a particular species concept. The second reason for "the species concept" is that within the last 100 years most naturalists have changed from an adherence to typological species concept to acceptance of the biological species concept.
>
> If the differences among the populations throughout the geographic range of a species are minor, not justifying taxonomic recognition, a species is called monotypic. Quite often, however, certain geographic races of a species are sufficiently different to be recognized as a subspecies. A species taxon consisting of several subspecies is called a polytypic species."
> What Evolution Is, by Ernest Mayer, pages 163-165

Have you ever heard such nonsense?? Why would the term "species" be tied to "geographically distributed populations" or "typological species concept" or "biological species concept," etc. Good grief, what is wrong with these people!!

Note that he took three long paragraphs and he still couldn't come up with a definition of species!! Nor did he mention DNA!!

Why don't these people simply define a "species" with reference to a unique DNA structure?? They act as if DNA had never been discovered!!

They are intentionally ambiguous because to tell the truth would destroy their craft!! They must obfuscate their terminology and appear to be sophisticated and educated. But more importantly, they don't want their students to figure out what is going on.

All they have to do is define a "species" to be a unique DNA structure, and then tie all of their terminology (such as microevolution and macroevolution) to that definition of "species."

But they will never do that. Everything must be shrouded in a sophisticated cloud of obfuscated mystery.

Because creation scientists teach the truth, we don't have to invent clever and tricky definitions. We just tell the truth. All of our terminology is tied to a unique "DNA structure." We remember that DNA was discovered in 1953.

This is why I said earlier that my definitions do **not** coincide with modern biology books. Modern biologists don't even have a clear definition of "species"!! If you use my definitions on a biology test, your answer will probably be wrong.

As another example of their slight-of-hand, scientists talk about "speciation," which is when one species becomes two species. If they have personally observed the "speciation" of a species, from one species into two species, then they have observed an example of microevolution because macroevolution has never occurred on this earth.

However, if they have not observed the speciation of a species, but only speculate on the speciation, it could be an example of microevolution or it could mean God created the two different species (because macroevolution is mathematically impossible).

But because they don't even have a clear definition of "species," much less one that is tied to DNA, you never really know what they are talking about.

In other words, because they never, never compare the DNA structure of one species to another species, you never know whether they are talking about a new "species" created by microevolution, without using that term of course, or a species created by God (i.e. a new DNA structure). Those are the only two honest choices!!

However, **ALWAYS**, as will be seen below, when they are talking about **observing** a new species, this new species was created by microevolution (note that this is talking about **observing** a "new species" form, according to their non-

existent terminology), but they never use the term microevolution because that is a DNA-oriented term, which they hate.

And, of course, they have never observed a "new species" form, using my definitions.

They have never seen God create a new species, but they have seen many, many examples of microevolution creating a new breed.

So in summary, we can make these two statements:

First, if scientists **have observed** one "species" separate into two species or into a new species, they have observed **micro**evolution (and a new breed), because that is the only thing they have ever actually observed.

On the other hand, if scientists speculate that one "species" has separated into two species, but the two species do NOT have the same DNA structure (this is something they did **not** observe), then God created both species.

If they claim they have seen macroevolution (i.e. a new species form), they may have lied (which has happened, but they prefer to use deceptive terminology) or they may have made a mistake, but they are wrong nevertheless.

Remember, ALL of their "evidence" for observing the creation of a "new species" can only be the result of microevolution.

To prove that they have observed a new DNA structure form by accident, they must have taken a DNA sample BEFORE the experiment and AFTER the experiment. They must prove at least one new functional gene was created by pure accident. This is the only way to prove macroevolution, but macroevolution will never happen as will be seen later in this book.

So they have to resort to deceit and especially deceiving terminology.

If they used my more technical definition of "species," the total number of "species" which exist, and have existed, on this earth (which would really be a count of unique DNA structures) would drop dramatically for two reasons: **first**, I do not allow microevolution to create a new species (meaning I am really counting unique DNA structures), and **second**, many "species" (in their method of counting) are actually genetic "cousins," meaning they both have the same common ancestors (and have the same DNA structures, which is the important point) if you go back enough years.

Their examples and terminology are obfuscated for a reason: they want to totally deceive any truth-seeker.

If they would simply use the definitions of the creation scientists, which are clear, precise and easy to understand, and are based on DNA structure, there would be no confusion. But truth is not their goal.

In their quest to get converts to evolution they have largely ignored the discovery of DNA and have obfuscated their terminology so much that I frequently have no idea what they are really talking about.

And if they cannot even define the term "species," imagine what flexibility they have in defining the other terms of biology!! We will see some of this flexibility in future chapters.

Chapter 7

Deception Through Terminology - Part 4 of 7
The Bad Logic of Evolutionists

When a student hears the term "evolution" they immediately think, like a Pavlov reaction, of Darwin.

When a student thinks about "Darwin" they immediately think, like a Pavlov reaction, of atheism because the whole goal of Darwin's teachings was to convince people that God does not exist.

Thus, when a student hears either the term "evolution" or "Darwin" they think that a proof has been found that God does not exist.

That is exactly what the evolution establishment wants!! They want converts to their cherished atheistic evolution.

Every other word out of the mouth of the evolution establishment is "evolution." When they say "evolution" they want students to think of Darwin and when the student thinks that Darwin was right they will therefore conclude that there is no God.

What is wrong with this logic?? Think about it before reading on and see if you can find the flaw in the above logic.....

The Bad Logic

Darwin and the modern "scientists" have convinced everyone that if Darwin was right, and evolution is a true scientific doctrine, then God does not exist.

Thus, the goal of the scientific establishment is to use the term "evolution" over and over and over again so that people will think about Darwin over and over and over again and they will then think that God does not exist over and over and over again.

That is how they want to get converts to atheism.

It is a fact that when students hear the word "evolution" they think about Darwin.

It is a fact that when students think about Darwin they think about Darwin's claim that God does not exist.

But let us examine this logic in more detail.

First of all, how do you "prove" that God does not exist?

For example, suppose that all statisticians were idiots and they claimed it **was** possible to create a new DNA structure by random mutations to an old DNA structure.

Does this prove that God does not exist??? Absolutely not, it just proves that we need better statisticians.

However, BECAUSE Darwin was an atheist and an evolutionist, any "proof" that the theory of evolution is true is somehow considered a "proof" that Darwin was right and that there is no God.

But this is very bad logic.

Consider this logic (**this is a purely imaginary example**):
1) John Smith (in 1815) claims that the craters on the moon were caused by meteors,
2) The preachers in 1815 claimed that it was God's wrath, in the form of lightning bolts on the moon, which created the craters on the moon.
3) John Smith is well known to be an atheist and he dies in 1860.
4) Some scientists agree with John and others do not. It is a controversial topic in science for many decades.
5) Astronomers prove, in the year 1956, using very powerful telescopes, that the craters on the moon were caused by meteors.
6) Scientists then claim that John has proven that there is no God.
7) Students of science start becoming atheists.

This is bad logic at its worst. The issue of whether God lives or not has absolutely nothing to do with whether the preachers were right or wrong or whether John Smith was right or wrong!!

While the general public may have believed, until 1956, that God's wrath created the creators on the moon, so what?? Just because they are wrong in that issue does not mean that God does not exist.

Suppose I said: "I believe that the moon is made of cheese and that if the moon is not made of cheese, then there is no God." Would that be good logic? Absolutely not!! There is no connection between what the moon is made of, or whether I am right, and the existence of God.

My point is that to connect the theory of evolution to the existence of God is very bad logic.

Let us assume the evolutionists were right, and evolution is possible. Does this mean there is no God? Consider this hypothetical logic:
1) Darwin believed that a species can "evolve" into a new species.
2) Darwin was an atheist.
3) We (evolutionists) have proven that species can "evolve" into a new species (of course this is not true, but let us assume that it is true to make a point).
4) We therefore claim that Darwin has **proven** that there is no God.

Does the fourth statement logically follow from the first three statements?

Absolutely not!! The fact that species may or may not be able to "evolve" into a new species has absolutely nothing to do with the existence of God.

For example, God understands statistics so if it were statistically valid that evolution was possible, the only species God would have needed to put on this earth would have been the "first living cell."

Then God could have taken a very, very, very long vacation and never created another species on this planet!! He would let evolution create all of the other species, including humans. When God got back from his long vacation there would be humans walking around on the earth.

In this case, God created ONLY the "first living cell," and evolution created all other species on this planet, meaning evolution was perfectly true, **but so was the existence of God!!**

Why would God work any harder than He needs to? Humans don't like to work any harder than they need to.

If evolution were true, all God had to create was the "first living cell." But evolution is mathematical nonsense, so God had to create all of the species (i.e. all of the unique DNA structure), as the Bible implies. **The Bible is more mathematically accurate than the theory of evolution!! It should be, it was written by God's prophets.**

The Bible says that God created all species. This is absolutely correct and is even mathematically correct.

But more importantly, it is **logical nonsense** to claim that if evolution were a true scientific theory that it is also a proof that God does not exist.

I suspect this is what the evolutionists are thinking:
If God did not exist, then the existence of humans (e.g. human DNA) could only have been created by the theory of evolution.

This is good logic and I agree with it.

However, this example of logic is **NOT** good logic:
If God did exist, then the theory of evolution would be false.

While it is true that God does exist and it is true that evolution is false, it is nonsense to say that **BECAUSE** God exists, the theory of evolution is false.

It is also nonsense to say that if evolutionists can lie and deceive their students enough that they believe in evolution, then their students should become atheists.

The existence of God and the statistical problems of evolution are not in any way connected.

To say that a person can "prove" whether or not God exists by predicting His behavior is nonsensical logic. God doesn't think like we think (or to be more accurate: humans don't think like God thinks).

My point is that scientists are not only bad at definitions, they also have really bad logic.

Even if everything Darwin said was shown to be mathematically correct, this still would have absolutely nothing to do with whether God lives.

Why Do Evolutionists Believe Macroevolution is Possible?

As another example of bad logic, though in this example it is more a case of bad mathematics, evolutionists believe that macroevolution is possible.

Why do evolutionists even think macroevolution is possible after the discovery of DNA? Did they flunk all of their mathematics courses??

Why would anyone think that random mutations to DNA can create increased sophistication, meaning a new and improved DNA structure, with at least one new gene??

Could a person take an existing "country music" CD, randomly mutate its "bits" and end up with a new Rachmaninoff piano concerto or a new blueprint of a rocket ship or a new calculus book or anything else that is useful?? Never!!

Could a person take a complex computer program and randomly mutate its "bits" and end up with a new computer program that had useful functions the old program didn't have?? Never!!

Could a person take two complex computer programs (that were significantly different and did different things), and randomly combine their bits and end up with a new computer program that had useful functions neither of the original programs had?? Never!!

Could a person take an extremely complex computer program, and randomly and slowly mutate it (in many small steps over a long period of time to simulate evolution in real time) and end up with a new computer program that had millions of new and useful functions the original program didn't have?? Never!!

Does doing something slowly fix its statistical problems?? Not a chance.

Yet the DNA of a cat is far more sophisticated than the object code of any computer program ever written by a human being or any team of human beings!!

Obviously, no cat has ever "evolved" into a new species with a new DNA structure. Would someone really expect that you could randomly mutate the highly sophisticated and complex DNA of a cat and end up with a new species that had all of the capabilities of a cat, plus new capabilities created by a new DNA structure??

Why would they expect that, knowing that the DNA of a cat is far more sophisticated than a country music CD and no country music CD has ever "evolved" into a more sophisticated anything??

If scientists tried to mutate a country music CD into something that is useful, and they tried to do this one million times, there would be one million useless CDs that didn't do anything. None of them would be useful.

It is a fact that if scientists took a new planet and experimented trying to create a single new species, starting with a male reindeer and a female horse, that the planet would eventually be 100 feet high, from pole to pole, with deformed and dead infant reindeer/horses. None of their offspring would survive and even if they did, they certainly couldn't have had their own offspring.

All of this, and many other examples, are why it is obvious that with the discovery of DNA the theory of evolution became nonsense.

Even if evolution were true, there would be trillions of dead animals (which did not survive because their mutated DNA could not lead to viable new species), for each new species that did survive (actually the statistics are far worse than that).

Scientists have never randomly mutated the DNA of a bacteria and ended up with some new function, such as the ability to see or hear. All they have seen develop is one or two nucleotide mutations that provided some very small survival benefit. But there was never, never a new gene that was developed by

random mutations!! There was only an accidental survival benefit via a change to one or two nucleotides!!

Many thousands of times scientists have seen microevolution occur in real life. Microevolution can be intentional (e.g. a breeder can carefully breed a pure, new species) or unintentional (e.g. in nature new breeds can occur).

Microevolution (in the form of selective breeding) can assist in developing new features, some of them functional, such as the ability of a genetically bred mouse to jump higher.

Microevolution is a scientific fact, and it can do a lot of things, but it is limited in what it can do. It CANNOT create a new DNA structure.

Not once in the history of this Universe has a scientist observed a new species form by accident which had a new DNA structure (i.e. it had at least one new functional gene).

In other words, no scientist who ever lived on this planet, or does live on this planet, or will ever live on this planet (this is a mathematical prophesy), will see a new DNA structure form by accidental mutations because it is mathematical nonsense.

The reason for my prophesy (well, it is not really a prophesy, it is just good mathematics) will be clear later in this book when I dig into the mathematics of evolution.

Let me get back to definitions. To me a unique "species" means the same thing as a unique DNA structure because the term "species" is defined by a DNA structure.

When the evolution establishment uses the term "species" they could be talking about a whole range of topics, including microevolution.

In fact, over many centuries, two animals with the same DNA structure (i.e. because they have common ancestors) can look massively different. Image how many "breeds" of dogs and cats, whether intentional or in the wild, will exist in one million years (if the earth existed that long in its current form)!! And imagine the vast variety!!

However, the variety is limited, we just don't know all of the limits.

Chapter 8

Deception Through Terminology - Part 5 of 7
The Clever Deceptions

So far I have very clearly defined the terms "species," "microevolution," "macroevolution," "evolution," etc. according to the creation scientists.

Now let us start talking in earnest about the deceptive definitions of the evolutionists.

The situation for evolutionists is not good. They have plenty of evidence for microevolution, but they have never observed macroevolution, thus they have zero evidence for Darwinian evolution.

This is a major problem for the evolutionists. There is zero evidence for macroevolution, which is the only true "evolution."

Macroevolution (i.e. true evolution) has NEVER been observed in the wild or in a lab. Thus, true evolution (i.e. macroevolution) has NEVER been observed anywhere.

The only thing scientists **have observed** is one of two things: first, mutations which do not affect the structure of a DNA strand (i.e. they have never observed a new gene form), and in some cases these mutations have provided survival benefits, and second, they have observed microevolution many, many times.

But neither of these things can even remotely explain Darwinian evolution. Darwinian evolution requires the random formation of **millions** of highly sophisticated genes, highly sophisticated algorithms, etc.

Scientists have never seen a new gene be created by evolution. Scientists have never seen the length of DNA increase because of new genes. They have never seen a new and improved "morphing of the embryo" algorithm created by evolution. And so on.

So modern science has a problem: they have no scientific evidence for the theory of evolution, meaning they have no examples of macroevolution in action.

In fact, the mathematics of macroevolution is overwhelmingly **against** the theory of evolution.

So how in the world could the scientific establishment convince their students that they have evidence for Darwin's "theory of evolution" if they have never seen even a simple example of macroevolution??

Their answer is to bury the truth, mostly by using very clever definitions. With the discovery of DNA it was time for the evolutionists to invent some creative definitions!!

So let us start our discussion of the incredibly complex deceptions of the evolutionists with regards to terminology.

Tactic 1: Make the Term "Evolution" a Swing Term

This book has made it very, very clear that there is a massive difference between microevolution and macroevolution. They have absolutely nothing in common!!

So what scientists did was make the term "evolution" a "swing term," meaning it had two meanings. The term "evolution" could refer to either microevolution or macroevolution. In my definitions, the two terms (microevolution and macroevolution) mean totally different things, yet evolutionists only use one term: "evolution".

This gives the evolutionists flexibility when talking to their students. They can talk about microevolution or macroevolution, but use the term "evolution." The students will then think about Darwin.

A swing term can mean one thing one minute and another thing the next minute. It is an ambiguous term that is unstable and unpredictable. You never quite know what the teacher is talking about when you hear the word "evolution."

And that is exactly what scientists wanted. **They didn't want their students to know the truth about the differences** between microevolution and macroevolution because that would get them thinking and thinking is forbidden.

So whether an instructor was talking about microevolution or macroevolution, they could simply use the term "evolution." This is because the swing term "evolution" could mean microevolution or macroevolution.

The evolutionists only wanted their students to think in terms of Darwin and the term "evolution" always gets students thinking about Darwin and atheism.

For example, they did not want their students to know that Darwin's finches were really examples of microevolution because they are a symbol of evolution.

So they essentially used the term "evolution" no matter what they were talking about (even Darwin's finches). This way their students would constantly think about Darwin, and then atheism, which is what they really wanted.

While there is nothing wrong with using the term "evolution" for macroevolution, because they mean the same thing, the same does not hold true for using the term "evolution" instead of the term microevolution.

The most important aspect of this tactic is that the term "evolution" is being used instead of microevolution, which technically mean totally different things.

> **Today, the deception of using the term "evolution," when discussing or observing examples of microevolution, is by far the most damaging and commonly used tactic to get students to be deceived and become evolutionists (i.e. to think of Darwin)!!!**

Every time the professor uses the term "evolution" the student thinks about Darwin. Every time the student thinks about Darwin they think about atheism.

Yet, the term "evolution" is constantly used as a substitute for the term microevolution because **there are massive numbers of examples of microevolution**.

There are many, many, many examples of microevolution which have occurred. Also, it is very easy to create new examples of microevolution by selective breeding.

By using this tactic the scientific establishment has an **unbounded number** of situations where they can use the term "evolution" to deceive their students!! In each case, however, the example is of microevolution (if they observe it).

This tactic is like manna from heaven for atheists!!! They have an unlimited number of excuses to use the term "evolution" and get their students to think about Darwin and atheism.

This is the first layer of deceptive definitions they use.

Tactic 2: Quit Using the Terms: Microevolution and Macroevolution

The best way to not get "caught" using the term "evolution" for the term microevolution is to do away with the terms microevolution and macroevolution.

Not only did they make the term "evolution" a swing term, but they also totally quit using and referring to the terms "microevolution" and "macroevolution."

The terms: microevolution and macroevolution, when used properly, are highly technical terms that both relate to DNA structure.

However, the students quit hearing the terms microevolution and macroevolution but continued to constantly hear the term "evolution," especially when scientists talked about examples of microevolution, which caused the students to constantly think about Darwin!!

The terms microevolution and macroevolution were causing students to ask questions and wonder about how these terms fit in with Darwin. The term microevolution was particularly something the scientific establishment wanted to do away with. That is why these terms had to go away.

Thus, students were hearing the term "evolution" and "Darwin" all the time. It is as if DNA had never been discovered.

Thus, many students became atheists or agnostics without ever seeing or hearing about a valid example of macroevolution. In fact, many students have never heard either the terms microevolution or macroevolution because these are terms used by the "creation scientists"!!!

So the technical and accurate terms of microevolution and macroevolution disappeared and were replaced by the ambiguous term: evolution.

Darwin had to be deified even if it took deception.

They buried their deception when they quit using the terms microevolution and macroevolution.

Chapter 9

Deception Through Terminology - Part 6 of 7
More Tactics Using Clever Definitions

Now let us talk about the rest of the tactics.

Tactic 3: Pretend Microevolution and Macroevolution Mean the Same Thing

Because the pesky creation scientists continued to use the terms microevolution and macroevolution the evolutionists could not completely do away with these terms. So scientists were sometimes forced to answer questions about these terms.

So when scientists did was pretend the terms microevolution and macroevolution meant the same thing. This is their justification for trying to totally do away with these terms.

As I already talked about, their discussion of what a "species" is, is so ludicrous and absurd, that with such a ridiculous definition the terms "microevolution" and "macroevolution" **don't have any meaning!!! So they can be the same thing because they have no clue what they are!!!**

In other words, how can you correctly define the terms microevolution and macroevolution when you don't even have a definition of "species." So it is no wonder that they claim that microevolution and macroevolution mean the same thing!!

Now you can understand why I spent so much time explaining the difference between microevolution and macroevolution.

However, in reality, what the teachers did was ignore the creation scientist's definitions (i.e. of "species") and (on those rare instances where they had to use the terms microevolution and macroevolution) they claimed the terms microevolution and macroevolution **meant the same thing!!**

Are they really the same thing?

We have talked at length on this issue already.

But even though it is obvious that they do NOT mean the same thing, the evolutionists tried to officially convince their students that they did mean the same thing.

For example, let me quote from one of the books by Richard Dawkins, who is perhaps the world's most famous atheist and evolutionist:

> Well, I must mention the alleged distinction between macroevolution and microevolution. I say "alleged" because my own view is that macroevolution (evolution on the grand scale of millions of years) is simply what you get when microevolution (evolution on the scale of individual lifetimes) is allowed to go on for millions of years... I have never seen any good reason to doubt the following proposition: macroevolution is lots of little bits of microevolution joined end to end over geological time, and detected by fossils instead of genetic sampling."
> The Ancestor's Tale - A Pilgrimage to the Dawn of Evolution, pages 603 and 605

Note that he used the terms microevolution and macroevolution without any clue what the term "species" meant.

In other words, he thinks that if you have lots of examples of microevolution, which can never, never, never increase the size of DNA, by definition, no matter how many times it is observed; you eventually end up with a massively longer and more complex DNA strand. Something is wrong with his mathematics!!

How does 0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+...+0 new nucleotides (added to the DNA or RNA of the "first living cell") = 3 billion total nucleotides???

He adds zero plus zero plus zero, etc. etc. new nucleotides and new genes and comes up with massively larger and more complex DNA structures!! This is bad math.

The truth is that if you had microevolution for "millions of years," starting with a micro-organism, then every species on the planet earth would have DNA of the same length, with the same number of genes, as a micro-organism. In other words, every species on this earth <u>would be</u> a single-celled micro-organism and you would not be reading this book (and this book would not exist)!!

Dawkins does not seem to understand that "lots of time" combined with adding zero plus zero does not add up to 3 billion nucleotides!!

Either macroevolution has to be true or God has to be true to explain where humans came from. And macroevolution is false.

To continue this nonsense, let me quote from a pro-evolution web page, probably written more recently:

... when scientists (i.e. evolutionists) do use the terms microevolution and macroevolution, *they don't use them in the same way as creationists*... Why? Because for biologists [i.e. evolutionists], there is no relevant difference between microevolution and macroevolution. Both happen in the same way and for the same reasons, so **there is no real reason to differentiate them** ..."
http://atheism.about.com/od/evolutionexplained/a/micro_macro.htm

I agree with the claim that "evolutionists *don't use [these terms] in the same way as creationists.*"

However, it is hard to imagine a more absurd claim that "there is no relevant difference" between microevolution and macroevolution!! Like Dawkins, this writer is also saying that microevolution and macroevolution mean exactly the same thing!!

If only microevolution existed on this planet, all of us would be single-celled organisms with very, very short DNA or RNA and we would have zero intelligence. Of course, this means we wouldn't exist as sentient beings!!

Only macroevolution (if Darwin were correct) can explain how the DNA or RNA of the "first living cell" could grow and grow and grow to become the DNA of humans.

Deception using terminology is a clever way to get people to believe in the theory of evolution, but as always, it is a giant lie. Microevolution and macroevolution are totally different subjects!! One is true and one is false. So to say they are the same thing is just another lie in the long list of lies pushed by the scientific establishment!!

Tactic 4: Control Dictionary and Textbook Terminology to Favor Evolution

Because of the ambiguity of how to define the term "evolution" (should it refer to microevolution or macroevolution?), soon after the discovery of DNA the term "evolution" should have **disappeared** from the English language and all dictionaries because the term was now ambiguous. The ambiguous term "evolution" should have been replaced with the two new highly technical terms: microevolution and macroevolution, which reference DNA.

Microevolution would mean "variety within the same species" and macroevolution would mean a "new species" was formed which had a new DNA structure, as creation scientists have defined them.

In other words, after the discovery of DNA, the term "evolution" should have been **dissolved** and thus removed from all dictionaries and textbooks, like many other

archaic terms, to be replaced by the scientific terms of "microevolution" and "macroevolution," which refer to DNA.

The dictionaries, student textbooks, etc. etc. should all have had this among their definitions:

> Definition: "**Evolution**" - an archaic term which is no longer used in science because with the discovery of DNA the ambiguous concept of "evolution" was replaced by the far more precise scientific terms of "microevolution" and "macroevolution," which reflect the two types of DNA modifications.

But because scientists have never observed macroevolution, what scientists really wanted to do was to get rid of the term "macroevolution" so that "evolution" and "microevolution" would mean the same thing.

But if the term "microevolution" existed by itself (without its mirror image macroevolution), students who heard the term "microevolution" would wonder why it was defined without the term "macroevolution" being defined.

So they got rid of **both terms** and kept the term "evolution."

> **Key Concept:** **Thus, what happened is that the ambiguous term "evolution" did <u>not</u> disappear from the textbooks, rather the scientific terms "microevolution" and "macroevolution" disappeared from the textbooks and dictionaries and the term "evolution" always meant microevolution because that is the only thing scientists have ever observed!!!**

Why is this important?? Because scientists could use the term "evolution" every time they talked about an example from microevolution. When students heard the term "evolution" they assumed that Darwin was right and God did not exist.

They wanted their students to be atheists. They wanted their students to constantly remember Darwin because Darwin was synonymous with atheism. This was the unseen driving force behind all of their deceptions.

And the best way to remember Darwin was to use the term "evolution" over and over and over and over again, even if it took deception.

Thus, it was the technical terms "microevolution" and "macroevolution that had to disappear from the dictionaries and textbooks, not the ambiguous term "evolution"!!!

All of this was so that they could achieve their goal of pushing atheism!!

Summary of These Two Chapters

The first key for the theory of evolution was to claim that "microevolution" and "macroevolution" were the same thing or that "macroevolution" was nothing but lots of examples of microevolution. This allowed scientists to remove these two terms from their books.

By doing this the term "evolution" could be used when examples of microevolution were found!!!!!

In fact, the root purpose of all of these deceptions was so that the term "evolution" could be used in place of the term "microevolution" because scientists had no examples of macroevolution" to get converts to atheism.

They wanted converts to atheism and they could not use the term macroevolution (because no examples have ever been observed or could be replicated) and they did not want to use the term microevolution by itself (which would have raised questions about whether it was really evidence for true evolution), **so they used the term "evolution" in place of the term microevolution** and totally did away with both the terms microevolution and macroevolution **so the students would not know what they were doing!!!**

Of course, with their non-existent definition of "species" they could get away with it without raising any questions.

It was a brilliant tactic for evolutionists to use the term "evolution" (which Darwin used extensively and the term "evolution" was perceived to be the same thing as Darwinian atheism!!!!), if you are an atheist!!!

So they **INVENTED** evidence for the theory of evolution (i.e. atheism) by using very, very clever definitions and using the never-ending examples of microevolution.

However, it is all smoke and mirrors. There has never been, and there will never be, any scientific evidence for macroevolution, the reason for which will be seen later in this book.

Thus, scientists could demonstrate examples of "microevolution" (i.e. variety within species) and tell their students they had seen Darwinian "evolution" in action and they could claim that they proved that Darwin was right and that their students should become atheists!!

That is how they get converts to atheism.

That is precisely why they had to get rid of the DNA-technical terms "microevolution" and "macroevolution" instead of the ambiguous term "evolution."

Now let us talk about case studies of these types of deception.

Chapter 10

Deception Through Terminology - Part 7 of 7
Case Studies of Deception

Case Study #1

Let us consider the book: <u>The Geatest Show on Earth</u> - <u>The Evidence For Evolution</u>, the newest book (in 2012) by Richard Dawkins, who is proud to be an atheist.

Dawkins essentially worships Darwin. The title of his book implies that the theory of evolution has been proven to be true and that there is tons of evidence for the theory of evolution (i.e. macroevolution).

If a survey were taken of the "best" evolution book ever written, the book "<u>The Greatest Show on Earth</u> - <u>The Evidence for Evolution</u>," would get a lot of votes.

Mr. Dawkins is a very, very famous atheist and he has written several pro-evolution books, one of which was mentioned above (<u>The Ancestor's Tale</u>). Dawkins himself considers <u>The Greatest Show on Earth</u> to be his best evolution book ever, though many others consider <u>The Selfish Gene</u> to be his most important book.

Obviously, each and every scientific example in his book is an example of microevolution!! Do I even need to say that?? Not once does he provide even the slightest proof of macroevolution ever happening.

But as the reader might suspect, **Dawkins does not mention the terms "micro****evolution"** **or "macro****evolution" in this entire book!!**

He did mention those terms in his older book, mentioned above, but in doing this he used deception to make them appear to be the same thing.

In <u>The Greatest Show on Earth</u> he doesn't even bother to mention either of these two terms. The case is closed as far as he is concerned.

In this book Dawkins predictably uses massive number of examples from "microevolution" to "prove" that Darwinian atheism is a true principle and that Darwin was right - there is no God!!!

All Dawkins had to do to accomplish his great deception was do away with the terms "microevolution" and "macroevolution" and use examples from "microevolution," but use the term "evolution"!!! This allowed him to claim that

there are many, many examples of Darwinian evolution (i.e. macroevolution) and that there is no God.

Here is a specific example of what Dawkins did.

On pages 116-133, inclusive, he talks about a very sophisticated and long-lasting set of experiments at Michigan State University designed by Dr. Richard Lenski. Indeed, I totally agree it was a very impressive set of experiments!!

These experiments involved the *Escherichia coli* bacteria, better known as the *E. coli* bacteria.

Dawkins calls these experiments "... a beautiful demonstration of evolution in action." (page 117) Note his use of the term "evolution."

In 1988, Dr. Lenski and his team started the experiments by putting a specific type of *E. coli* in 12 different flasks. A certain amount of "food" was put in each flask and every day a certain percentage of the surviving bacteria were taken out of the flask and put in a newly cleaned flask.

The purpose of the experiment was to watch how the size, eating habits, etc. of the bacteria changed over time in 12 isolated flasks. The changes in the 12 flasks were independent of each other because the bacteria were never moved from one of the 12 flasks to a different flask. They were always isolated from one another.

For more than 20 years, by the time Dawkins wrote his book, this experiment had been continuously going on every day (and it may still be going on).

All 12 of these groups of bacteria, over the years, increased in body size via natural selection (i.e. survival of the fittest), which is an example of microevolution. There were never any *new* genes or *new* DNA segments, only changed nucleotides (a "mutation" or "change" of a nucleotide, in this case, but never a new gene) during cell division.

One of the twelve "tribes" (as Dawkins called them) even gained the ability to digest citrate (which is related to the substance that makes lemons sour) as if it was glucose. But as of press time, none of the other "tribes" was able to digest citrate.

The ability to digest citrate required a sequence of two specific mutations, rather than just one mutation, which is why only one group coincidently developed this trait.

At no time was a new gene discovered, only mutations to specific nucleotides were detected.

Here is my point: in the eighteen pages Dawkins talked about these experiments, he used the terms: **evolution, evolutionary, evolutionist, evolving, evolve, or evolved: 47 times!!**

He never used the terms "microevolution" or "macroevolution."

So what is wrong with him using a form of the term "evolution" so many times?

In the entire experiment there was *never, never, never any new (i.e. additional) genetic material*. There were no new genes, meaning there was no new DNA structure. No new species of bacteria were created. No macroevolution was observed.

So if no macroevolution was observed, why did Mr. Dawkins use variations of the term "evolution" so many times? And why did he think this experiment was an example of "evolution?"

Remember, in order for "evolution" to have created human DNA from the "first living cell," then many thousand times "new genetic information" or "new genetic material" had to form in our ancestor species (i.e. creating the assumed thousands of species, each with one or more new genes, on the phylogenetic tree that are between the "first living cell" and human DNA as claimed by evolution). Each new species must have at least one new gene, by definition (or it is not a new species)!!

No one observed any new genetic material during the Lenski experiments!! But microevolution was clearly observed because of "mutations" (in this context the term "mutation" simply means a nucleotide was changed to a different nucleotide so technically it was microevolution).

In other words, the experiments had absolutely nothing to do with macroevolution, which is true evolution. Every discovery made in the study was nothing but microevolution in action.

Guess how many times Dawkins used the term "microevolution" in these pages or in his entire book? As I just mentioned, the answer was zero.

In fact, if you look at the Index at the back of the book, there is not even a listing for the terms: microevolution or macroevolution!!

And that is precisely my point. Examples from "microevolution" were shown, but variations of the term "evolution" (implying macroevolution) were constantly used instead of the term "microevolution," which is the only thing that was observed!!

This example is typical of the approach of evolutionists. They use examples from microevolution to push the term "evolution" which students assume means "macroevolution." But it is nothing but a deception.

All scientists use the term "evolution" instead of the more accurate term "microevolution," as Dawkins did.

Ponder this next statement over and over:

> Evolutionists use examples from microevolution, but they use the term "evolution" instead of microevolution. But when the general public hears that scientists have proven "evolution" (i.e. which was really microevolution), they think that scientists have proven Darwin was right and that human DNA "evolved" from the "first living cell" and that God does not exist. But this would require macroevolution, which has never been observed!! But it is a good way to get converts to atheism.

In short, students believe that Adam and Eve never existed and that God does not exist by the simple tactic of using very clever and very deceptive definitions!!

As if this weren't enough, Mr. Dawkins also ridiculed and insulted "creationists" several times, such as taking a poke at Andrew Schlafly.

It is interesting to note that Andrew Schlafly is an attorney, which likely means he has very good logic. Biologists must **not** have very good logic because they can't seem to keep their terminology straight!! But, of course, their ignorance is self-imposed.

The student reading this book must get in the habit that any time a scientist claims they have "proof" or "evidence" of "evolution" to immediately ask if the scientist has proven that at least one new functional gene has been created by random accidents to an existing DNA structure!!!! The answer will **never** be 'yes'. I will explain why this is impossible later in this book.

In fact, what Dawkins did is being done is every scientific journal, almost every biology classroom, etc. etc. every day.

All scientists had to do to "prove" the theory of evolution is true was eliminate the terms microevolution and macroevolution from the scientific dictionaries (or to pretend they meant the same thing when they did have to talk about them) and then use examples from microevolution but use the term "evolution." Presto - they had "proof" that Darwin was right and that there is no God without providing a single shred of scientific evidence!!!

It was that simple.

The theory of evolution is literally the most sophisticated and spiritually deadly deception in the history of the world!! It is a magic trick of terminology to create atheists.

Case Study #2

Some years ago I watched a television show about research being done in Africa. The speaker constantly used the term "evolution." Not once did I hear her use the term "microevolution," yet microevolution is the only thing her scientists were researching.

She constantly indicated, over and over again, that the researchers she was working with had proven the theory of evolution. She also said that "evolution" was ongoing today and that humans are still evolving.

If she had used the term "microevolution" instead of "evolution," everything she said would have been true. But she was doing what is very, very commonly done and that is to deceive students into thinking that "evolution" (i.e. macroevolution) is true by talking about examples of microevolution, but using the term "evolution."

Not once did she talk about new genetic material (e.g. a new gene) or a new DNA structure.

Everything this lady talked about, that was scientifically verifiable, was nothing but microevolution. But she never used the term microevolution!!

What she did is as common as talking about bones among evolutionists.

Scientists have never, never, never proven that a single example of "macroevolution" has ever happened on this planet!!

This means that scientists have never, never, never proven a single example of "evolution" has ever happened on this planet!!

What scientists have seen is microevolution and then they pretend that the evidence of microevolution is evidence for evolution (i.e. macroevolution)!!

This is a lie!!! It is fraud at its worst because it is intentionally causing students to question their beliefs in God as taught by their parents and religious leaders.

The key to their deception is that when a student hears the term "evolution" they are thinking about Darwin." There are two flaws with this, and they are intentional flaws!!! First, Darwin never observed macroevolution. Second, no one else has ever observed macroevolution.

It is literally the greatest scam in the history of science (and there have been a lot of scams in science!!).

This is precisely why it is so critical to have a perfect understanding of these terms!!!

Chapter 11

Microevolution Vs Macroevolution - Digging Deeper

Let us again talk about the difference between the DNA or RNA of the "first living cell" versus the DNA of human DNA, but in this case we will focus on complexity and sophistication issues.

If the "first living cell" did exist, how would its DNA compare to the DNA of human beings in terms of complexity and sophistication?

It would be like comparing a small, wooden rowboat (the DNA of the "first living cell") to a modern cruise ship or a modern jet airliner (human DNA)!!

For evolution to jump from a small, wooden rowboat to a modern cruise ship, massive amounts of **new and complex genetic material** had to be generated by macroevolution **for each species** on our phylogenetic tree back to the "first living cell," by definition.

As the length of the DNA increased, the complexity and sophistication of the algorithms on the DNA increased exponentially.

For example, the "first living cell" (if evolution were true) would have had a very small number of nucleotides compared to the 3.2 billion nucleotides of human DNA!! Let us pick a number out of the air and say the DNA of the "first living cell" had 200,000,000 nucleotides (to keep the math simple).

How did "evolution" add the roughly 3 billion nucleotides to the DNA of the "first living cell" to create human DNA??

Obviously the DNA would have been added in small chunks over many new child species.

Evolution claims that each of these "child species" was a new species with longer DNA and more complex DNA.

Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that each child species between the "first living cell" and human DNA averaged 300,000 additional nucleotides than the prior child species.

Before going on, try to calculate roughly how many different species there would have been to get from the DNA of the "first living cell" to human DNA, on average.

The answer is 10,000 different species. 10,000 times 300,000 equals 3 billion new nucleotides.

These represent 10,000 *consecutive species*, one after the other, not 10,000 species that can pop-up any time they want. They must be consecutive, meaning one at a time, and one after the other. The order of these species is very important.

Also, the order of the mutations is also critical. Thus, it is not 10,000 sets of mutations, in any order, it is 10,000 precise sets of consecutive mutations in the correct order.

In other words, the first species (after the "first living cell") must exist before the second species can exist. The second species must exist before the third species can exist. The third species must exist before the fourth species can exist. And so on.

Also, many of the genes, during this process, must disappear. For example, I cannot image that any of the genes of the 50th species, after the "first living cell," would be part of human DNA.

Thus, many thousands of genes were disappearing at the same time as many thousands of newer, usually longer and always more sophisticated genes were being added.

Eventually, each new species would need a new and improved "morphing of the embryo algorithm." This will be discussed later.

While some genes may have been added to, instead of being deleted, I cannot image than that any gene of a single-celled organism would be embedded in the genes of human DNA.

But creating a single new species by accidental mutations of DNA is far worse than trying to win a lottery!! In fact, winning a lottery would be a lot easier than creating a new species.

And the lotteries must be won consecutively, one after the other, because new species must be created one after the other.

*Thus, from a statistical probability standpoint, the probability of evolution would be like the **same family** winning 10,000 multi-state lotteries!!*

Actually, the probably of a new species forming by a series of accidents is far, far worse than winning a multi-state lottery. This will be understood later.

Furthermore, this family would only be allowed to purchase one lottery ticket per lottery. This is because evolutionists claim that there are few, if any, failures when a new species is created. Each ticket is a "winner" every time.

The concept of "consecutive impossible probabilities" is one of many examples of the mathematical absurdity of the theory of evolution.

This concept requires an event, with an impossible probability, and means it must happen 10,000 times, one after the other, in the right order.

Thus, the phylogenetic tree of humans would have 10,000 different species, one after the other, based on my definitions and assumptions.

Obviously, with 10,000 "parent," "grandparent," etc. species on our phylogenetic tree, the entire theory of evolution depends on it being very easy to add new DNA to an existing DNA strand (i.e. an existing species), but it will be shown below that it is impossible that a single new species could ever be created by evolution on this or any other planet.

Remember, in order for "evolution" to have created the 10,000 unique species, each with unique DNA, between the "first living cell" to human DNA, new genetic material must have been added (i.e. an average of 300,000 new, highly sophisticated nucleotide sequences per new species) to each of the 10,000 consecutive "child species" on the phylogenetic tree from the "first living cell" to human DNA.

Remember, microevolution, by definition, never adds new genetic material, thus microevolution can never create a new species and does not belong on any phylogenetic tree.

I should also mention that the theory of evolution does not claim that all "parent species" have "child species." For example, humans do not have a "child species" even though there are billions of humans on this earth.

The 10,000 new species applies to humans, but what if we consider ALL species, not just humans.

If we consider ALL species, living and extinct, there would have to be *millions* of new species (i.e. new DNA structures created by accidents), each with a new and unique highly sophisticated DNA structure (which was a different DNA structure than its "parent species"). Each must be created by totally accidental, totally unintentional and totally without direction, mutations to the DNA structure of its "parent species," **by macroevolution.**

If our planet was a hundred trillion years old, this could not happen on our planet (speaking mathematically).

The concept of "new DNA structures" is a critical issue in the evolution debate, but it is totally ignored. As always, the significant issues are ignored and replaced with deceptive definitions and many other tactics to distract the attention of the student away from the real issues.

The key concept to understand is that the DNA or RNA of the "first living cell" was vastly different than the DNA of humans today. Thus, many, many new DNA structures (i.e. species) would be on the phylogenetic tree from the "first living cell" to human DNA. Ten-thousand consecutive "child species" are assumed in this book.

And on average each child species needed 300,000 new and improved sequences of nucleotides to create new genes, new algorithms, etc.!!

Surprisingly, if you lowered the size of new nucleotides on each new species, you don't even remotely increase the probability of evolution because then you would need even more consecutive species!!

For example, if we assumed each new species had 150,000 new and improved sequences of nucleotides, then it would take 20,000 generations of new species. That is not very comforting.

The Key Point

Here is a fact: while microevolution is a highly proven scientific fact, and has been demonstrated many, many times; macroevolution is a theory which has never been proven to have occurred a single time in nature or in the lab in the history of this world.

In other words, nowhere in all of science has new genetic material, meaning a new DNA structure, been shown to have been created by macroevolution.

Macroevolution is an "assumption" or a "theory" with zero proven examples.

Microevolution is a proven fact with many proven examples, including Darwin's finches.

If evolution (i.e. macroevolution) were true, then for many millions of different situations (looking at all species, not just humans); one "species," the "parent species," which had a unique DNA structure, "evolved" (i.e. via macroevolution) into a new and different "species," the "child species," which, by definition, had its own, new and unique DNA structure, meaning its DNA structure was different than the DNA structure of its "parent species."

But <u>not once</u> in the history of science has this ever been proven to have happened!!

Thus, evolution (i.e. the "theory of evolution") remains a "theory," not a proven fact. But from a mathematical standpoint, it is not really a "theory," it is wishful thinking.

What has been proven many times is microevolution.

PONDER: If someone today uses examples from microevolution as "evidence" for Darwin's theory of evolution then they are either totally ignorant or they are *intentionally trying to deceive the student* to believe that there is "evidence" for the theory of evolution.

I am going to say that again because it is the central concept in this book:

If someone today uses examples from microevolution as "evidence" for Darwin's theory of evolution then they are either totally ignorant or they are *intentionally trying to deceive the student* to believe that there is "evidence" for the theory of evolution.

There is not one shred of scientific evidence for the theory of evolution (i.e. the phylogenetic tree) because there has never been a single proven example of macroevolution!!!

In addition, if anyone claims there is evidence for macroevolution they are either intentionally lying or they don't have a clue what they are talking about.

Anyone who uses examples of microevolution as examples of macroevolution (i.e. evolution), prior to 1953, however, were not at fault because before the discovery of DNA in 1953 no one knew the difference between microevolution and macroevolution.

To understand the difference between microevolution and macroevolution requires an understanding of DNA.

It was not until several years after the discovery of DNA in 1953 that the terms "microevolution" and "macroevolution" could be defined.

Thus, Darwin himself was not at fault for saying his finches were evidence for evolution because DNA (i.e. macroevolution, the true engine of evolution) was not discovered until long after Darwin died.

The flaw of Darwin was his effort to use evolution to justify atheism and his refusal to admit that if God existed, God could have designed all species, as taught in the Bible.

In other words, when Darwin saw the different shapes of the beaks of his finches he could have said: "What God has done is amazing." But that is not what he said. He used the beaks as evidence that humans evolved from apes and were not created by God and that there was no God.

He did not say that new species could have been created by God and/or by accident, he said they *only* came to exist by accident because he was an atheist like his grandfather.

Another Example Of Deception

The Lenski experiments, discussed above, only dealt with single-celled organisms, but can similar mutations affect the survival of animals?

A "mutation" to DNA may lead to a survival benefit of an animal, but it does not necessarily constitute "evolution" or "macroevolution" because there is no new (meaning additional) genetic material, to include at least one new gene, along with supporting nucleotides. It takes new DNA segments to constitute macroevolution.

For example, suppose scientists find an animal that can survive better than other animals of the same species due to a mutation. They may say that this animal "evolved." To the student, this should imply that new genetic material, including at least one functional new gene, has formed by random mutations of DNA.

But a new gene has never been observed to form by accident.

As Dr. J.C. Sanford, PhD states in his book: <u>Genetic Entropy & The Mystery of the Genome</u>, never in the history of mankind has a survival benefit been proven to have occurred by new genetic information in the DNA. He states that every time there is a survival benefit, and the DNA structure has been changed, the survival benefit resulted from a <mark>loss</mark> of genetic material via a mutation.

How can a loss of genetic material create a survival benefit?

Let us take an example from his book of a loss of genetic information. Suppose an animal has a genetic defect (i.e. a mutation or loss of one or more nucleotides) which causes it to be hairless. In Chicago, that would be a severe survival detriment. But in Florida it may provide a significant survival benefit!!

But the survival benefit in Florida was not due to new genetic material, it was the result of a **loss** of genetic material **combined with a specific environment**. It is not an example of a new species (i.e. "evolution") because true evolution requires new genetic material (e.g. at least one new functional gene). The loss

of one or more nucleotides by a mutation is not even remotely the same thing as a new functional gene!!

In other words, this observation was an instance of a destructive mutation which just happened to create a survival benefit because of a specific environment.

This is another example of why the student must have a perfect understanding of the terms microevolution and macroevolution.

Chapter 12

Patterns Of Intelligence

Before shifting gears, it might help to take a break from terminology and graphically see why randomness cannot have created the DNA of any species, much less all species. Later on we will do actual mathematical calculations which will be far more convincing. But for now, let's look at some bar charts.

A "histogram" is a bar chart that demonstrates how frequently something is found, such as in a document.

For example, if we made a "histogram" of how many times the different letters of the alphabet can be found in the individual words in a book in the English language, we would see one bar for each of the 26 letters of the alphabet.

For example, the word "quote" has the letters 'q', 'u', 'o', 't' and 'e' in it.

The height of one bar, for each letter, would represent how many times the letter was found in all of the words in the book. For example, we would count how many times the letter 'q' was found in all the words in the book, including the word "quote," for example. The taller the bar the more times the letter was found in the book.

To interpret the bar chart, as an example, if the bar for the letter 'a' was much taller than the bar representing the letter 'q' (which we would expect) then we would immediately know that the letter 'a' occurred far more often than the letter 'q' in the words in the book.

This kind of bar chart is called a "histogram."

Let us look at some examples of histograms to demonstrate the difference between intelligence and randomness.

For example, let us look at some of the "bits" of the compiled or object code of an actual computer program. A 'bit' is a 0 or 1.

To see what I am talking about let us list a small segment of the compiled code of a computer program and then place a space between every 8 bits. This is a small section of the code:

```
01111101 00001110 00000100 00000010 00011111 00110111 ...
```

Note the first group of eight "bits": `01111101`. What if we went through the entire computer program and counted how many times the "`01111101`" sequence appeared? We could represent this count as the height of a bar on a histogram.

In fact, there are 256 possible ways that 8 "bits" (i.e. unique sequences of eight '0's and '1's) can be written. Each unique sequence is called a "permutation."

The 256 possible permutations are:

```
00000000 (the number 0 in binary)
00000001 (the number 1 in binary)
00000010 (the number 2 in binary)
00000011 (the number 3 in binary)
00000100 (the number 4 in binary)
... (to represent 5 through 253)
11111110 (the number 254 in binary)
11111111 (the number 255 in binary)
```

Let us count how many times each of these permutations occurs in a real computer program. What would this chart look like?

On the next page is an example of a histogram of a computer program written by Microsoft programmers. This histogram is of the compiled code of an old version of Microsoft Word®, where each bar represents how many times each of the 256 permutation of 8 '0's and '1's appears:
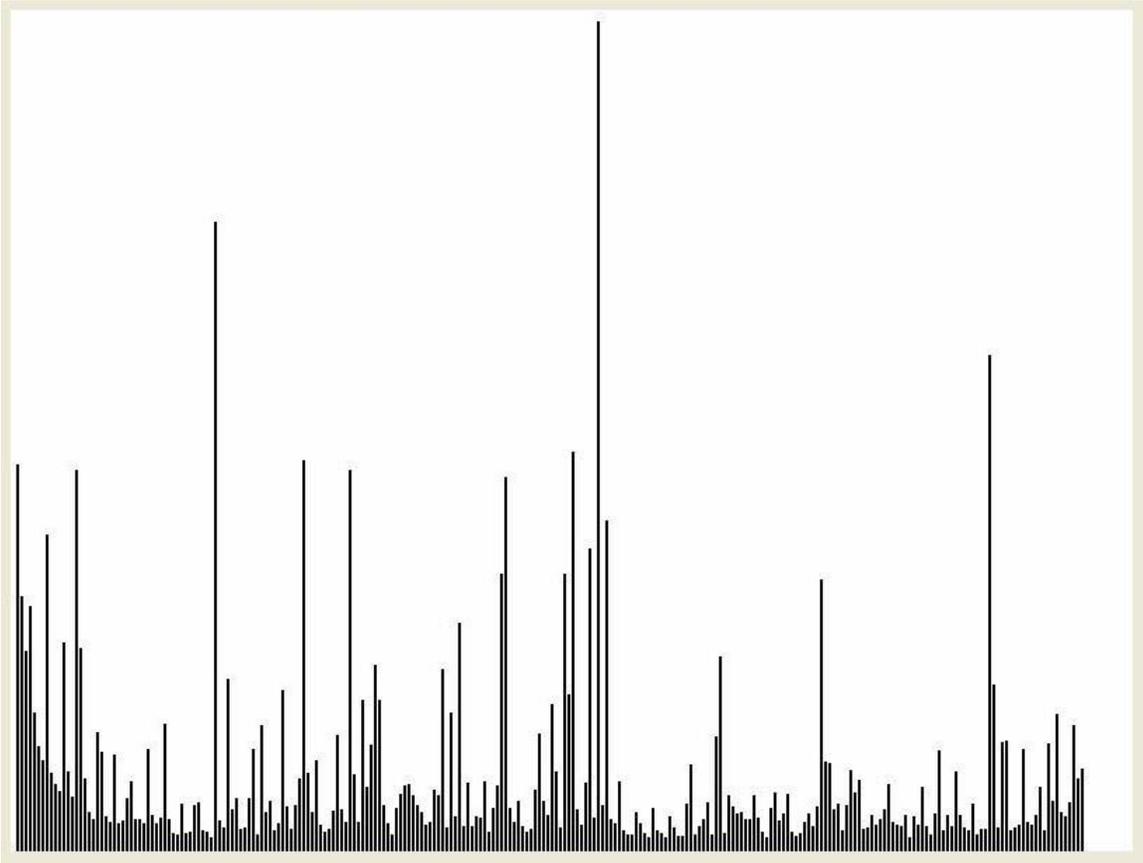
The endpoints of the histogram, 00000000 and 11111111, are not shown because they are so tall they would distort the height of all of the other bars and make the chart difficult to read.

Note the variety of bar sizes in the above chart. Some bars are very, very short and others are very tall. It looks somewhat like a mountain range. This is a sign that it was written by **intelligent** people (I have a son who works for Microsoft so I better add that the people at Microsoft are intelligent). Note also that every possible permutation is represented by a bar (i.e. there are no empty slots where there was no permutation found).

Another Example of a Histogram

Let us look at another histogram of a document written by human beings. In this case it is a book called "War and Peace" by Leo Tolstoy.

It is too complicated to explain how I converted a book into a bar chart, because it was a multi-step process, but let's look at the bar chart anyway:
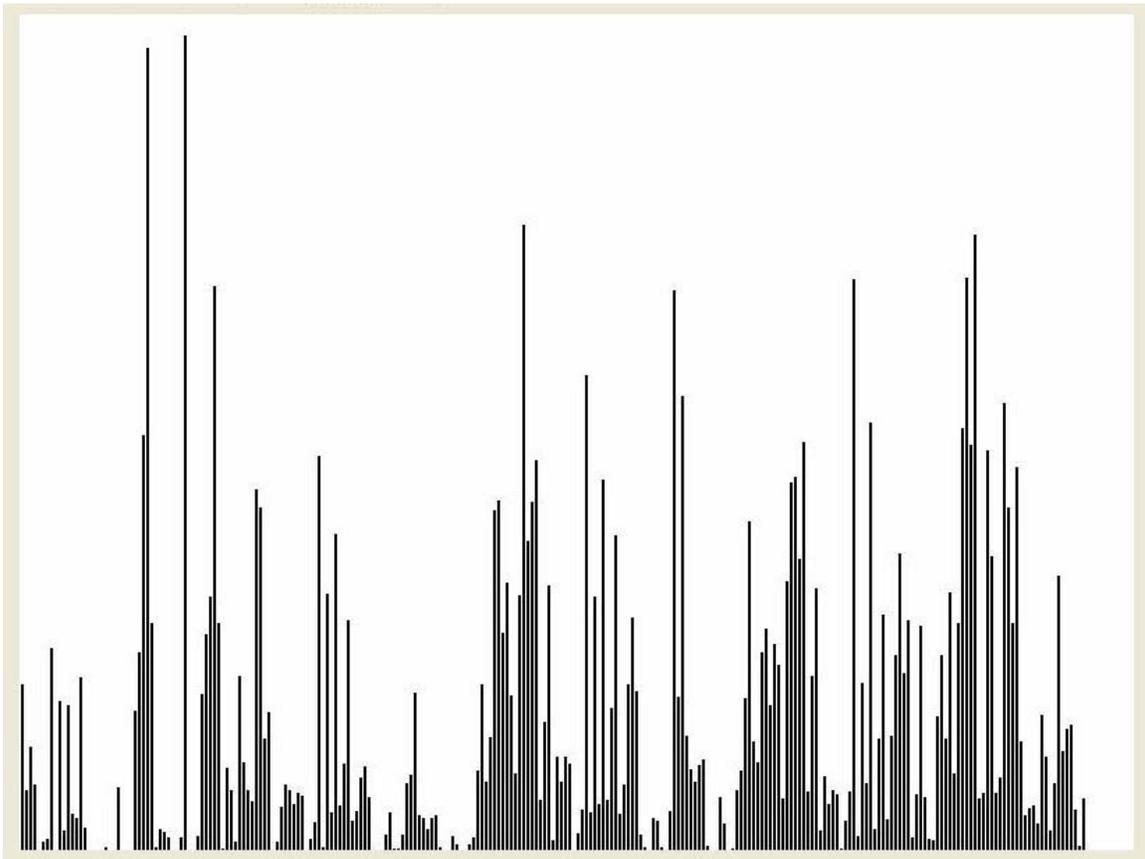
This looks significantly different than the computer program, but again you see the tall mountains and small valleys. In this case you also see some empty spaces where there is no bar, meaning there were no examples of some permutations of punctuation, letters and numbers. This makes sense if you think about it (e.g. think about how many times you would see the sequence of letters: ZZAB or MNNC in a history book).

A Histogram From Mother Nature

Now let us look at a bar chart taken from a section of actual human DNA. Let us see if Mother Nature is smart!! Because there are four different kinds of nucleotides (A, C, G, and T) on DNA, we need to group them together before we count them.

Human DNA consists of about 3.2 billion "rungs" or pairs of nucleotides. A "rung" will simply be referred to as a "nucleotide" because we only care about the nucleotide on one side of the rung.

On a DNA strand, a "quad" will be defined to be four consecutive nucleotides. Thus, ACCG, TTAC, GGGG, AGGT, etc. are possible "quads."

For example, to generate the next chart, let us look at this actual sequence of human DNA taken from the sample:

GTGCCCCACAACACCCCTGTGGGTAAGAATGTCACTCATTTCAT

One way to analyze it would be to break up this string into the following "quads":

GTGC CCCA CAAC ACCC CTGT GGGT AAGA ATGT CACT CATT TCAT

There are other ways to count "quads," but this is the easiest way to explain.

As the computer program goes through looking at the DNA, it counts how many times it finds the "GTGC" quad and how many times it finds the "CCCA" quad, and so on.

Once the final counts are accumulated, the counts are represented by the height of a vertical line, meaning we will create a histogram. For example, one of the vertical lines below represents how many times the computer program found "GTGC."

There are 256 possible ways to represent four consecutive nucleotides so there will be 256 bars in the chart. In the chart on the next page, for each possible quad there is a vertical line (a "bar"). The height of this line is the result of how many times each quad can be found when analyzing real human DNA.

The chart below is a histogram created by analyzing more than 11,000,000 consecutive quads of actual human DNA taken from chromosome 5. This means more than 44,000,000 **real human nucleotides** were analyzed and are represented in this graph:
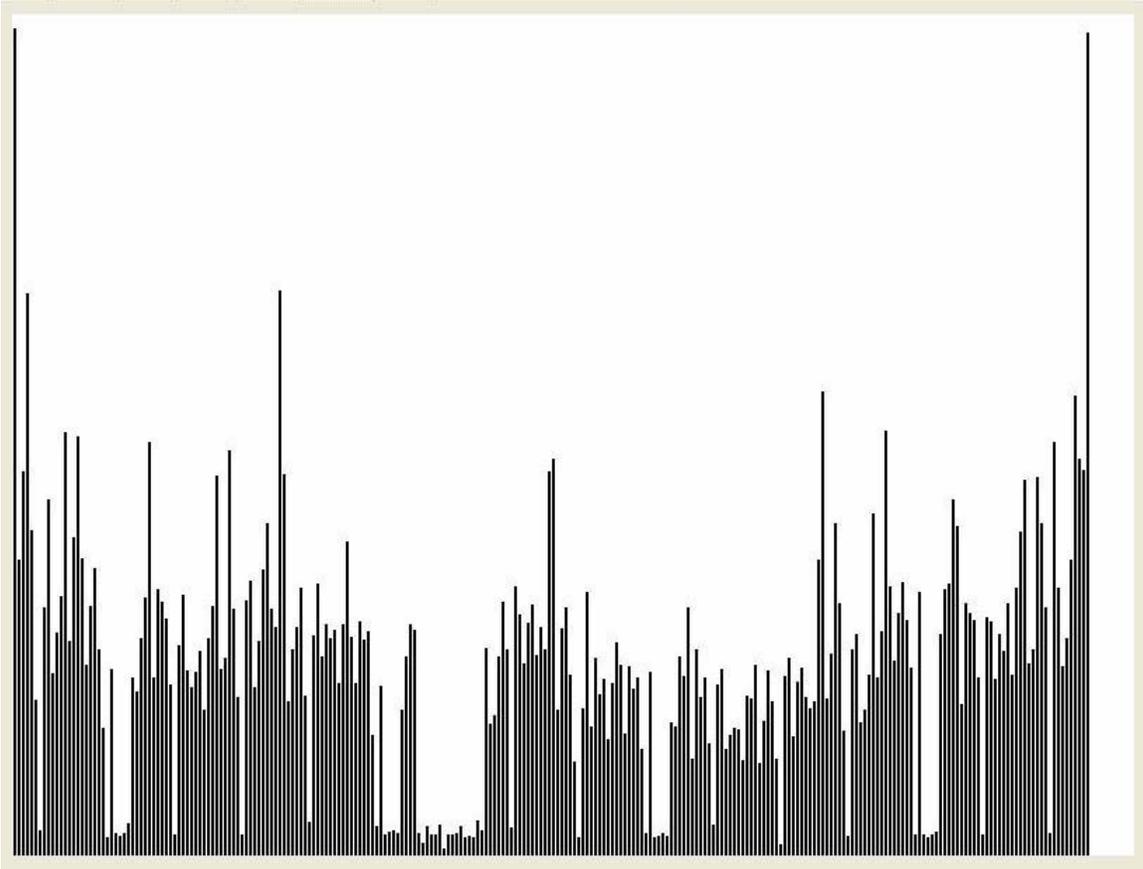
I want to emphasize that this is not a bar chart of the entire DNA, it is only a bar chart from a section of chromosome 5. My computer is not powerful enough to deal with a complete human DNA strand.

Note that in this bar chart, of actual human DNA, you also see tall bars and short bars. It also looks like a mountain range. Note that there are no empty slots.

The endpoints (AAAA and TTTT) are shown and are the most common quads and are about equal in height.

This bar chart looks very different than the bar chart of the computer program above. While it is true that human DNA does contain some "computer programs" or more correctly: "algorithms," the algorithms, genes, etc. on human DNA are doing something much different, and much, much more sophisticated, than any computer program ever written by human beings!!

Notice that this histogram also looks like a mountain range with many very deep valleys and many very tall peaks. One difference in this bar chart is that many more of the bars have a near "average" height.

The third highest quad is ATTT which occurs 117,256 times. The smallest quad, the very small bar slightly to the left of center, is CGCG which occurs only 1,565 times (out of the more than 11,000,000 quads which were analyzed).

See if you can find the four tall bars which have very, very short bars on both sides of them, meaning they stick-out like a "sore thumb." This is a very interesting phenomenon and is a **very, very strong indication of intelligence**.

See if you can find the eleven very short bars which are surrounded by multiple tall bars on both sides. This is also an interesting phenomenon and is also a **very, very strong indication of intelligence**.

For those who understand this terminology:
Average Size of Bar: 40,233.76
Standard Deviation: 25,505.06
Standard Deviation as percent of Average Size: 63.39%

The term "standard deviation" is a way to measure how much variety there is in the height of the bars. A perfectly flat bar chart, where the height of every bar was the same, would have a "standard deviation" of zero (i.e. 0.00).

The number I want to emphasize is 63.39%, which is the ratio of the "standard deviation" as a percentage of "average size." Even without seeing the bar chart itself, a statistician, knowing only the 63.39%, would know that there was a lot of variety in the bar heights.

SIMULATING EVOLUTION

What if we tried to simulate evolution? What would a bar chart look like if the DNA were randomly generated by a computer (i.e. to represent evolution)? In other words, suppose we used a random number generator to represent evolution (instead of using Mother Nature) to generate a segment of DNA the same size as the above chart? What would that histogram look like?

Well, on the next page we will see:

Notice that this histogram is flatter than a pancake - **literally**!! There is nothing even remotely resembling a valley or a mountain peak. The standard deviation looks like it should be zero!! It almost is (as a percent of the average size).

For those who understand this terminology:
Average Size of Bar: 40,233.76 (same as above)
Standard Deviation: 204.06
Standard Deviation as percent of Average Size: *0.51%*

Note that the standard deviation as a percentage of average size is only 0.51%. Compare this to the 63.39% from actual DNA!!!! That is an indication of how flat the chart is!!

There is literally more than 100 times more variety in real DNA than in computer simulated DNA (based on the ratio of standard deviation to average size)!! You can also see this just by looking at the charts.

But there are other problems in using randomness. Here is a breakdown of the percentage of times the four different types of nucleotides are found in the real DNA sample:

A = 30.74%
C = 19.28%
G = 19.24%
T = 30.74%

Here are the percentages using randomly generated nucleotides:

A = 24.999%
C = 25.019%
G = 24.996%
T = 24.986%

All four of these numbers are almost exactly 25.000%. This is exactly what you would expect from a random number generator.

My point is that this ratio is not going to create intelligent human DNA.

But even the vast differences in the above bar charts totally fail to demonstrate just how massively different real human DNA is compared to randomly generated DNA!!

The reason is that the difference between the above bar charts does not even begin to remotely demonstrate the vast, vast, vast difference in the intelligence built into human DNA versus the mindless nonsense of the randomly generated DNA!!

Try to learn something from a book which was entirely written by a random letter and space generator!! Try to hop in an airplane (and fly away) which was designed by randomly generated architecture drawings!!

It is possible to play with the assumptions above and make randomly generated bar charts that look like mountain ranges and which have high standard deviations, but doing this will *not* solve the intelligence issue. It won't create a functional computer program, for example.

Nor will it have the massive differences between bars which are right next to each other, like we saw with the real DNA.

Randomness can never generate intelligence no matter what assumptions you make and no matter what your bar chart looks like.

Chapter 13

Why the Theory of Evolution Cannot Be True

Let us take an example from the "real world" to see how evolution had to work and why evolution cannot be true.

Much of DNA is an incomprehensively complex computer program (e.g. the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms). So let us use a human computer program to explain why evolution cannot be true.

Suppose you wrote a computer program that performed a significant task. For example, suppose it was a very complex "word processor."

The "source code" (which is what computer programmers write) would have been written in a language such as Basic, Cobol or C#, but the "object code" or "compiled code," which the computer can understand, would be entirely '0's and '1's. A "compiler" converts your "source code" into the "compiled code."

We saw a histogram of an actual computer program of '0's and '1's above.

Each '0' or '1' in the compiled code is called a "bit." Let us assume there are 264,000 'bits' in the word processor program you wrote, each being a '0' or '1'.

Note that the computer program (source code in C#) was designed and written by a human being - you.

The computer language (e.g. C#) and interface is a program that was designed and written by other human beings. The interface is the computer program the computer programmer actually types the code into.

The compiler (which converts the source code into executable code) is a program that was designed and written by yet other human beings. The compiler converts something a human can understand (the source code) into something a computer can understand (which is binary or executable code, meaning '0's and '1's).

The operating system of the computer, which executes the compiled code, was written and designed by yet other human beings. The compiled code must be designed for the specific operating system the computer is running.

For example, the compiled code written for a Windows® operating system will not run on a mainframe computer (which is one of the giant computers), because mainframes have totally different operating systems than PC computers.

The hardware microchips were designed and manufactured by yet other human beings who were most likely electrical engineers. The microchip is what actually executes the program.

The output of the program may be displayed on a computer monitor. This process is also very complex and every step was designed by human beings.

You can see how many layers of sophisticated "programs" are needed, and they must be coordinated with each other, just to execute a simple computer program!! Each layer or element is the result of human intelligence.

Now suppose that your boss wanted the word processor that you wrote to be improved. Let's say he or she wanted 10 more "features" for the program because the new word processor written by your company's competition had a new edition that had these ten features.

Since you were too busy to make the changes, and since your boss believed in the theory of evolution, suppose you suggested to your boss that the new and improved program be written by a random number generator (a "random number generator" generates random numbers in the range which you give it) in the following way:

Rule #1) Use a random number generator to choose 25,000 randomly chosen locations on the existing "compiled code" (note that we are changing the "compiled code" that computers understand, not the "source code" that you wrote). The random number generator will choose 25,000 random numbers from 1 to the total size of the compiled code to designate 25,000 random locations on the compiled code. For example, bits #23,987 and #72,108, from your compiled code, might be among the randomly chosen locations.

Rule #2) For each of the 25,000 randomly chosen locations the random number generator would also decide how many additional 'bits', at that location (e.g. from 1 to 10) will be affected by the new changes.

For example, suppose location #23,987 was one of the randomly chosen locations. Suppose for that location the number 5 (which is between 1 and 10) was chosen to be the number of additional 'bits' which are chosen.

Thus, starting at location #23,987, the 'bit' at that location (plus the next consecutive 5 'bits') will be "chosen" for modification (this is a total of 6 bits).

For each of the thousands of 'bits' that were "chosen" for modification (whether one of the original 25,000 randomly chosen locations or one of the additional bits at each of these locations), the random number generator would also decide whether:

a) the bit was deleted from the compiled code, or
b) a new bit would be inserted right after that 'bit' (and the 'bit' that was inserted, a '0' or '1', would be randomly chosen by the random number generator), or
c) the existing bit was inverted (i.e. a '0' was changed into a '1' or vice versa),

For example, in slot #23,987 there might be a '0' in the original program. Suppose the random number generator selected "inverted" for this slot. The program will replace the '0' with a '1'.

The program will then physically make the changes to the compiled code and save the new word processor program, including each of the bits at the 25,000 different locations plus the additional bits.

After doing this, our "new" word processor now has had many thousands of totally random "mutations" or "changes" to the compiled code of your original compiled program.

Here is the key question: will the "new" compiled code be a vast improvement over the "old" compiled code and will it have the ten desired changes your boss wanted?

Well, if both you and your boss believed in the theory of evolution, both of you would agree the new program would have the ten new features and would work even better than the old version.

But the real answer, which would be obvious to any computer programmer, is 'no'. There is not a snowballs chance on the surface of the sun that the "new" compiled code would be an improvement over the old code nor would it include any of the new features!!

In other words, there is a 100% chance that the program had zero new features and a near 100% chance the program would not even run (i.e. execute).

Why, you might ask?

Let me explain. Suppose you were to intelligently write the new computer program your boss wanted. Suppose it had all 10 new features.

What are the chances your new compiled code, and the compiled code created by the random number generator, were the same?

The answer is zero. There is no chance the two compiled codes would even remotely be similar.

Let us look at three of the reasons why.

First, is the "location" issue, meaning where will the mutations occur? If you could see where a random number generator selected 10,000 locations on a DNA strand or computer program, you would see that the locations of these mutations will be fairly evenly spread out over the entire length of the DNA strand or computer program. That is the nature of randomness.

However, when making sophisticated changes to a computer program, by a human being, the locations of the changes, which are intelligently made, would be largely clustered in certain locations.

For example, consider the changes to the compiled code for one of the new features. This section of code would include a large number of changes to at least one small section of the compiled code (where the main section of the new algorithm was located).

But randomness does not cluster changes, it spreads them out evenly.

Second, is the concept of "permutations." Consider this section of new code which you wrote to satisfy your boss (spaces are added to make it easier to read):
```
00110011 00111100 10101001 11111001 01000001
```

Suppose this was a permutation (i.e. a unique ordering of 40 'bits') that **must be** in the new computer program which was not originally in the old program.

What are the odds a random number generator would come up with this exact permutation of 40 bits if it generated 40 random bits? The odds are 1 in 1,099,511,627,776. **That is less than 1 in a trillion!!**

But even this does not take into account that these 40 bits are clustered together and that randomness does not cluster things.

It would take many, many, many billions of attempts of writing a new computer program before you would see this permutation, depending on how large the computer programs were, even if you intentionally clustered these 40 bits!!

Now consider: what if 10 different required permutations, of this length of 40 bits, were required in the same computer program? You would never see 10 such precise permutations in the same computer program if you tried 1,000,000 times a second, 24 hours a day, for a trillion trillion trillion years.

Now consider that the complexity and sophistication of human DNA is far, far greater than any computer program ever written by a human being.

Much of human DNA is like a complex computer program. Requiring 20 consecutive nucleotides (which is the statistical equivalent of 40 computer 'bits') to be exact nucleotides would be a common requirement and could be required several times to create an advanced new species (a "child species") from a prior advanced old species (a "parent species").

For example, genes are sections of DNA code which require very precise sequences of codes. And this code is largely clustered together. Genes are what make proteins. Proteins must fit together very precisely when they are used to create a "protein structure." There is very little, if any, margin for error.

But randomness could never create such sophisticated changes to DNA.

Third, there is intelligence in computer programs when they are written by human beings. We saw a very small example of graphically visualizing intelligence above, but it is obvious that intelligence is not going to be generated by a random number generator. We also saw that in the above bar charts.

Try writing a new computer program, from scratch, with a random number generator, and then see if your new computer program does something intelligent? It will never happen.

The Point

Evolution claims that zero intelligence directed evolution. This means that changes to the DNA of a "parent species" had to be randomly made to create a "child species." The "locations" of the mutations (i.e. where on the DNA is the change) and what was done at those "locations" had to be totally random.

Also, with evolution, any "child species" that survives is always assumed to be a superior species to its "parent species," which is nonsense when you assume the changes to the DNA of the "parent species" were randomly done!! It is impossible the "child species" could even survive, much less be superior to its "parent species."

But if randomly modifying a computer program, which is far simpler than DNA, cannot create a superior computer program; and if DNA is many times more complex and sophisticated than any computer program; how could randomness create a new and improved species?! It can't. And that is the point!!

To say that random mutations to DNA (including random locations and random changes) could create a new species is far beyond ludicrous. And to say it has happened millions of times on this planet, in a mere few million years, **with few or no errors**, is absurdity beyond comprehension.

Actually, in your personal life you already know that the theory of evolution is nonsense.

For example, suppose someone at work walked up to you and handed you a CD with a new version of a software program your company makes.

You would immediately think that highly trained computer programmers in your company made the updated version of the program.

You certainly would NOT think that someone took the prior version of the old source code or old compiled code and applied a random number generator to the old source code or old executable code to make the changes!!!

As another example, if the programmer claimed the new version of the software was "programmed" by a random number generator; you would give them the "glare" of sarcasm to make it clear you knew the person was joking.

But evolutionists think that the millions of unique species on this planet (including the "first living cell') all came to exist essentially by a random number generator (i.e. "evolution") randomly mixing up the DNA of a new or previously existing species!!

What nonsense!!

More will be said about these issues later in this book, but for now I wanted to give you a quick overview of how "macroevolution" had to work.

Hopefully, the reader is beginning to understand why evolutionists need to deceive their students by using examples of microevolution as "proof" of the theory of evolution.

Never, in the history of this planet, or any other planet, has macroevolution created a new species.

I am not saying that it is statistically impossible for randomness to create a complex new gene, what I am saying it that it is so mathematically absurd that it would not likely happen more than 2 or 3 times in the age of our earth, given the speed of biology (as opposed to the speed of computers). And these 2 or 3 times would definitely have been on single-celled species which had very simple DNA (i.e. short genes).

Macroevolution is not statistically impossible, it is only statistically impossible in the sense of saying that millions of unique species, many of them with very long and complex DNA, were created on the same planet in the space of a few hundred million years or even a few trillion years. Evolution works a lot slower than computers. This is just one reason that evolution is statistically absurd.

Someone might say that the probability is like picking the correct single atom from among all the atoms in our Universe. No, that is not correct. The probability of even simple evolution being true (i.e. going from a mouse to a slightly more complex species) is more like picking the correct single atom from among 1,000,000,000,000 Universes. Actually, it is far, far worse than that especially if it must be done during the age of a single planet.

How would you like to sit in a chair and stare at the moon until a lizard was walking around on the moon via evolution (meaning it was not put there by astronauts or space ships)? You would be there forever even though there is a lot of water on the moon.

My point is that it is critical to understand these terms and watch for evolutionists to use examples from microevolution as "proof" of the theory of evolution because there are zero examples in this Universe of macroevolution creating a new complex species (which, in many cases, would require the random creation of several new and complex genes and many other things), much less the creation of millions of new species!!

Chapter 14

The Only Way To Prove Macroevolution is True

There is only one way in the world to "prove" macroevolution. It involves a closely supervised experiment.

First, scientists must create a completely enclosed environment where there is only one species. Actually, there can be other species in the enclosure to be used as food (such as grass), but the species used for food cannot have DNA which could even remotely mix with the DNA of the main test species, which I will assume would be a small animal.

Second, this enclosure must be carefully designed and controlled to ensure that no other animals can get inside the enclosure and the animals inside could never get outside. Breaking this rule could allow two different species to mate together which would be a massive violation of the rules.

Third, a sample of DNA must be taken from each and every animal in the original population. The DNA in all of these animals must have exactly the same DNA structure!!

Fourth, scientists must monitor this enclosure for many, many decades looking for an animal which has new genetic material (on a DNA strand) which creates a new function (i.e. there must be at least one new gene), meaning they have observed true "evolution," meaning "macroevolution."

Scientists have never followed these four guidelines except using bacteria as with the Lenski experiments mentioned above. But in this study they did not find any new genes. Considering that bacteria have very simple genes, and they divide very quickly, this should be a clue to the absurdity of having "evolution" create new genes for complex animals!!

My proposed experiment, using animals, will never lead to a new species. Yet, with zero evidence to support macroevolution, scientists constantly say that they have "proven" evolution is true and that they have "seen" evolution in action. This is a total and complete absurdity. No scientist has ever proven a single step of macroevolution, which is true evolution.

When someone uses the term "evolution" the reader should immediately ask themselves if there was any proof that there were NEW genes that have never existed before on this planet AND that the study was done in a highly controlled facility. The answer is always 'no', what has actually been observed is microevolution.

If you don't clearly understand the difference between microevolution and macroevolution you can very easily be deceived that there is scientific evidence for "evolution." There is no scientific evidence for evolution and never will be. What there is instead is a great deal of deception!!

Yet Another Tactic of Deception

Let us consider another quote from Mr. Dawkins book in which he mentioned Lenski. Prior to the quote I am about to mention, he had talked about how much microevolution (without using the actual term) was able to physically change the appearance of animals. This is the quote:

> 'If so much evolutionary change can be achieved in just a few centuries or even decades, just think what might be achieved in ten or a hundred millions years." (page 37)

He is essentially observing how powerful microevolution can change the physical appearance of animals, without changing their DNA structure. I agree. Then he uses this observation of genetic diversity to imply that microevolution could have powered all of evolution, given enough time!!

In other words, he is implying that microevolution could have powered the evolution between the "first living cell" and human DNA.

Before going on take a break and try to figure out what is wrong with Mr. Dawkin's logic.

His logic is nonsense because microevolution does not change the size or structure of DNA. True evolution, to go from the "first living cell" to human DNA, would require massive changes to both the size and structure of DNA.

For example, even breeders know that there is a limit to how much variety can be achieved with a single DNA structure, such as the DNA structure of a dog.

As another example, you cannot take the DNA of mouse, and use microevolution over a billion years of time, and end up with an elephant.

As has already been mentioned, the length of the DNA or RNA of the "first living cell" was assumed to be 200,000 nucleotides. But human DNA is known to be 3.2 billion nucleoties. Where did the other 3 billion nuceotides come from??

Microevolution, which is the only thing Mr. Dawkins talked about, cannot, by definition, change the length of DNA.

Only macroevolution can change the length of DNA.

You cannot take a 200,000 long DNA strand and create a human being, which is exactly what Mr. Dawkins is saying!!

Mr. Dawkins never differentiates between microevolution and macroevolution. He only talks about physical changes to animals (i.e. microevolution) and then implies that all of evolution (from the first living cell to human DNA) could have been accomplished by microevolution, if given enough time.

The ONLY way this could happen is if the "first living cell" and human DNA have the same DNA structure!! If that were true, then microevolution could create human DNA from the "first living cell" DNA or RNA. But this is nonsense.

Remember, microevolution cannot increase the size of DNA, nor can it create ANY new genetic material (such as a new gene), by definition. Thus, because Mr. Dawkins only talks about microevolution, then the DNA structure of the "first living cell" would also be the DNA structure of human DNA!!

We know this is not true even without the DNA or RNA of the "first living cell" to look at because we know that different species do not have the same size and/or structure of DNA (Note that there is not always a clear connection between the length of DNA and the complexity of the species, but in general there is a correlation).

He is using a very clever tactic to avoiding the issue of creating new DNA structures, such as entirely new genes and entirely new algorithms. He simply says that all of evolution occurred because of microevolution plus a whole lot of time.

All of this will be far better understood after the reader finishes reading the two chapters on the "morphing of the embryo" algorithm.

In summary, Dawkins is implying that the only difference between the DNA of all species, including the "first living cell" and human DNA, is microevolution. This is absurd. It is bad enough to think that human DNA is **only** 3.2 billion nucleotides long, much less a few hundred thousand nucleotides long.

As stated above, the DNA or RNA of the imaginary "first living cell" and human DNA have nothing in common. To get from the "first living cell" to human DNA you need to have a whole lot of new genetic information. This can be done by macroevolution and only macroevolution, no matter how much time you have.

This is yet another instance where evidence from microevolution is used to deceive the reader into thinking that true evolution (i.e. macroevolution) has scientific evidence behind it.

Chapter 15

More on the Politics of Evolution

So how do creationists, the totally ignored and persecuted good guys who love truth, explain the existence of new genetic material?

The answer of "creationists," as to where DNA came from is this: all DNA was designed by God for each species.

In other words, they are saying that [accidental] macroevolution never happened, but what did happen in that the Intelligence of God designed the DNA of all species. How God did that we do not know, but we do know that DNA was not created by accident. There is nothing random in DNA, only careful design.

This puts the burden on the Intelligence of God to design and create the DNA of all species. In fact, this is a far better answer than the randomness of evolution because it focuses on intelligence as the source of new DNA, namely the Intelligence of God, who is a lot smarter than we are.

Furthermore, this claim does not fall into the trap of dealing with impossible statistical problems which would occur by trying to claim that macroevolution occurred by random mutations to DNA. This comment will be better understood later.

Evolutionists are well aware of the facts (at least some of them are aware) and they do everything they can to distract the attention of the student away from the statistical problems the discovery of DNA has created for evolution.

True "evolutionists," by commonly accepted definitions, say that there is no God and that the DNA in each species came from totally accidental mutations to the DNA of a prior species.

While there may be some that say that God and evolution both exist independently of each other, and that God "helped" evolution, this hybrid of religion and evolution is not really part of the evolution debate because God exists in this scenario, and the existence of God is the key issue in the evolution debate.

While true evolution may have occurred two or three times for bacteria, in the history of this planet, the odds that these two or three instances were or will be observed by scientists is zero. Scientists only analyze the DNA, under controlled conditions, of an almost infinitesimally small percent of all single-celled organisms on this planet. Thus, we can ignore these hypothetical events.

In our hypothetical controlled experiment mentioned above, the modifications to DNA to generate new genetic material would have to have been totally accidental, unintentional and without any direction in order for the study to be evidence for evolution!!

I use the term "unintentional" on purpose. There is no scientific evidence that "wishful thinking" on the part of an animal can initiate any changes to its DNA, much less generate the correct changes!!

More About Randomness

Let us look at more examples of randomness.

In the real world, randomness never creates anything useful, much less highly sophisticated and functional; and human DNA is the most sophisticated and functional object on earth!!

To put it another way: randomness always creates total chaos, meaning total nonsense! But DNA is as far from chaos as can be imagined!!

For example, no physics book has ever been written purely by a computer program that created random letters, numbers and symbols. Every physics book has been written by an intelligent human being.

DNA is far more sophisticated than any physics book.

Furthermore, if you took an existing physics book, written by a human being, and randomly took chunks of the book (to represent genes) and randomly moved them around and pasted them into other parts of the book; along with randomly adding letters, adding randomly generated charts and adding random numbers; you would _not_ end up with a more advanced physics book for more advanced physics students!! No "intelligence" has been added by randomly moving things around and randomly adding things.

Furthermore if you randomly combined an advanced physics book with an advanced chemistry book you would not end up with an advanced book on both physics and chemistry. But more importantly, you would not generate advanced concepts that were not in either of the original books.

Likewise, if you randomly combined two computer programs you would not end up with one superior computer program which does everything both of the original programs did plus it did things neither of the original computer programs did!!

Even if you did this process very slowly, in small chunks, over billions of years of time, to simulate evolution in real time, it would still not end up being a superior computer program!!

Remember, evolution requires massive amounts of time. But using massive amounts of time does not solve any statistical problems!!! Computers can be programmed to work very, very, very slowly, but that doesn't solve any statistical issues, it only spreads them out over time. "Time" doesn't change statistics.

No thought-provoking novel has ever been written by a computer program that generated random letters of the alphabet. No cookbook has ever been written by a computer program that generated random letters and numbers.

No jet airplane has ever been designed by a computer program that generated randomly drawn schematics. Also, no jet airplane was built by an explosion in an aluminum factory.

No high-rise building has ever been designed by a computer program that randomly created architectural drawings. And so on.

Yet all of these things are childish compared to the sophistication and massive complexity of DNA!!

Evolutionists claim that the massively complex and sophisticated DNA of *millions* of different species were all created by a long series of total accidents, meaning random mutations to DNA!!

They claim that given enough time, the single, crude RNA or DNA strand of the "first living cell" could "evolve" by random mutations to nucleotides, into the DNA of human beings and millions of other species.

Lots and lots of "time" and very, very gradual changes are always the key argument for evolutionists that the theory of evolution is true. Given enough millions of years the statistical problems of the theory of evolution just seem to melt and vanish into thin air!!

But using "lots and lots of time" and "very, very gradual changes" to create a new computer program (written very slowly by a random number generator and a really slow computer processor) is not going to create a massively complex and functional computer program.

Adding "time" doesn't fix any statistical problems!!

Computers today are many quadrillions of times faster than evolution could have occurred, so doing things slowly and gradually is not necessary. The massive

horsepower of computers can simulate billions of years of evolution in a few days or a few weeks.

But even with this massive computer horsepower, the theory of evolution has never been even remotely vindicated by computer simulations!! Quite the opposite is true. Computer simulations always demonstrate the absurdity of evolution, which is exactly why evolutionists don't use them and why they say they are useless (i.e. they try not to allow them in evolution debates)!!

Evolutionists are the only scientists standing on a deserted island when they make their claims that very slow random, undirected accidents over millions of years can create millions of new highly, highly sophisticated computer programs (and DNA is a computer program)!! And they make their claims talking about the most sophisticated computer program on earth - human DNA.

To think that the highly sophisticated DNA of an existing species could randomly mutate into the DNA of an even more sophisticated species is as absurd as saying that a computer program written by a ten year old child could randomly mutate into a program that could launch an astronaut into space.

The truth is that the statistical problems of the theory of evolution have gotten worse and worse as the understanding of the capabilities of DNA, and how sensitive it is to mutations (i.e. errors), have become better understood.

Also, never forget the massive number of failures evolution would create when a randomly mutated DNA strand failed to create a viable new species. Where are these failures in the fossil record??

But scientists quickly figured out a way to deal with the massive, massive statistical problems of the theory of evolution. They very quietly use their power to control information and have very carefully _buried their embarrassments_ from public view and from their students by using deceptive definitions!!

They "blacklisted" or "ignored" or "buried" or "don't talk about" the problems with their cherished theory of evolution (at the DNA level) and continue to talk about their ubiquitous phylogenetic trees, natural selection, survival of the fittest and above all: microevolution (but using the word "evolution"). They see microevolution in action and call it "evolution" in order to deceive their students.

They have continued to talk about how "gradual" and gentle evolution occurred over many, many, many gazillion years.

If you ever debate an evolutionist, ask them to show proof that a scientist has ever observed macroevolution. Until they can do that, there is nothing to debate.

To them, truth is irrelevant and their statistical problems must be buried!! After burying their problems, they pretend there are no statistical problems and that the critics of evolution were "not true scientists" and are not playing fair.

To this day, the main "evidence" for the theory of evolution is still based on pre-1953 technology, meaning phylogenetic trees, natural selection, examples of microevolution (i.e. deceptive terminology), etc. In fact, many "fossil digs" going on today are designed to find "missing links" on the phylogenetic tree!!

Scientists still refuse to honestly confront the issues of DNA and macroevolution, which are post-1953 issues, though they have now come up with some very clever statistical tricks to talk about DNA and evolution. But these new tactics don't look at permutations of nucleotides, nor do they demonstrate how evolution could have overcome its statistical problems.

If you read any pro-evolution book, you will see numerous references to natural selection, survival of the fittest, morphology, phylogenetic trees and/or microevolution (but using the word "evolution"). Rarely is the word "microevolution" or "macroevolution" actually used.

Never is a serious attempt made, by the evolution establishment, to test the validity of evolution by using random number generators in computer simulations!!

Several key examples of the mathematical problems of the theory of evolution will be given later in this book. The reader will see very, very, very clearly why the theory of evolution is scientific nonsense and why macroevolution has never been observed.

Before going on, let me repeat Mr. Johnson's quote because by now the reader should understand it better:

> "Science [i.e. the scientific establishment] is committed to philosophical naturalism [i.e. atheism in this context] and therefore science must assume that no Creator, and no purposeful intelligence, is behind our existence ... All that science can address is the question of: 'granted that we are here as a result of purposeless material mechanisms, what's the most plausible purposeless material mechanism that we can imagine?'"
> Phillip E. Johnson, professor, author, attorney; quoted on UCTV

They chose the theory of evolution as the "most plausible purposeless material mechanism" because they were atheists. However, because the theory of evolution has failed to "prove" evolution, they have had to invent many types of deceptions. The most common types of deception they have used are the use of tricky definitions and to assume the theory of evolution is true.

Truth was never their goal and will never be their goal because the foundation of their "research" is based on philosophical naturalism (i.e. atheism). Anything that does not support philosophical naturalism is buried.

They will never consider anything to be "scientific" if it challenges their commitment to atheism.

This is why there is such a vast difference in scientific beliefs between evolutionists and creationists. It has nothing to do with science, but has everything to do with evolutionists protecting their core belief of atheism.

Chapter 16

The "Morphing of the embryo" Algorithms - Part 1

Introduction

This chapter and the next chapter will likely introduce the most challenging concepts in this book. Indeed, no human on earth can comprehend the key issues in these chapters.

As I said above, it is insane to think that human DNA is **only** 3.2 billion nucleotides long. After reading this chapter and the next chapter you will know why I said this.

While scientists constantly gloat over all the things they know about DNA, they are not very anxious to admit that about 97% of human DNA has functions they know nothing about.

At one time this 97% of DNA was considered "junk DNA." This term is not used much anymore because scientists now realize that this section does have many very important functions, they just don't know what those functions are.

I will call these sections of DNA: "Dark DNA" because their functions are unknown.

It is quite possible that the things I am going to talk about in this and the next chapter, namely the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms, are controlled by what is on the "Dark DNA" sections of DNA. I will make this assumption because there is nowhere else on the DNA these functions could be, assuming the theory of evolution is true.

However, it is also possible that what I am going to talk about is controlled, in part or in full, by things that we cannot see. For example, many Christians and others think that humans have a "spirit body" that is inside of our physical body. This "spirit" body could explain the mysteries discussed in this and the next chapter.

You will understand why I say these things as you start to understand the incredible issues related to the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms.

Introduction to the Morphing of the Embryo Algorithms

Few things, if any, are a more profound proof that the theory of evolution is nonsense than the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms on DNA, coupled with the concept that randomness could have created these incomprehensible DNA sequences.

Getting a human to understand the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms would be like trying to teach an ant how to debate the subtle meanings in Shakespeare's plays.

But the inability of scientists to understand what the 'Dark DNA" does will not stop me from giving the reader a small glimpse into why the morphing of the embryo algorithms are a major proof that the theory of evolution cannot be true.

As you read this and the next chapter, contemplate how the sophistication of "Dark DNA" could ever have happened by accidental mutations to DNA **or even by careful design!!**

So let us begin.

How many cells are there in the human body? No one knows, and over time there have been many different estimates. No doubt the estimates will continue to change.

But for now we will use the following numbers (you will see that fine-tuning these numbers will not change the outcome of these two chapters):

There are about *100 trillion* cells in the adult human body.

There are about 100 *billion* neurons (i.e. brain cells in this context) in the brain.

There are about 1 trillion neurons (i.e. brain and nerve cells in this context) in the entire body. The nerve cells are of course scattered throughout the body in a complex network of nerves.

There are about 5 trillion glial cells in the body (they largely do housecleaning tasks such as cleaning out debris to protect the neurons and I assume they include the neuron connectors, but I don't know).

As I said, these numbers constantly change as scientists learn more. Nor do I claim the above numbers are internally consistent because they came from different sources.

The first number I will focus on is the 100 trillion cells in the human body of an adult.

Most of the cells in the body contain a complete copy of the **same DNA strand**. The exception is red blood cells, which have no DNA.

How Many Cell Division Are Needed?

Starting from the fertilized egg, which divides into two cells and these divide into four cells, how many cell divisions are needed to create 100 trillion cells?

First, let us look at first six cell divisions from the fertilized egg.

1st cell division) **The fertilized egg (1)** divides and there are now 2 cells,
2nd cell division) These **2** cells each divide and there are now 4 cells,
3rd cell division) These **4** cells each divide and there are now 8 cells,
4th cell division) These **8** cells each divide and there are now 16 cells,
5th cell division) These **16** cells each divide and there are now 32 cells,
6th cell division) These **32** cells each divide and there are now 64 cells.

Note that when one cell divides into two cells, the original cell that divided no longer exists. This is because the one cell **becomes** two cells. A cell division **does not add** two cells to the one original cell.

So essentially the net result of a cell division is that **one cell division adds one cell to the overall cell count**. Essentially it is two new cells minus one old cell which no longer exists. That is a net of one new cell for each cell division.

So after 6 levels of cell divisions there are **64 cells** in the developing fetus. But also note that there have been **63 cell divisions** (i.e. **1+2+4+8+16+32**). Only the original egg was not created by a cell division, which is why there is always exactly one less cell division than there are cells. This will always be the case.

When the adult is finished growing, there will be **100 TRILLION cells** and **100 TRILLION cell divisions**. We don't care about subtracting 'one' cell division because the 100 trillion is an estimate, not an exact number.

After 6 levels of cell divisions, we are far short of the roughly 16 trillion cells needed for the new baby (this is my estimate) and 100 trillion cells for an adult!!

After 10 cell divisions there are 1,024 cells in the developing fetus.

After 20 cell divisions there are 1,048,576 cells in the developing fetus.

After 30 cell divisions there are 1,073,741,824 (about 1 billion) cells in the developing fetus.

After 40 cell divisions there are 1,099,511,627,776 (about 1 trillion) cells in the developing fetus.

About 16 trillion cell divisions will be needed to create the baby and 100 trillion cell divisions will be needed to create the adult.

Asymmetric Cell Division

As the cells are dividing, how does a brain cell become a brain cell? How does a skin cell become a skin cell? How does a liver cell become a liver cell? And so on? All of these cells came from the same fertilized egg.

The difference between a brain cell and a bone cell, as two examples, is in which "genes" on the DNA are "activated." When a "gene" is activated it can create proteins. When a "gene" is deactivated," or had not yet been activated, it cannot create proteins.

It is the proteins inside the cell which are activated that determine what kind of cell it is. The proteins (which are created by the patterns of nucleotides of the gene on the DNA) provide the size, shape and function of the cell. And the proteins exist because the correct genes were activated.

The proteins have function inside the cell and actually extend to outside the cell and are used to attach to contiguous cells.

My point is that every cell has exactly the same DNA and every cell has exactly the same genes. What gives a cell its function and shape is in what genes are activated. This is the key variation in the different types of cells.

So what determines which genes are activated, in a specific cell, as it is created during the morphing of the embryo algorithm? No one really knows. We just know it happens.

Remember, during growth, when a cell divides, the **one old cell** becomes **two new cells**. **The old cell no longer exists.**

I am going to repeat that again to make sure the reader understands: when a cell divides, the **one old cell** becomes **two new cells and the old cell ceases to exist**.

Frequently during cell division **the two new cells may not have the same genes activated as the old cell** that divided!!!

This is called "**asymmetric cell division**" because the two new cells **may not be the same as the "old cell" or the same as each other!!**

For example, let us consider three cells:
M) The mother cell,
1) The new cell #1,
2) The new cell #2.

These three cells, the mother cell, the new cell #1 and the new cell #2 (created by cell division) may have **three different sets of genes activated**!!

Asymmetric cell divisions only happen when the person/fetus is growing. A "mother cell" divides into two "new" cells, which then become "mother cells" themselves when they divide.

When the cells quit dividing asymmetrically an old cell is simply replaced by an identical new cell. The new cell and the old cell have the same genes activated.

But asymmetric cell division is needed to create a human baby, with many different types of cells when the baby is born.

To summarize, when "asymmetric cell division" happens, the two "new" cells may have different genes activated than the "mother cell," but after cell division the "mother cell" is gone. Thus, the one cell divides into two cells (because the "mother cell" no longer exists after the cell division) and each of the two new cells may have different genes activated than what the "mother cell" had activated **and the two new cells may have different genes activated than each other.**

How do we know this?

The reason is that the first "bone cell" (i.e. the first cell to have the "bone cell" genes activated), during the morphing of the embryo, did not exist in the first, second or third levels of cell divisions. In fact, no one knows when the first true "bone cell" is created in this process.

Thus, at some point, a cell which was NOT a bone cell, must have divided to create two new cells, one or two of which became bone cells. In fact, this had to happen many, many times during the morphing of the embryo because the bones are scattered over the entire body.

That is the nature of asymmetric cell division. One cell divides into two cells (the mother cell is gone) which may or may not have the same genes activated as the mother cell and may or may not have the same genes activated as each other.

So let us get back to our mathematics.

During the 44th layer of cell divisions (for example) there are more than the required 16 trillion cells in the baby. Some cells may actually need more than

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44 layers of cell divisions, but again this does not affect that fact that **16 trillion cell divisions** will be needed in total because there are 16 trillion cells in the newborn baby.

It is totally inconceivable **how much information is needed** for 16 trillion asymmetric cell divisions where every cell requires a specific set of genes that are activated!!

What information existed, and where did it exist, to tell each of these 16 trillion cells which genes to activate??

For example, let us look at an automobile. An automobile will have front glass, glass in each door for people to look out, rear glass, door handles, a steering wheel, front seats, back seats, carpet, a glove box, and on and on.

Each part is carefully designed by human beings and is built by human beings.

When a baby is born, it will need brain cells, nerve cells, glial cells, skin cells, bone cells, bone marrow cells, several types of eyeball cells, liver cells, kidney cells, heart cells, artery cell wall cells, stomach cells, etc. etc.

Each of these types of cells need to have specific genes activated to make that kind of cell.

But the human baby starts out as a single cell. Each of these cells, meaning the type of cell and the location of the cell, are controlled by the morphing of the embryo as the asymmetric cell divisions are executing.

> **Do Not Forget:** In each case of cell division: a single mother cell, with a certain set of activated genes, divides into two new cells (the mother cell is gone) which may or may not have the same genes activated as the mother cell, **plus** the two new cells may not have the same genes activated as each other. Thus there could be three different sets of genes which are activated as a result of the cell division (though one of the cells no longer exists).

Thus, during the creation of the **16 trillion cells**, there are **16 trillion cell divisions** (again we don't care about the '1' less count), **meaning we need the information** about **16 trillion set of genes which must be activated and deactivated when each new cell is created** because there is no symmetric pattern as to when specific sets of genes are activated.

The key to the prior paragraph is the word "information." The "information" about which genes to activate, for any asymmetric cell division, must come from somewhere!!

Where does the information come from?? No one has a clue, as the reader will understand shortly.

In other words, the set of genes which were activated in each cell that is created by cell division does not necessarily have the same set of activated genes as either the mother cell or its "companion daughter cell." This is because the two new daughter cells do not necessarily have the same set of activated genes (which is the definition of asymmetric cell division).

Thus, something must keep track of each cell division and determine which genes will be activated in each newly created cell.

Because there is no pattern as to which genes are activated during these trillions of cell divisions, each gene activation, during each cell division, is independent and is not part of a pattern. **Thus, the information about activating the genes on 16 trillion cells, each of which is created independently, is needed.** Where does this information come from?? No one has the slightest clue.

When finished the baby will have many bone cells, many cells in the lining of the stomach, many cells in the lining of the blood vessels, many cells in the skin, roughly 100 billion neurons just in the brain (new brain cells are not made after birth or shortly after birth if the baby is premature), and so on.

So where does all the information come from about which genes to activate in each of the 16 trillion cells of a newborn baby and how is this information about all 16 trillion cells passed through the 16 trillion cell divisions? These are the two key questions.

> **Remember, the INFORMATION about which genes to activate, for 16 trillion cells, must be available on the fertilized egg because there are no patterns and there is nowhere else this information can be because no new information is ADDED to the DNA during the morphing of the embryo!!! Every cell has exactly the same DNA as the fertilized egg.**

More Details On Asymmetric Cell Divisions

Definition: "Morphing of the Embryo Algorithm": The control of **information** about which genes are activated, in each cell, during the morphing of the embryo during the creation of the new baby and then all the way to an adult.

The "morphing of the embryo algorithm" must be on the DNA of the fertilized egg because there is no where else for it to be according to the theory of evolution.

In other words, when the fertilized egg is created by conception, **NO NEW INFORMATION IS GIVEN TO THE NEW HUMAN BEING FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES ALL THE WAY FROM CONCEPTION TO WHEN THE NEW HUMAN BEING IS BORN AND LATER DIES OF OLD AGE!!!**

This single fertilized cell, which might be called an egg, must contain all of the information necessary for the complete construction of the baby and throughout the person's life because no additional, outside information is added to the DNA in each cell (which is the same information that was on the fertilized egg) - ever.

Think of the DNA of the fertilized egg as a "textbook" or "blueprint" of how to create a human being from scratch. This "textbook" or "blueprint" must completely reside on the DNA of the fertilized egg.

For example, the incredibly precise timing as to which cell divisions will create the bones and bone marrow (which are scattered throughout the body) must be information which is on the DNA of the fertilized egg.

This is according to the theory of evolution because they do not believe that each person has a **spirit body or spirit intelligence, which may contain this information**.

Thus, for evolution, the information for every cell in every body, as to **which genes are activated/deactivated in every cell**, during the morphing of the embryo, had to be in the first cell, the fertilized egg.

The bottom line is that evolutionists must explain how the DNA on the fertilized egg **can contain the information** to create the **16 trillion** cells in a baby, including which genes to activate (and other information); using **only** the DNA of the fertilized egg **as the sole source** of the information that each and every cell needs to activate its correct genes.

Understanding Asymmetric Cell Division

This next discussion is purely hypothetical, because it is not what really happens, but let us assume the single fertilized egg divided into two cells: a brain cell and a bone cell.

While the single fertilized egg does not divide into a brain cell and a bone cell; in many, many cases during the morphing of the embryo, one type of cell divides into two completely different types of cells. This is part of "asymmetric cell division"

For example, a muscle cell CAN divide into two cells: a bone cell plus a cell that lines the arteries. I don't know if this ever happens, but it is common that one

type of cell will divide into two different kinds of cells which are not the same type of cell as the original cell.

If you could physically see the morphing of the fetus you would know what I mean. To some degree such videos have been made, and they are interesting to watch.

Remember, the only difference between types of cells is in which genes are activated (I am sure it is more complicated than that, but this issue is sufficient for my purposes). Thus a cell with one set of activated genes can divide into two different cells, which each have a different set of genes activated.   In other words, **all three cells can have a different set of genes which are activated!! But remember that the mother cell no longer exists after cell division.**

In fact, there may be types of cells, created during the morphing of the embryo, that do not even exist in the baby when it is born. In fact, this certainly happens (e.g. the bones during the morphing of the embryo are frequently "soft" indicating a different type of cell or different types of enzymes are on the outside of the bone cells).

Or a cell could divide into two cells of the same type as the original cell. The point is that the dividing cell is still creating "new" cells rather than just replacing an old cell.

But the real question is about "information." How does the **information** in a single cell (which has the same DNA as every other cell in the body) tell its two daughter cells **which genes to activate**!!!

Now let us get back to our example of the fertilized egg dividing and creating a brain cell and a bone cell.

Because the fertilized egg and both daughter cells have exactly the same DNA, how was the **information** passed from the fertilized egg into the two daughter cells such that the brain cell knew which genes to activate and the bone cell knew which genes to activate **since they both had the same parent cell and the same DNA as the parent cell and neither of them had the same set of genes which needed to be activated!!**

Where did that information come from?

But it gets worse, each of the two daughter cells will divide into two cells, which may have yet different genes activated!!

This type of thing must happen trillions of times during the morphing of the baby because when the baby is born, it has 16 trillion cells which are in just the right place, at just the right time (e.g. the artery walls must be completed before the

blood starts to circulate). And there are many different types of cells which are scattered all around the body, such as skin cells.

For example, think about how the information to create the artery walls must pass through the trillions of cell divisions. The artery cells are scattered throughout the body.

An Example

To understand asymmetric cell division better, suppose you had a sheet of paper with 500 words related to breeding cats on the sheet of paper. If you made two copies of this sheet of paper, on a copy machine, both copies would have the same 500 words on it!!

But that is not the way that asymmetric cell divisions work.

Suppose the 500 words on the original sheet of paper were about breeding cats, but after a copy machine makes two copies of the original sheet of paper, one copy has 700 words about how to build a ship and the other copy had 600 words about Einstein's theory of relativity.

That would certainly surprise the person who made the copies, but that is the way that asymmetric cell division works!! **The "copies" may or may not have totally different sets of activated genes than the cell from which they were copied.**

That is the nature of asymmetric cell divisions!! Remember, after a "mother cell" divides, it no longer exists. And also remember that the two cells created from the mother cell may not have to have the same set of genes activated as the "mother cell." They may, but they may not.

Doing the Math About How Much Information Is Needed

Now let us talk about the mathematics of how the information regarding gene activation is passed through 16 trillion cell divisions.

The single fertilized egg must have ALL of the information about how to pass the information (about which genes to activate) for each of 16 trillion cells!!! **And this information must be "passed" down through 16 trillion cell divisions which involve at least 44 levels or layers of cell divisions.**

If you divide **16 trillion** (cells) in the baby, by the 3.2 **billion** (nucleotides) on the DNA, then we can calculate that there are **5,000 times more cells and cell divisions than there are nucleotides on the DNA!!**

Now, if we carry this forward to the full-grown adult, who has 100 trillion cells, for ==each nucleotide== on the fertilized egg there must be the information (about which genes to activate) for ==31,250 cells (100 trillion divided by 3.2 billion)!!!==

I am going to repeat that last paragraph:

==Each nucleotide== on the fertilized egg must contain the information about which genes to activate on ==31,250 cells!!!==

But a nucleotide only has four pieces of information, an A, C, T or G? So where does a single nucleotide get 31,250 pieces of information about activating 31,250 cells, which is its share of the cells that are created?

Obviously, it can't. So where on the DNA is the information about which genes to activate for 100 TRILLION cells??

This is even more insane when you consider that there are more than 20,000 genes on each DNA strand and it is these 20,000+ genes that need to be told whether to activate or deactivate every time a new cell is created!!

> **Thus, ==each nucleotide== on the DNA of the fertilized egg is responsible for the information to activate or inactivate 625,000,000 genes (the 31,250 cells it is responsible for times the roughly 20,000 genes on each of these cells)!!**

There is something very wrong with this picture. How can a single nucleotide, which contains four pieces of information (A, C, G, T), control the information about activating or deactivating 625,000,000 (625 **MILLION**) genes!!!!!

We have a definite mathematical problem for the theory of evolution to explain!!

Let us look at this from another perspective.

Chapter 17

The "Morphing of the embryo" Algorithms - Part 2

The "Path" of Cell Divisions

Let's take a single neuron in the brain of a new baby and name it "Bob." Which of the two cells, after the first cell division, just after conception, will eventually become Bob? No one knows.

Which of the 4 cells after the second cell division will become Bob? No one knows.

Which of the one billion cells after the 30th cell division will become Bob? No one knows.

Which of the one trillion cells after the 40th cell division will become Bob? No one knows.

No one has a clue which path of cell divisions Bob came from.

But here is the key issue: Not only did the information about which genes to activate for 100 trillion cells (of an adult) have to be on the fertilized egg, but the **PATH** from fertilized egg to the creation of trillions of cells (including Bob) must also have been on the fertilized egg.

The "path" of cell divisions determine WHERE on the body of the baby the cells will end up, such as the brain cells or neurons.

In other words, now we are not just talking about which genes are activated in each cell, but we are additionally concerned with the "path" of cell divisions that lead to a specific cell at the end of the asymmetric cell divisions. **This "path" is what determines where Bob will be on the body.**

This "path," for each completed cell, is also something that must be part of the information on the fertilized egg.

For example, what if Bob, a neuron, ended up on the left big toe toenail? Bob would be useless both as a brain cell and as a toenail cell.

The "path" information for Bob also needed to be on the fertilized egg.

Each cell must end up in the right location at the right time, meaning it must follow a very specific "path" during the cell divisions.

The "path" issue can teach us many things about the morphing of the embryo.

Let us name the cell (after the 10th cell division) that will become Bob: Bobby.

So Bobby existed after the 10th cell division but Bobby was still in the "asymmetric cell division" of the morphing baby and is not yet Bob (i.e. Bob will descend from Bobby, and will **NOT** descend from any other cell which existed after the 10th cell division).

Was Bobby a pure neuron cell at this point?? **Absolutely not.** Bobby would probably become multiple neuron cells, multiple glial cells, possibly multiple blood cell wall cells and perhaps even some skull cells, etc. Bob is just one of many different <mark>types of cells</mark> that will descend from Bobby.

So which genes are activated in Bobby?? Obviously, no one has a clue.

Bobby will eventually become many brain cells, many glial cells, many blood cell wall cells, possibly skull cells, etc.

So let me ask again: which genes are activated in Bobby? No one has a clue. That would be a good homework question.

Where on Bobby's DNA (after the 10th cell division) is the information about which genes will be activated when Bob is created by an asymmetric cell division in the 44th cell division? No one has a clue. The genes activated on Bobby will definitely not be the same activated genes as a neuron because **Bobby will become several different kinds of cells**.

We also don't know in which cell division Bobby's descendant cells will first become pure neuron cells with only the neuron genes activated.

We could ask this same question about the 9 cells that preceded the creation of Bobby in the 10th layer of cell divisions. Which genes did they have activated??

For example, after 5 layers of cell divisions there are 32 cells in the fetus. One of these 32 cells will become Bobby and eventually Bob.

Let us call this cell in the 5th cell division layer: Jim.

Jim would become not only Bobby, but likely skin cells and hair cells. **Literally 1/32nd of all cells in the body will descend from Jim,** including Bobby and Bob.

So which genes are activated in Jim? Ask an evolutionist.

The **fertilized egg** not only had to have the information about which genes would be activated on Bob, but it also had to have the information about which genes to activate **for 16 trillion other cells**!! That was my point in the prior chapter. How can a single fertilized egg have information about which genes to activate for 16 trillion cells for a baby and 100 trillion cells for the adult??

But that is not all of the information the fertilized egg needed.

The fertilized egg also had to have the "path" information for creating all of the cells and it had to know which genes needed to be activated **on the path** during the creation of all of these cells. This includes the information about which genes would be activated for Jim, Bobby, Bob and many trillions of other cells.

How many cells existed during the morphing of the embryo and in the newborn baby?? In other words, if we include EVERY CELL, even the temporary, intermediate cells such as Jim and Bobby, how many cells need information about which genes to activate??

The answer is **35 trillion cells**, and that is only the number of cells up to the newborn baby.

While almost half of these cells have very specific genes activated (such as Bob, which is a finished cell), many of these cells (such as Jim and Bobby, which are **hybrid cells**) would lead to the creation of multiple types of cells. Which genes do these roughly **19 trillion hybrid cells** have activated??

The DNA of the fertilized egg must have the information about which genes were activated in these strange, hybrid cells!!!

Are you beginning to comprehend the total absurdity of the theory of evolution? There is no way that a single fertilized egg can contain the information of what is going on inside of **35 trillion cells** just to create a newborn baby!!

> **The theory of evolution has no answer to these issues. There is simply not enough information on a DNA strand to contain a list of all of the genes that will be activated or deactivated, at just the right time, in just the right path, during the morphing of 16 trillion or 100 trillion cells!!**

One explanation of evolutionists is that a cell expresses genes based on the genes which are expressed in surrounding cells. This is as naive as saying that a jet airplane can fly because the plane itself observes that nearby planes can fly.

Gene expression happens inside the cell. Cells don't have eyes and cells don't have radar. They only have what is inside of them.

More About Genes

The genes on the DNA are like a switch which is initially "turned off." Something must turn each gene on or off so that it can be used to create proteins or not be used to create proteins. This is not a simple process.

Terms for "gene expression" (i.e. the determination of which genes will be turned on) include: zinc finger, kinase cascade, morphogenesis, DNA methylation, glucocorticoids, leucine zipper (bzip)), etc. These terms, and others, are used to describe the process of turning genes on or off.

If a gene is turned "on" (which is commonly called "activated") then it can be used to create proteins.

The process of creating a protein from a DNA strand, if the gene is turned "on," is also very complex. It is called "DNA transcription." It involves terms that are almost equally complex, such as taking a string of nucleotides, including exons, introns and transcription stop sites, then splicing this section of DNA into pure exons, translation, post-translational modification, creating proteins, etc.

These are the very simplified versions of both processes. People write books and get PhDs for studying these kinds of things!!

I want to emphasize: within a cell the activation of a gene is a very complex, multi-step process. Something other than the genes must trigger this multi-step process with the information it needs to activate the correct set of genes for that cell (e.g. a bone cell versus a hair cell), because every cell has identical DNA.

That "information" is assumed to come from the "dark DNA" in the cells and must pass through the 100 trillion cell divisions to create an adult.

But the "Dark DNA" section of DNA is simply not large enough to contain this much information.

Other Morphing Issues

The issue of which genes are turned on is only part of the problem for the "Dark DNA" or whatever controls gene activation. Let us talk more about the "location" issue, which was previously introduced.

In addition to the activation of genes, information needs to be passed through the trillions of cell divisions to make sure each cell is in the correct location when it becomes a "finished" cell.

The location issue is very interesting. For example, consider the bloodstream. It is integrated throughout the body, including inside the brain. The cell walls in the bloodstream consist of specialized cells which create the arterial system and the venous system.

The size and shape of the arterial system and venous system must be constantly changing as the fetus morphs!! This information, which is a constantly changing "location" issue, must be built into the "dark DNA" section of DNA if evolution were true.

How are these cells placed in just the right place at just the right time during the morphing of the embryo? How does the developing fetus get oxygen prior to the blood flowing? The answers to these problems must be on the fertilized egg.

For example, how does the circulatory system constantly change as the fetus morphs and grows?

In other words, there are far more issues to be dealt with other than just activating genes. The location of each cell (relative to other cells), at each stage of development, and the timing of each cell being placed and the constant morphing of the entire bloodstream (as the fetus morphs), etc. is all information that must be on the fertilized egg!!

But both the location and timing issues apply at each step during the entire morphing of the fetus!!

The bloodstream, for example, is so sophisticated that every cell in the body must "touch" the arterial system and venous system in order to get oxygen into the cell and flush waste out of the cell - **even during the morphing of the embryo!!**

This information is far, far beyond knowing which genes to activate on a cell. This information includes the location of each cell relative to other cells at all times including during the morphing of the embryo.

Let's dig deeper into the massive timing issues. The bloodstream must be completely "enclosed" before the blood and the red blood cells start to circulate. The fetus would bleed to death if the circulatory system was not completely enclosed when the blood started flowing.

The nervous system, including the brain and spinal cord, and nerves throughout most of the body, is far more complicated than the circulatory system. The brain and nervous system communicates with every part of the body.

I have a book on the atlas of the body. It is a huge book consisting of 416 pages of descriptions and very large illustrations.

When looking at the pages one wonders how a single fertilized egg can have the information needed to create all of this complexity!!

In addition, I suspect that every cell (except red blood cells) needs to attach to multiple other cells. Perhaps this is one reason why red blood cells don't need a copy of DNA - because they don't attach to any other cells.

Where did the red blood cells come from and how did their DNA get stripped out?

In order for a cell to attach to other cells, each cell must contain "protein" coats (which are shoved from inside the cell to the outside of the cell) which will allow the cell to "attach" to other cells.

This protein coat is constantly changing as the morphing of the embryo is going on. Given a specific cell, as the fetus morphs, the cells to which this cell will attach are constantly changing as more cells are inserted into the body from within by cell divisions.

And all of the "intelligence" (i.e. information) to control the type of cells that are made (i.e. which genes are activated) and the location of each cell and the timing of when these cells are "completed" and how the cells are attached to each other during the morphing of the embryo, and how the bloodstream feeds food and oxygen to these cells at all times, and removes waste from each cell, etc. etc., for about 16 trillion cells; including the complexities introduced by the morphing of the embryo itself; has to be pre-programmed into the 3.1 billion "Dark DNA" section of the single fertilized egg which is base 4.

I don't think so!!!!!!

This seems as insane as claiming a toy plastic robot, made by a 2 year old child, could be twisted and morphed until it became a fleet of jumbo jets which could fly around the world in formation without pilots!!

Not only will no human ever be able to comprehend how all of this takes place, it is mathematically insane that that much information could be stored on 3.1 billion nucleotides in base 4 (i.e. A, C, G, T) in the "Dark DNA"!!

While it is true that with God all things are possible, this still seems to humans to be mathematically impossible!!

While scientists can look at the pieces of this puzzle, they have no choice (because they do not believe in spirit intelligence, etc.) except to claim that the "Dark DNA" section of DNA is a computer program which is far too sophisticated for any human to comprehend.

And even if it were a computer program, far, far more complex than any computer program created by a human being, how did such unique computer programs get created **by pure accidents for many hundreds of thousands of different complex species** which need their own unique morphing of the embryo algorithm?

And how did it do this with very, very rare failures??

For example, suppose the "parent species" of human beings was a type of ape. How did the "morphing of the embryo" algorithm for this ape randomly mutate into the "morphing of the embryo" algorithm for a human being by pure accidental mutations of nucleotides??

The theory of evolution is nonsense.

The two options, that God designed the program in the "Dark DNA" section of DNA to control the morphing of the embryo, or that the spirit of man controls the morphing of the embryo, would not be acceptable to atheists because both options include God.

Sorry about that, but no matter what, the answer will involve God!!

Summary Points

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that God is **not** involved in all of these things (i.e. assuming that God did not program the morphing of the embryo into the "Dark DNA" section of DNA and that nothing from the spirit body is involved in the morphing of the embryo); how did the total and complete mindlessness of evolution create something as sophisticated and compressed as the morphing of the embryo algorithm by using nothing but a long series of totally accidental mutations to the DNA of a "parent species" (which would have had a very different morphing of the embryo algorithm in its "Dark DNA" section than the "child species")!!??

In other words, how do you take an incomprehensible computer program (i.e. the morphing of the embryo algorithms of a parent species) and totally and accidentally create an even more sophisticated incomprehensible computer program (the morphing of the embryo algorithms of a child species)??

The child species is always considered superior to the parent species.

And how did this happen many hundreds of thousands of times (for all complex species, not just humans) in a period of several million years (according to evolution).

These claims would be as absurd as claiming a person could take every music CD ever made and randomly mutate it, and combine these mutations, into a massively complex computer program that contained all of the information to put an astronaut on a different star system!!

Even if someone demonstrated that a really clever algorithm (which no human could comprehend) could in theory be designed to control all of this morphing of the embryo; they would still have to explain how this incomprehensible algorithm was **accidentally developed** by randomly mutating nucleotides on the DNA of a parent species, which had an inferior morphing of the embryo algorithm than the child species!!

No highly complex computer program, even using very fast computers and very fast random number generators, has ever created anything even remotely as sophisticated, intelligent and complex as human DNA!! Not even close!!

And certainly no such computer program has ever been created by randomly modifying a far lesser program by randomly mutating its bits!!!

And it certainly has not been done many, many thousands of times in the very, very slow environment of evolution!!

The discovery of DNA, the discovery of genes, etc. have made the theory of evolution more and more ludicrous, especially considering that only mindless accidents could have created the sophistication of DNA if the theory of evolution were true.

Chapter 18

Let Us Assume Evolution Were True

If evolution were true; then every one of our 10,000 consecutive "ancestor species" would have had unique DNA (by definition) and thus in many cases a unique "morphing of the embryo" algorithm.

Let us assume that the 3,000 of our most recent 10,000 ancestor species needed a "morphing of the embryo" algorithm.

Every one of these 3,000 ancestors would have needed a significantly different morphing of the embryo algorithm than what we humans have. The further you go back on our phylogenetic tree the more different the morphing of the embryo algorithms would have been!!!

To think that totally random and totally accidental mutations to the DNA of these 3,000 ancestor species could have coincidently created the necessary highly sophisticated morphing of the embryo algorithms, for each of these species, and that the morphing of the embryo algorithms were significantly different in each of our ancestor species (!!!), and all of this was by pure accident, is ludicrous beyond human comprehension.

To clarify what I am talking about, when a "child species" is created from a "parent species" (according to evolution) there were not just new genes, there had to be massive, highly sophisticated changes to the morphing of the embryo algorithm as demonstrated in the prior two chapters!!

A new species not only needs at least one new gene, plus nucleotides which create things that support the new genes, but would almost certainly require changes to the massively complex computer program called the morphing of the embryo algorithm!!

A single error in the algorithms, as one example, could spell doom for the baby by creating billions of errors during the asymmetric cell divisions during the creation of the brain, etc.

When such errors happen, the "child" generally dies and is naturally aborted unless the damage is "minor" (that is a relative term because there is no such thing as a "minor" birth defect unless it happens very, very late in the morphing of the embryo and is mostly aesthetic).

If evolution were true, this level of accuracy in human DNA would have needed to be in the DNA of every ancestor species of humans, meaning when a new

species was created by "evolution" highly sophisticated changes needed to be made in the new and improved highly sophisticated morphing of the embryo algorithms to create an even more sophisticated set of algorithms to create the new and improved child species!!

In other words, if 99.99% of these nucleotides (including those involved with the morphing of the embryo) were correct for the new species, and 0.01% were incorrect, the brain of the new species (as one example) would never be fully functional.

Yet, this process is exactly the way evolution had to happen from ancestor species to ancestor species.

Yes, someone could change the assumptions I have made, but it wouldn't change the outcome. The theory of evolution is scientific nonsense.

In general, the more sophisticated a "computer program" is, whether an algorithm on DNA or the binary code of a computer program, the more sensitive it is to unexpected errors.

But the morphing of the embryo algorithms are far more sensitive to errors because the structure is tree-like (i.e. like a pedigree chart; once there is an error it is carried downstream and duplicated and spread out as the tree gets wider.

And the algorithms on human DNA are far, far more sophisticated and compact than any "gigantic and sophisticated" computer program ever written by humans.

Can you comprehend trying to write a new computer program, but all of your binary code had to be generated in a pedigree chart manner, similar to the way that DNA information is carried through cell divisions??

The DNA needed to build the human brain is so sophisticated that there is zero margin of error in those sections of the DNA which are involved with the morphing of the embryo algorithms of the human brain!!

And there is zero margin of error as evolution claims to go from one species to the next.

In other words, you must take the incomprehensively complex morphing of the embryo algorithms of a parent species and randomly mutate the nucleotides and end up with an even more complex morphing of the embryo algorithm for the new and improved child species. And you must do this 3,000 consecutive times just to create human beings!! What absolute nonsense!!

Shall we talk about the sophistication of creating the heart, the eyes, the reproductive organs, the veins, the arteries, the liver, the hair, the nerves, etc?

And all of these body parts are morphing at the same time our brain is morphing during the morphing of the embryo algorithms!!

What does the human brain look like, in the fetus, eight weeks after conception? What does the human brain look like nine weeks after conception? What does it look like each week after conception?

But as this brain is morphing after conception, inside the fetus, so are the bones, the heart, the liver, the veins and arteries, the lymph system, the kidneys, the hair, the reproductive organ(s), the toes, the eyes, the nerves, etc. All of these things are morphing at the same time inside the fetus!!

Furthermore, a boy and a girl will have vastly different morphing of the embryo algorithms due to their different sexual features.

How would you like to sit in jail until you could create, from scratch, the morphing of the embryo algorithms for human DNA?

How would you like to sit in jail until you could create, from scratch, the morphing of the embryo algorithms for human DNA by making nothing but random accidents to an original, simple DNA strand of a single-celled organism (which obviously did not have a morphing of the embryo algorithm)?

Do you really think that randomly mutating the original simple DNA is going to get you out of jail??

How in the world could many billions of random errors (i.e. random mutations) to the DNA of our ancestor species have created such sophistication!!

And we must ask ourselves; "where are all of the failed species, which didn't survive due to invalid mutations, in the fossil record??!! They are not to be found.

In fact, for each new species there would likely be billions of failed attempts to create the new species. Where is the evidence for all of the many billions of failed attempts at creating a single new species??!!

But no person will ever comprehend what I am trying to say because their DNA (and mine as well) will always be far more complex than their ability to comprehend it!!

As one person put it:

> *"If the brain were simple enough to understand, we would be too
> simple to understand it."*
> Quoted in: Listening to Prozac by Peter D. Kramer

The DNA also includes the model of what the animal will look like when the morphing stops. That's right, there must be something to tell each cell division that it is time to stop dividing asymmetrically!! This is **trillions of more pieces of information** that also must be built into the DNA of the fertilized egg.

All of this must be on the DNA of the fertilized egg according to evolution because evolution does not teach that humans have a spirit (whether the human spirit, assigned to that body, has anything to do with the morphing of the embryo is obviously unknown but this concept would be flatly rejected by evolutionists anyway).

How did all of the right nutrients and oxygen get to just the right place at just the right time as the fetus was being built, especially before the baby started breathing? How did so many different types of cells get built and put in just the right place at just the right time? How were the cells attached to each other in just the right way at just the right time?

Scientists cannot comprehend how the instructions on the DNA of the fertilized egg coordinate all of the building of blood vessels, organs, bones, brain cells, brain connectors, the proteins on the outside of the cells (which attach to the proteins on the outside of contiguous cells), etc. all at the same time.

Oh, it gets worse. In some cases, different parts of the body must be completed before contiguous parts of the body. As already mentioned, the blood vessels must be completely enclosed and completed before blood is "put" into the circulatory system.

The most complex DNA, of a living species, scientists have reverse engineered, as of this writing, has less than 1,000 cells. And that was a major accomplishment (**it really was!!**) and quite justifiably won someone a Nobel Prize!!

But humans have many trillions of cells, several major organs (including the brain), etc. etc.!!

Quite frankly, no human could have designed all the complexities of the human body, especially the brain. And certainly no human could have designed the DNA strand in the fertilized egg which contains all of the instructions to coordinate and build a human being, including its brain!! And all of the finished parts are built **simultaneously** during the morphing of the embryo!!

The sophistication of the nucleotides on DNA which are involved in the morphing of the embryo are far, far beyond comprehension!!!

We humans cannot graphically visualize the massive amount of intelligence built into human DNA unless we could watch the morphing of the embryo and understand how the DNA coordinates all of this. But we humans are not capable of understanding these algorithms, thus we cannot even begin to appreciate the intelligence behind their existence!!

Saying that the morphing of the embryo algorithms came to exist by "chance" is far more absurd than saying that the most complex and fastest computer processor on earth came to exist by an explosion in a roller skate factory.

In fact, it should be obvious to the reader that DNA cannot contain enough information to control the morphing of the embryo. This indicates quite conclusively that our spirit or something else we cannot see must be coordinating this phenomenon.

Genetic Evidence for Creation Science

Evolutionists claim that humans have been around for 100,000 years. This means our ancestors of 100,000 years ago would have had exactly the same brain as we humans have today. If that were true, why weren't our ancestors of 100,000 years ago driving around in automobiles and flying in jet airplanes? They easily would have had the intelligence to do all of that.

But more importantly, at the known rate of mutations of DNA, if our DNA had been on this earth 100,000 years ago, there would be far, far more genetic diseases in humans than there are now; both in terms of types of genetic diseases and the percent of people affected by these genetic diseases.

In other words, the mere fact that genetic diseases are still fairly rare, and are not widespread, is actually a solid proof that humans have only been on this earth for a few thousand years!!

Every shred of evidence is that the theory of evolution is false. But don't hold your breath waiting for the scientific community to admit the creation scientists are right.

A Claimed Defense of Evolution

One of the claims to support the theory of evolution is that evolution has no direction, meaning that what evolution creates is not necessarily what you want or expect it to create. In other words, evolution has no goal in making the new and improved species.

OK, let me give evolutionists a challenge. Take the binary code (i.e. executable code) for a version of the Microsoft Windows 7 operating system and make 1

million **random changes** (i.e. mutations) to the binary code of this program. In other words, your algorithm must randomly pick 1 million places on the binary code and then randomly add a '0' or '1' in that slot, delete one or more 'bits" at that slot or change whatever is in that slot.

Then run the new executable code and see if you end up with a superior, meaning more functional, operating system!!

If you don't end up with a superior program the first time, start over and use this technique over and over again until you come up with a solid, superior program than Windows 7.

I don't care what the "new" program you just made does (i.e. I am not giving you any **direction** for what the new program does), all I care about is that it does something useful or really cool and is more sophisticated than Windows 7. The new program does not even have to be an operating system; it could be a game or a knitting handbook or a really cool calculator or it could synchronize a laser show.

In fact, try this method of "programming" a few billion times and see if you end up with a superior program than Windows 7 in any one of these attempts. I don't care what the "new" program does; only that it is more sophisticated than Windows 7 and that you made 1 million random changes to the original binary code.

When you do create a superior program in this manner, send me an email with the new program.

Chapter 19

Evidence From the Real World

Let us expand on our use of computer programs to grasp the sophistication of DNA and the problems evolutionists have to explain.

To understand the problems with creating the intelligence needed to design the morphing of the embryo algorithm from one species to the next species (according to evolution) consider that you have a highly, highly complex computer program that does some amazing things (it will certainly be no where near as sophisticated as the morphing of the embryo algorithms).

Then suppose your boss comes up to you and wants you to change the program so that it has four more complex and useful features.

However, your boss tells you that the original "source code" of the program was accidentally deleted so you cannot look at the original "source code" to modify it.

He also tells you that the "compiler" used to compile the old program (a "complier" converts source code to executable code) was old and was intentionally deleted and is no longer available anywhere.

He also tells you that the microprocessor that was used to execute the program is now obsolete so there is zero documentation for the microprocessor and no technical support is available from the manufacturer, which went out of business several years earlier, meaning you have no idea how it processes bits.

In summary, you are asked to look at, and modify, the "binary code" (which has already been compiled) to write the new computer program. By looking only at the "binary code" of an incredibly complex computer program you are expected to modify the binary code and create a much more sophisticated computer program!! And you must do this without any source code or any information about the compiler or any technical support for how the microprocessor works!!

In fact, you aren't really sure what language the original program was written in (i.e. COBOL, C, C#, BASIC, FORTRAN, etc.).

Could anyone fulfill this assignment? The answer is 'no' because they could not reverse-engineer the compiled code to obtain the original source code without knowing how the compiler created the executable code, among other problems.

Now comes the next question: could you fulfill this assignment by using a random number generator? Obviously not.

But yet this type of absurdity is exactly the way evolution had to happen!!! There is no "source code" for DNA and there is no "compiler," there is only "compiled code," which is the DNA sequence. But DNA nucleotides are not binary, they are "base 4" (i.e. A, C, G, T). And the algorithms on human DNA are thousands of times more complex than any computer program ever written by a human!!

To evolutionists, this may be why the "Dark DNA" section of DNA is so difficult to understand. But as I said, not even the "Dark DNA" section could control the morphing of the embryo because too much information is needed.

If a team of intelligent people could not take existing DNA and figure out how to modify the DNA to add three new genes, and add nucleotides to support the new genes, and most importantly how to modify the morphing of the embryo algorithm to apply these three new genes, how could RANDOM ACCIDENTS do it for many thousands of child species on our phylogenetic tree??

In other words, the DNA includes genes and lots of other sections, and integrated into all of this, almost magically, is the morphing of the embryo algorithm.

Evolutionists must claim that it is easy to take an incomprehensible computer program (i.e. the DNA nucleotides of an advanced species) and randomly mutate this computer program (i.e. these nucleotides) and come up with a new and improved species with new genetic information and a new and improved morphing of the embryo algorithm!!

And they must have zero failures (i.e. zero fossils indicate a failed morphing of the embryo algorithm occurred in the creation of a new species).

What have they been sniffing??

It is insane to think that you can make random mutations to the highly, highly, highly sophisticated morphing of the embryo algorithms of one species and end up with an even more sophisticated morphing of the embryo algorithms, etc. for an improved, new species!!

Yet evolution claims that this has happened millions of times on this planet!!

As another example, suppose an airplane manufacturing company builds a new jet airplane which has several major modifications based on the "old" model.

Are the changes to the blueprints from the old model to the new model created by random number generators built into computer algorithms?? Obviously not!!

Very bright people may spend years, or even decades, making thousands of small and large changes to the blueprints!! I heard of one military airplane being

designed where the claim was made that the first pilots of this new jet had not even been born yet!! Yet a human is far more sophisticated than a jet airplane.

When a new species is made from an old species, and some physical characteristic is different, numerous very sophisticated and precise changes must be made to the morphing of the embryo algorithms in many different places on the DNA!!

In other words, you cannot create a new species by accidentally copying one chuck of DNA and adding it to the DNA in some other place. You must, with incomprehensible precision, make **nucleotide-level changes in many thousands or millions of different places on the DNA strand**. In each of these places exact precision must be used in deleting, adding, and/or changing the nucleotides!!

Furthermore, you cannot damage the functionality of the DNA of the original species while designing the new morphing of the embryo algorithms. In other words, you must maintain the correct parts of the original DNA (which will apply to the new species) while you are making massive and sophisticated changes to the sections where changes are needed!! And these two sections of the algorithm (the parts being changed and the parts that are remaining the same), are all co-mingled together on the DNA!!

It is just as important to avoid changing some sections of the DNA as it is to add, delete or change other sections. You must go from precision to precision without reducing the original functionality that is not being changed.

For example, when animals supposedly "evolved" from walking on four legs to walking on two legs, very precise changes needed to be made in the DNA.

There were changes to the (DNA sections which designed the) bone structures. There were changes to the circulatory system to support the new bone structures. There were changes to the tendons and ligaments. There were changes to the brain to support the new concept of walking on two legs. Etc.

But there may not have been any changes to the liver or kidneys.

The changes would have not only involved many, many new genes and many new algorithms, but also the old morphing of the embryo algorithms had to be changed dramatically!!

Plus there were entirely new structures created from scratch, such as the semi-circular canal, which needed a new section of the morphing of the embryo algorithm!!

Changes to the DNA had to involve sophisticated changes to the Morphing Of the Embryo Algorithms (MOEA) in the redesign of the circulatory system, the muscles, the bones, the brain, the nervous system, etc. plus entirely new sections of the MOEA to create the new semi-circular canal, etc. etc.

All of these very, very sophisticated changes to DNA had to be made to the MOEA on the DNA of the previous species **without damaging the parts of the DNA that should be unchanged**.

And it all had to be done by a random series of accidents to the DNA of the "parent species" (there would have had to have been several generations of "parent species" to make all of these changes).

Also, the species with half of these changes (e.g. the intermediate species) could not walk very well on two legs or four legs and would be an easy target for predators!!

It is insane to think that you can create a new and improved species by taking the DNA of an existing animal and making many thousands or millions of precise, pinpoint and incomprehensibly sophisticated mutations to the MOEA on the initial DNA, create new genes, etc., at many thousands or millions of different locations on the DNA, and do this without damaging the original good DNA (i.e. the sections which do not change, which are co-mingled with the sections you want to change) in the process!!

The theory of evolution is the ultimate in scientific absurdity after the discovery of DNA!!

Now does the reader understand why the scientific establishment has to use massively sophisticated deceptions using bogus terminology? They have zero evidence for evolution except deception.

In fact, the theory of evolution becomes more and more absurd as we study the sophistication of DNA. It is the sophistication of DNA which mandates that all mutations must be precisely placed and must yield the correct nucleotides and that you cannot damage the parts that should not be changed, even if you have no direction!!

But in spite of the absurdities and unproven claims of evolution, every time a new discovery is made by scientists regarding the sophistication of human biology, **evolution is automatically given credit for this sophistication!!** Is there no limit to the inane claims of the scientific establishment?!

How can you claim to have proven something happened by a long series of random accidents when you have absolutely no clue how it works and you cannot even remotely DESIGN the new mechanism which makes it work!!

But all of this does not prevent scientists from flippantly giving credit to evolution for everything that is discovered in biology.

Chapter 20

The First Living Cell

Let's start at the beginning of evolution and talk about the "first living cell."

Evolution must claim that life on this earth started with a single cell which had entirely randomly generated DNA or RNA.

When creating a new species from an old species, the new species will start out with some intelligence on their DNA which was inherited from the DNA of its parent species (according to the theory of evolution).

But the "first living cell" was claimed to be the first life on the planet earth and thus **it did not inherit any intelligence from a parent species** - by definition.

Thus, the *entire* DNA or RNA of the "first living cell" must have been totally put together randomly (i.e. the flat chart in a prior chapter)!!!! This is because it could not inherit any intelligence from a parent species!! But randomness can never create intelligence, randomness can only reduce intelligence (i.e. randomize it)!!

Randomness cannot create life because life requires vast intelligence to create it, even for "simple" cells.

There could never have been a "first living cell" which was alive!! It could not have passed on any intelligence to its descendant species because it did not have any intelligence to pass on!!

But the lack of intelligence is only the tip of the iceberg with regards to the problems of the "first living cell" for evolutionists. For example, every known type of "living cell" today is incredibly complex.

Looking inside of a single cell today is like looking at a perpetual motion machine in a complex society on a different and distant planet!!

I strongly recommend the reader Google the videos: "Inner Life of a Cell" and "Powering the Cell: Mitochondria." Both videos were designed at Harvard University and made by BioVisions. These two videos are a very, very small peak inside the complexity of a living cell. Note also that there are thousands of mitochondria inside of every cell.

Also inside of cells are very complex molecules. For example, ribosomes are very, very complex molecules which are involved in the conversion from

nucleotides to amino acids. How were ribosomes created by evolution for the first living cell?

I have two college textbooks in my library which are about cell biology. They are both books for introductory courses in the field of cell biology. Both are large books in terms of how much they weigh.

The World of the Cell by Becker, Kleinsmith and Hardin, Fourth Edition, is 11 inches tall and 8 1/2 inches wide. It is **878 pages long**, including the index.

Essential Cell Biology - An Introduction to the Molecular Biology of the Cell (Note the word "Introduction") is about the same size, but only has **630 pages** (excluding the Glossary and other sections).

Looking at these books, you would not believe how many complex chemical chain reactions; complex signaling, etc. that exist inside of a single cell!!

These two books are introductory textbooks to what is going on inside of every known cell.

Also consider that every year scores of scientists are awarded PhDs in "cell biology," meaning they get PhDs for making advances in understanding the complexity of what goes on: on the surface, inside (such as chemical reactions) and outside of cells!!

This means my two huge introductory textbooks are only an introduction to what is going on inside of cells!!

What goes on inside of a cell is so complex it has taken thousands of scientists to unravel our current understanding of its complexity.

I have an entire book which talks about nothing but calcium and much of the book is about how important calcium is to cells. This book mentions the existence of thousands of scientific papers which are primarily about calcium and cells!!

I also have a dictionary called: A Dictionary of Genetics, Seventh Edition, by King, Stansfield and Mulligan. This book has about 400 pages of definitions related to genetics, biology and related fields. In this book there are 10 pages devoted to **listing** scientific periodicals (i.e. journals) related to genetics, cell biology, etc.

Do you get the idea that cell biology and DNA are very, very, very complex subjects!!! And scientist don't have a clue as to many of the things the DNA is capable of doing!!

How could something as complex as a cell, with highly complex RNA or DNA, form from the dust of the earth from nothing except sand, lightening and chemicals randomly mixed together!!

Where did the first DNA or RNA come from? Where did the first cell membrane come from? How was it enclosed so it didn't leak? How were its ports made? Where did the first mitochondria, which would have provided the ATP molecules inside the cells, come from?

Even devout evolutionists admit that the cells of today could not have come to exist from a pile of dirt and chemicals and a lot of fortuitous accidents.

To avoid such an inane claim, evolutionists claim that the "first living cell" was a "simple cell." This "simple cell" would have had simple metabolism and simple DNA (or RNA).

The problem is that there are no "simple cells" on this planet!!

Yet, "life" on this earth had to start with a single cell if evolution is true!!

Thus, evolutionists must claim that the "simple cells" are all extinct. How convenient, all of their evidence is dead and missing!!

But you cannot jump directly from a "simple cell" (the term "simple cell" is an oxymoron) to any of the types of cells on the earth today. Thus, if the theory of evolution were true, there would have had to have been an "evolution" or "progression" of many different types of simple cells (each slightly more complex that the former) to get from the first simple cell to a complex cell of today.

But all of these intermediate semi-simple cells are also extinct, leaving only complex cells on this planet. How convenient.

What the reader needs to do is go to a library and look up a college textbook on cellular biology. Flip through the pages and on every page ask yourself: "how did this feature of the cell come to exist by a series of accidents to dirt and chemicals?" Then, and only then, will you begin to comprehend the absurdity of the theory of evolution.

The more scientists learn about cells, the more ridiculous the theory of evolution becomes. But scientists ignore the absurdities of evolution and continue to push forward with their "theories," deceptions and creative thinking.

But here is the question the reader needs to ask themselves: "If evolutionists cannot create life from non-life using carefully designed experiments, why do they claim they have 'proven' that evolution is true and that the 'first living cell,'

and succeeding semi-simple cells, which are now extinct, were all formed by a series of random accidents?"

All of their "evidence" is gone, so why do they claim they have "proven" anything??

Now you know one more reason why evolutionists have to lie so much to get converts.

Evolutionists have never proven that randomness can create intelligence or even a "simple" living cell. This is the very origin of life on this earth and ***the very foundation*** of the theory of evolution.

They have no viable answers as to how random, natural events could have created the first life on this earth. They cannot prove any single aspect of the "first living cell," so why do they continue to tout that they have "proven" that evolution is true and that creation scientists are gullible?

In his book, <u>The Greatest Show on Earth</u>, Richard Dawkins states: "Evolution is a fact. Beyond reasonable doubt, beyond serious doubt, beyond sane, informed, intelligent doubt, beyond doubt evolution is a fact." (page 8)

This is interesting because in his entire book he does not mention one proven example of macroevolution in action. Nor does he explain where the morphing of the embryo algorithms of all of our ancestor species came from. Nor does he explain how a single cell can be created by accidents (though he does try). He has zero evidence, yet he claims that scientists have proven that evolution is a fact!!

Evolutionists cannot even remotely get evolution to the point of the "first living cell." They literally cannot get evolution "off the ground" or even on the ground.

Dawkins implicates creation scientists as being "a baying pack of ignoramuses" (page 3) and many other things, but yet he cannot intelligently explain where the "first living cell" came from, which is the very *foundation* of evolution!!

Dawkins is stunned that so many Americans are creationists. Why is he stunned? Maybe we have done our homework better than he has. And maybe some of us aren't deceived by his use (and that of many others) of microevolution to claim that macroevolution is a proven fact.

But the "first living cell" issue is barely a drop in the bucket of the problems for the theory of evolution.

Chapter 21

The Concept of "Randomization"

The creation of a new species from an old species would have had to include many large, randomly created or modified sections of DNA. In doing this a species would *lose intelligence* in its DNA as the DNA was "randomized."

The term "randomized" means you are mixing "existing intelligence" with "randomization" (which comes from new nucleotides which were randomly chosen) which will actually reduce the overall intelligence on the DNA.

As a simple example, suppose you took a highly sophisticated computer program which worked just fine and did some highly complex calculations.

Then suppose you created another, smaller computer program which didn't do anything because all of its 'bits" were randomly chosen by a random number generator.

Then, suppose you shuffled the two computer programs together. Would you end up with a computer program even better than the one that did highly complex calculations? Never would this happen because you have "randomized" the original program by shuffling worthless nonsense into the original intelligent program.

All new nucleotides for a new species must be randomly chosen, thus the "new nucleotides" for the new species, as a group, will be randomly chosen, by definition. When they are mixed in with the existing DNA, the existing DNA will be randomized.

Likewise, if we took all of the "new" or "changed" nucleotides of a new species, where all of the changes were randomly generated, and we only considered these additions and changes; this flagged subsection of DNA, regardless of where it was scattered on the DNA, would have no intelligence. We saw this above with the flat histogram.

Thus, if we mixed or merged DNA sequences from real human DNA (the above chart which demonstrated intelligence) with any randomly generated DNA (which cannot contain any intelligence, much less add intelligence - the flat histogram); the resulting DNA will have less intelligence, not more intelligence.

This is what "randomization" means, you have taken intelligence and lessened the intelligence by inserting worthless nucleotides which contain zero intelligence.

You could do the same thing with a textbook. Take a mathematics textbook and insert random letters, numbers and symbols into the textbook. The value of your math book would drop significantly.

Could you improve on a complex physics book by randomly peppering this book with random letters of the alphabet and random numbers in random locations? Of course not.

When you randomize DNA you end up with less intelligence, not more intelligence because you are essentially mixing good DNA with bad DNA.

Thus, "evolution" from a "parent species" to a "child species" cannot do anything but lessen the intelligence on the DNA of the "child species" relative to the "parent species."

Yet, with evolution the "child species" is always considered to be an improvement from the "parent species." But in truth, the "child species" will always have **less intelligence** on its DNA than the "parent species" because the added or changed DNA of the "child species" was randomized DNA which was added to, or mixed in with, the functional DNA of the "parent species."

The truth is that evolution, if it were true, would have started out with no intelligence (the RNA/DNA of the fictitious "first living cell") and progressively this worthless DNA/RNA would have gotten worse in each successive species by randomizing worthless DNA with mutations which also have zero intelligence.

Evolution claims life started out as a totally randomized section of DNA/RNA (on the "first living cell") and then evolution randomized it many thousands of times (once for each of our ancestor species) and then it claims the result was the highly sophisticated DNA of humans!! How much more absurd can you get!!

I am going to repeat that again:

> Evolution claims life started out as a totally randomized section of DNA/RNA (on the "first living cell") and then evolution randomized it many thousands of times (once for each of our ancestor species) and then it claims the result was the highly sophisticated DNA of humans!! How much more absurd can you get!!

Now perhaps you are beginning to understand why evolutionists quit talking about DNA in evolution debates and why they quit debating altogether and why they are currently talking about natural selection, phylogenetic trees, microevolution (but using the term "evolution") and why they continue to dig for "missing links."

As mentioned earlier, "natural selection" and "survival of the fittest," are valid scientific principles which apply to microevolution. These are not the problem.

Scientists must use deception because there is no evidence for macroevolution.

What about the issue of "time." Evolutionists claim that it took evolution many millions of years to create human DNA. Evolution took lots and lots of time.

Does that help the theory of evolution? Does it change the results of statistics?

What if you slowly constructed a new physics book using very slow computers over a time period of millions and millions of years? Would creating the book slowly make the book any better than by doing it quickly? Obviously not.

These are yet more effects of randomness which evolutionists conveniently ignore. You don't increase intelligence when you randomize something, even if you randomize it slowly.

Atheism, the official religion of evolution, prohibits any "intelligence" from "designing" the DNA of the "child species" from the "parent species," because that would imply the existence of God.

Darwin rejected any intelligence from above (i.e. God), thus only "random accidents," at the DNA level (Darwin knew nothing about DNA so I am applying his theories to DNA), can be used by evolutionists to explain how evolution created all species, all the way back to the "first living cell," which would now be extinct.

With the discovery of DNA, evolutionists now had to explain how human DNA could have been created by totally random mutations to the DNA of our "parent species" and all of our "ancestor species," all the way back to the "first living cell."

This is nonsense.

Combining DNA

What if we combined the DNA of two species which had very similar DNA, but they were slightly different? Would that create a new and improved species?

Try that with two computer programs, which were about the same size but did totally different things. Would you end up with a new computer program that did sophisticated things that neither of the original programs did (in addition to the things that both of the original programs did)? Not a chance. At the DNA level you cannot create new intelligence by randomly mixing two existing intelligences.

On the other hand, those who believe in God claim that all people could theoretically (if the birth records existed) trace their genealogy back to Adam and Eve (who were created by God).

In fact, partially using Biblical records, some people *can* trace their ancestry all the way back to Adam and Eve (e.g. the genealogy of the wife of President George Washington has been traced to Adam and Eve)!!

Chapter 22

Introduction to the Statistics of Evolution

So far we have not gotten into any actual mathematics; we have only referred to mathematics. That is about to change. This is where the real debate occurs or as we say in America: "it is where the rubber meets the road."

Let me explain, as simply as possible, several of the many reasons the theory of evolution is nonsense.

First, macroevolution requires changes be made to the DNA of a "parent species." These changes must include: new nucleotides, changed nucleotides and/or deleted nucleotides. But above all, it must have "new nucleotides."

There is no way for evolutionists to avoid the "new nucleotides" issues if the "first living cell" DNA or RNA is going to become human DNA. The many, many steps (i.e. intermediate species) would have each required many, many new nucleotides.

Creating a new species from an old species would require many changes to the DNA of the "parent species." These changes are called "mutations." **All mutations must be totally random**, by the definition of evolution, because they reject the intelligence of God.

The three key mutation issues in deleting, modifying and adding nucleotides to DNA are as follows:
The "location of the mutation" issue (i.e. where on the DNA is the mutation),
The "type of mutation" issue, and
The "which nucleotide ends up at that location (if any)" issue.

First, is the "location of the mutation" issue, meaning: exactly "*where*" on the DNA of the "parent species" are the nucleotides that will be changed, added or deleted by evolution (to create the new species)?

For example, if a DNA strand has 2 billion nucleotides, and we numbered these nucleotides from #1 to #2,000,000,000, and if we made a random mutation, then at which of the 2 billion nucleotide locations would there be a change, addition or deletion? This is the "location of the mutation" issue.

Evolution has no intelligence, thus **whenever evolution picks a location** for a mutation, the location is totally random, meaning it can be anywhere on the DNA.

Randomness (i.e. mutations) does a very, very poor job in choosing the correct location for a mutation because evolution has no clue where the mutation should happen, nor does evolution care because it has no direction and no intelligence!!

For example, suppose the new species needed a nucleotide changed in location #1,543,233,212, but suppose the mutation occurred in location #982,908,143. That mistake does not "fix" the incorrect nucleotide, *plus* it damages a good nucleotide that we didn't want to change!!

As we try to change a nucleotide in the chosen location, a vast, vast number of errors will occur before we accidentally change the correct nucleotide.

The location issue turns out to be the most important issue in this discussion, as will be seen below.

Second, for each mutation in a location, what is the "type of mutation" that will occur. These are the three "types of mutations":
Type 1) A mutation can change an existing nucleotide (e.g. an 'A' can be changed into a 'G');
Type 2) A mutation can add a nucleotide (e.g. a 'T' can be added between two existing nucleotides);
Type 3) A mutation can delete an existing nucleotide (e.g. a 'C' can be deleted).

Third, for type 1 and type 2 mutations, what nucleotide will result at that location from the mutation, an A, C, G or T? This is the "which nucleotide ends up at that location" issue. Of course, if there is a deletion, there will be no nucleotide at that location and we are concerned about which type of nucleotide was deleted.

We can summarize some of this with examples:
1) Will a mutation (at a random location) change an existing nucleotide, and if so, what will the new nucleotide be (on the DNA),
2) Will a mutation (at a random location) insert a new nucleotide into the DNA and what will the new nucleotide be, or
3) Will a mutation (at a random location) delete an existing nucleotide on the DNA and which type of nucleotide was deleted.

As a more complete example, the new species may need a nucleotide *changed* from an 'A' into a 'T' in location #1,543,233,212. But the mutation may *delete* a 'G' in location in #982,908,143!!

Not only has this not fixed the nucleotide in location #1,543,233,212, but a perfectly good nucleotide at location #982,908,143 was deleted, thus possibly damaging the functionality of the DNA!!

This is not a good thing to happen to the new species because the deletion has likely damaged the functionality of the DNA and has certainly not fixed it.

Every time evolution creates a new species, several new highly sophisticated genes must be created (note that the nucleotides in a gene are clustered together, but statistically, randomness does not cluster mutations).

Furthermore, the old "morphing of the embryo" algorithms (which are part of the DNA sequence) need to have ***incredibly precise changes*** made to them, as we saw above.

Changing the old "morphing of the embryo" algorithm is like changing the compiled code of an incredibly complex computer program, but with the changes being made totally randomly.

"Randomness" and "precision" (which requires intelligence) do not yield the same results!!

Let us dig deeper into these concepts before giving you a test.

The "Prime Directive" of the Post-DNA Debate

The "Prime Directive" of Evolution: If evolution were true, scientists should be able to look at two animals (which have a parent-child relationship on the phylogenetic tree) and easily demonstrate how the DNA of the parent species could randomly mutate into the DNA of the child species.

That is so important I am going to repeat it because it is central to the post-DNA evolution debate:

> **The "Prime Directive" of Evolution:** *If evolution were true, scientists should be able to look at two animals (which have a parent-child relationship on the phylogenetic tree) and **easily demonstrate** how the DNA of the parent species could randomly mutate into the DNA of the child species.*

The reason it has to be "easy" is because evolution claims it has happened many millions of times, **with few or no failures**, and something highly improbable is not likely to happen a single time in a few million years timeframe. Thus, evolution must be shown to be "easy."

As mentioned, there must be very, very few errors in this process or there would be **billions of "dead" animals** which were **born as mutated forms of valid animals** but had flawed mutations to their DNA such that they could not mate with any other animal.

This is the "prime directive" of the post-DNA evolution debate. Scientists must demonstrate how easy it is to take existing DNA, randomly mutate it and then end up with new and improved intelligence on the new DNA!!

This is the heart and sole of macroevolution after the discovery of DNA.

The mutations to create a new species have to occur in *pinpoint locations* on the DNA, the *correct type of mutations* must occur and the *correct nucleotides* have to end up (or be deleted) in the correct locations on the DNA.

> The key word is "*randomly*"!! How do you "*randomly*" make incredibly *precise* changes to existing DNA in order to create new and improved DNA?

This is the oxymoron of oxymorons. It is equal to the phrase: "randomly precise."

The word "randomly" means exactly the opposite of "precise," yet with evolution "random" mutations must be incredibly "precise." The concept of "randomly precise" (or "random precision") is the quintessential oxymoron.

In short, evolutionists must demonstrate and prove how an animal with perfectly good DNA (the "parent" species) can have its DNA randomly mutated and end up with a new and improved species (the "child" species).

The "child species" are always considered to have superior DNA to the DNA of the "parent species," meaning the DNA of the child species is always an *improvement* (not just a change) over the DNA of the parent species. This makes the claims of evolution more absurd.

Applying the Three Key Mutation Issues

Now let us apply the three key issues related to mutations to the issue of improving the DNA of a parent species to test the feasibility of the "prime directive" of evolution.

According to evolution, every location on the 2 billion nucleotide DNA (assuming the parent species has 2 billion nucleotides) must have the same probability of being chosen as the location of the mutations because the new child DNA will likely have many changes scattered throughout the parent DNA and evolution doesn't have a clue where to make the changes, what kind of changes to make or what nucleotides need to end up in each location.

For example, let us say that we want to *change a specific nucleotide.* We must *first* pick a *"random location"* on the DNA (e.g. nucleotide #45,119,004), then the

mutation must *change* that nucleotide to a new nucleotide (the new nucleotide must randomly end up being an A, C, G, or T).

Because every nucleotide has the same chance of being changed, and we know which nucleotide needs to be changed (i.e. #45,119,004), note that there is a <mark>one in 2 billion chance</mark> that the correct nucleotide will be "changed" because every nucleotide has the same probability of being changed and there is only one nucleotide (out of 2 billion nucleotides) we want to change and we know where it is **(but evolution doesn't know where it is because evolution is stupid)**!!

Before going on we need to clarify an issue. Evolution (i.e. a mutation) may *change* a nucleotide, at a certain location, but it may turn out that the "old" nucleotide and the "new" nucleotide are the same nucleotide (i.e. an "old C" may be converted into a "new C"), meaning there is no net change to the DNA made by this mutation. In other words, even though there was a change, the old and new nucleotides were coincidentally the same so there was no net change. This possibility will come up later in this discussion.

As another example of mutations, a random mutation, such as a *deleted nucleotide*, must *first* pick a *random location* on the DNA (e.g. nucleotide #1,633,099,415), then the mutation must delete that nucleotide (the nucleotide that was deleted might have been an A, C, G, or T).

Note that there is a <mark>one in 2 billion chance</mark> that the correct nucleotide will be deleted because every nucleotide has the same probability of being chosen for deletion!! This is an example of the "location" issue combined with deleting a nucleotide.

It turns out that the "location" issue is far more important than the reader might think. Examples below will demonstrate the importance of the "location" issue.

Remember, the three key variables in a mutation are "location of the mutation," "type of mutation," and "resulting nucleotide," meaning which nucleotide will end up at that location (i.e. or lack thereof in the case of a deletion).

Every random mutation has a one in 2 billion chance of choosing the correct *location (1 in 2 billion)* for the mutation, a one in three chance of picking the correct *type of mutation (1 in 3)* and a one in four chance in ending up with the *correct nucleotide (1 in 4)*.

2 billion times 3 times 4 equals 24,000,000,000.

That means <mark>***every mutation has a probability of one in 24,000,000,000***</mark> *of being what evolution wanted (i.e. one in: 2 billion times 3 times 4), if the parent species had DNA of 2 billion nucleotides!!*

And if you make 1,000 mutations, every one of these mutations has a one in 24,000,000,000 chance of being the correct mutation (i.e. in the correct location, the correct type of mutation and the correct nucleotide ending up in that location, if any)!!

These three variables totally annihilate the theory of evolution from a statistical standpoint!! No statistician on earth would support the theory of evolution if they understood the issues and kept an open mind. Unfortunately, there are very few, and probably zero, open minds in the field of evolutionary biology.

Before going on, let us again state the "Prime Directive" of the theory of evolution because it is so very important:

> *If evolution were true, scientists should be able to look at two animals (which have a parent-child relationship on the phylogenetic tree) and* **easily demonstrate** *how the DNA of the parent species could* **randomly** *mutate into the DNA of the child species.*

We must never lose track of this key directive of evolution. And we must never lose track of the claim that all child species are improvements over the parent species.

Evolutionists must prove this is possible by: *first*, randomly picking the "location" of each mutation, *second*, randomly picking the "type" of mutation (i.e. addition, change or deletion) at that location and *third*, randomly picking the "new" nucleotide (if any) at that location.

It is time for some training tests. Break out a pen and some paper and let's see how you do.

Gulp, now that we know the basics, let the mathematics begin!!

> **Note:** the reader might be thinking that "evolution has no direction." This, and other issues, will be discussed in a future chapter.

Chapter 23

Your First Test Question

Suppose a "parent species" has DNA with 2 billion nucleotides (we only count the nucleotides on one side of the DNA strand). Suppose the "child species" will also have 2 billion nucleotides, but 10,000 of the nucleotides will be different than on the "parent species" or "old species."

In other words, we will take an existing DNA strand (of the "parent species") and randomly change 10,000 of the nucleotides to create a new species (the "child species").

To keep things simple, we will assume no nucleotides will be added and none will be deleted. We will only deal with changed nucleotides in this example.

> Note: Technically this will not create a new species because, by my own definition, a new species must have at least one "new" gene. But hang in there, this is a training exercise. Later we will deal with the "new" gene issue.

We will assume we know which 10,000 nucleotides need to be changed and we will call them the "target nucleotides" because these are the only nucleotides we want to change!! We will also call them the "bad nucleotides" because we want to change them to create a new species. We could list the nucleotide # of each of the 10,000 nucleotides we want to change, but we won't.

In other words, on the "parent species" these 10,000 specific nucleotides are "good nucleotides" because they are the correct nucleotides for the "parent species."

But on the "child species" these same 10,000 nucleotides need to be changed so we will call them "bad nucleotides" or "target nucleotides." They are at very precise locations on the DNA and we know where these locations are!!

However, evolution is dumb and evolution does not know where these locations are or what is supposed to be there or not be there!!!

Remember, every nucleotide on the **child DNA** (which is a copy of the parent DNA and will then be mutated) is either a "target nucleotide" (i.e. a "bad nucleotide" that we want to change) or a "good nucleotide" (that we don't want to change), relative to the new "child species."

On the DNA of the "child species," there are 10,000 "target nucleotides" or "bad nucleotides" and there are 1,999,990,000 "good nucleotides" that we don't want to change.

In an attempt to create this new "child species," suppose there are 200,000 random mutations (all of them are "changes" of a nucleotide) at random locations on the DNA strand of the "child species."

When making these 200,000 random mutations, remember that the "location" of each mutation on the DNA strand must be totally random and the new nucleotide at that location must also be totally random.

In other words, if we numbered the nucleotides on the DNA from #1 - #2 - #3 - #4 etc. to the end of the DNA at #2,000,000,000, the "location" issue means evolution doesn't know which nucleotides should be changed because evolution is clueless and stupid because, by definition, mutations are totally random, both in terms of location, type of mutation and resulting nucleotide (if any).

If "evolution" knew which nucleotides needed to be change then we would be dealing with intelligence, meaning "God," which is a forbidden word for evolutionists to utter or think about.

For example, when picking a location for a mutation, we essentially pick a random number from #1 to #2,000,000,000. An example would be: nucleotide #1,397,943,567. The nucleotide at this location might be a "bad nucleotide" or a "good nucleotide," randomness or evolution doesn't have a clue and doesn't care.

Every nucleotide has an equal chance of being chosen every time there is a mutation.

In fact, a single nucleotide could be changed two or three times, but we will ignore this possibility.

And the new nucleotide put at each of those locations (considering only "changes") is also totally randomly chosen. That is the only way that evolution can work, otherwise we are dealing with intelligence.

With this background, let us talk about the 200,000 random mutations which will attempt to convert this "parent species" into a "child species."

As mentioned, to make things simple we will not consider deleting or adding any nucleotides to the DNA of the new species.

First Test Question:

Statistically speaking, if we randomly choose 200,000 nucleotides from the DNA, at random locations, and then mutated each nucleotide into a randomly chosen nucleotide; how many of these 200,000 mutations will affect one of the 10,000 "target nucleotides" or "bad nucleotides" that we **want** to change and how many will affect "good nucleotides" that we **don't want** to change?

Try to calculate the number, or take a wild guess, before reading any further.

Write down your answer on a piece of paper before reading on.

First Answer:

The number of "target nucleotides" that will be affected is <u>one</u>. That's right: 1 out of the 200,000 mutations will affect a "target nucleotide"!! The other 199,999 mutations will affect "good nucleotides" that we **do not** want to change!!

Here is how to calculate the 1 "target nucleotide" that is changed:

Step 1: Take 200,000 mutations and divide it by 2,000,000,000 total nucleotides and you get 0.0001. This is the ratio of all nucleotides that will be affected by the 200,000 mutations.

Step 2: Multiply 10,000 (the number of "target nucleotides") times 0.0001 (the ratio or probability of a mutation affecting a random group of nucleotides; this will tell us how many nucleotides in this group will be mutated) and you get <u>one</u>.

<u>One</u> is the number of "target nucleotides" that will be affected by the 200,000 mutations!!

If you did computer simulations for this exercise 350 times, on average only '1' of the "target nucleotides" would be changed per simulation.

The Most Damaging Question

The fact that only one "target nucleotide" is changed is not even remotely the biggest problem for evolution.

For those who are bold enough, here is an even bigger question:

How much damage to the DNA of the new "child species" will be done by the 199,999 mutations which affected "good nucleotides? Hint: these mutations could potentially damage many, many of these critical "good nucleotides?"

Try to calculate that number before reading on.

Evolution would have to take into account both the one mutation that affected a "target nucleotide" plus the far more important 199,999 mutations that affected "good nucleotides" each of which could potentially replace a "good nucleotide" with a "bad nucleotide!!"

In other words, how many of these 199,999 "good nucleotides" will be converted into "bad nucleotides" by these 200,000 random mutations?

The answer to this question will require a lot of explanation.

Let us start by talking about the third key issue, what "type of nucleotide" ends up at each location, an A, C, G or T? Remember: the "location of the mutation" on the DNA is the first key issue and the "type of mutation" is the second key issue.

The third key issue is "what type of nucleotide ends up at that location." Let us analyze the third key issue in detail.

Which Nucleotide Will Result From Each Mutation?

Suppose, for a specific "target nucleotide" you want a mutation to change a 'C' (a "target nucleotide") into a 'G' (the new "good nucleotide" for the new "child species"); as part of creating this new "child species."

However, mutations create random nucleotides; meaning randomness (i.e. evolution) could not care less what you want!! To convert a nucleotide into what you want would be using intelligence, and God is not allowed.

> Note: The reader may have noted in the above histogram of real
> human DNA, that every permutation of four nucleotides was
> represented in the chart. This indicates that any permutation of four
> nucleotides can be found on human DNA. Remember also that 97%
> of human DNA is not understood by scientists and its function is
> unknown.

A random "change mutation" can change a 'C' into an 'A' or into a 'C' (yes, as noted above a mutation can change an "old C" nucleotide into a "new C" nucleotide, but it ends up being a 'C' nonetheless) or into a 'G' or into a 'T'.

Of these four options, only one of them is correct, the 'G' in this case. This means **25% (1 of 4) of all possible mutations are correct** (the 'G') and 75% (3 of 4) of all possible mutations are incorrect (an 'A', a "new C," which is nothing but a 'C', and a 'T')!!

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Thus, when there is a change mutation there is only a 25% chance the mutation will leave a correct nucleotide at the location.

> Note: As a side note it should also be observed that any nucleotide can be changed more than once. For example, suppose a 'C' "target nucleotide" was changed into a 'G' by the 3,391st mutation, which is what you wanted. However, there is nothing to "protect" this nucleotide from later being changed into an 'A', which you don't want!! For example, in the 159,102nd mutation the 'G' might be changed into an 'A', which you don't want.
>
> The reason I mention this issue is because some evolutionists have claimed that if a nucleotide is changed into a good nucleotide, that it is somehow "protected" from being changed again by a later mutation. This is absolute nonsense, there is no such thing as "protecting" a nucleotide from being mutated. How would evolution know which nucleotides to protect or how would it protect such a nucleotide??

Let's get back to the 199,999 mutations which occurred in locations you didn't want to change (i.e. they affected "good nucleotides" which were already correct for the new "child species" because they didn't need to be changed).

For each and every one of these mutations, there is only a 25% chance a "good nucleotide" ended up as a "good nucleotide," using the above logic!!

For this to happen, for example, the mutation of an **"old T"** (which was a "good nucleotide") would have to be changed into a **"new T"** in order for the "good nucleotide" to remain "good." In other words, the mutation would not change the nucleotide at that location such that it remained a "good nucleotide."

But with the other three options ('A', 'C' and 'G'), you have damaged a perfectly good nucleotide and converted a "good nucleotide" into a "bad nucleotide"!!

We definitely do not want to change any "good nucleotides" into "bad nucleotides," but 199,999 of the random mutations affected "good nucleotides" so we have to consider this possibility!!

When you do the math, you mutated 199,999 nucleotides that you didn't want to change, and 75% of these "good nucleotides" will be changed into a "bad nucleotide"!! This is because only one of four mutations (25%) will yield the nucleotide you want for the new species!!

And there is also a 75% chance that the one "target nucleotide" you changed will still be a "bad nucleotide" (i.e. there was a 25% chance the "target nucleotide" was changed into what you wanted.

Thus, if you add 199,999 (the "good nucleotides" you changed) to 1 (the "target nucleotide" you changed), statistically: 200,000 times 75% (or 150,000) of the nucleotides that were changed will end up being "bad nucleotides" (all but one of which were originally "good nucleotides") *as a result of* the 200,000 random mutations!!

Note also that 9,999 of the original 10,000 "bad nucleotides" where not affected by the mutations, thus they remain "bad nucleotides."

In other words, because of the 200,000 mutations, you went from 10,000 "bad nucleotides" to 159,999 "bad nucleotides (if the one "target nucleotide" was not fixed) or 159,998 bad nucleotides (if the one "target nucleotide" was fixed)!!

I'll bet that is not what you were expecting!! You probably thought the number of "bad nucleotides" would drop as a result of the 200,000 mutations!! Nope, **the number of "bad nucleotides" skyrocketed from 10,000 to159,999 or 159,998 "bad nucleotides"!!**

What is wrong with this picture? You went backwards as you tried to "fix" the DNA to create a new species!!

And this is always the case!! Attempting to "fix" DNA with random mutations always causes far, far more damage than it fixes!!!!

Remember, remember, remember, if evolution were true you could take the DNA of a parent species, apply random mutations to this DNA and end up with the superior DNA of the child species which evolution claims was created. But the mathematics doesn't add up!!

Let us formalize these concepts above by creating an axiom:

> **The Axiom of Random Mutations:** For every mutation, whether it affects a "good nucleotide" that you don't want to change or a "target nucleotide" that you do want to change or a "new nucleotide" that you want to add; the probability that the resulting nucleotide will be a "correct nucleotide," meaning a "good nucleotide," is 25%. This means there is a 75% chance the wrong nucleotide will result.

I should mention that this axiom does not deal with the location issue, which is far more important.

Note that deleted nucleotides were not discussed in the above axiom because there is no resulting nucleotide. But this does not mean deletions are not important, only that I won't discuss them. But remember that deletions have

exactly the same issues with regards to location (i.e. you will almost always delete the wrong nucleotide).

What all of this means, is that for every random mutation, there is a 75% chance the mutated nucleotide will end up as a "bad nucleotide," whether it was originally a "good nucleotide," a "target nucleotide" (i.e. a "bad nucleotide") or a "new nucleotide"!!

Do the math - the more mutations that occur; the more wrong nucleotides will result!!

In other words, EVERY "change mutation," no matter what nucleotide you are talking about, results in a 75% chance you will end up with a "bad nucleotide" in that slot.

Thus, in addition to the "location issue" (meaning the probability you actually change a "target nucleotide"), 75% of all mutations, whether of the "target nucleotides" or of the "good nucleotides" will yield a bad or wrong nucleotide in that slot!!

Now let's use this axiom on the above example to simplify obtaining the answer.

You started with 2,000,000,000 nucleotides. Ten thousand (10,000) of these were "target nucleotides" or "bad nucleotides." 1,999,990,000 were "good nucleotides." You mutate or change 200,000 of these nucleotides.

Because of the "location" issue, you changed 199,999 "good nucleotides" and you changed one "target nucleotide."

By the Axiom of Random Mutations, you end up with 150,000 wrong nucleotides (75% of 200,000)!!!

Add these 150,000 wrong nucleotides to the initial 9,999 "bad nucleotides" that were not changed, leads to 159,999 "bad nucleotides" which resulted after the 200,000 mutations (assuming you did not fix the one "target nucleotide")!! This is the same number we calculated above.

Note also that the newly damaged nucleotides are randomly scattered over the entire DNA, meaning they will likely affect the critical and complex morphing of the embryo algorithm multiple times, many genes, etc. etc.

This is going to be difficult to comprehend, but try to understand this: it doesn't significantly matter how many "target nucleotides" there are, the results are the essentially the same!! Only the 9,999 number will change if you change the number of initial "target nucleotides."

In other words, it doesn't matter if there are 10,000 "target nucleotides" or 100,000 "target nucleotides," the 200,000 mutations will always leave at least 150,000 "bad nucleotides" by the Axiom of Random Mutations.

This is the real axiom: "Every time you mutate DNA the DNA will get worse."

You may have originally thought these 200,000 mutations would improve the new species, but in fact they were a giant step backwards in creating a new and improved species!!

You also probably thought that every one of the 200,000 mutations would change only "target nucleotides." But in fact they (statistically) only changed one of them!!

Also, you may not have realized that in this process you went from 10,000 "bad nucleotides" to 159,999 or 159,998 "bad nucleotides." That is not a good thing, especially when you were trying to fix the DNA!!

Now ponder this: *any attempt to" fix" these 159,999 or 159,998 "bad nucleotides" (which resulted after the first 200,000 mutations), with another 200,000 mutations, **will make things even worse**!!*

This is obvious by the Axiom of Random Mutations.

In summary, you "may" have fixed one "target nucleotide," but you definitely ended up with at least 159,998 bad nucleotides!!

The combination of the "location issue" and the Axiom of Random Mutations is far more than enough to totally obliterate the theory of evolution and renders it far beyond scientific nonsense. It is always a fact that the more mutations you have the more damage is done to the DNA.

It is impossible, and I mean impossible, to blast a DNA strand with a lot of random mutations (both random in terms of location and random in terms of the final nucleotide at that location) and end up with better DNA. It is mathematical nonsense to think otherwise!!

Try it on computer programs. Take an existing computer program and try to turn it into a superior program by blasting it with random mutations of '0's and '1's in random locations. But instead of using individual bits use pairs of bits (e.g. '00', '01', '10', or '11') to simulate the base 4 nucleotides.

No superior computer program will ever be created by this process **even if you have no direction**!! The Axiom above has nothing to do with direction.

Randomness cannot create intelligence; in fact it always damages or randomizes any existing intelligence.

In the case of a computer program, one bad "bit" can destroy the entire functionality of the program.

In the case of a human being, a handful of mutations can destroy the human or give him or her a serious genetic disease.

Mutations are never good. Evolution is nonsense.

Chapter 24

Applying These Numbers to "New Nucleotides"

In the prior chapter the new species did not involve any new nucleotides or new genes. Now let us consider this option.

Suppose we wanted to create a new species, meaning create new genetic material or create a new DNA structure, using evolution, meaning macroevolution.

Suppose the new species had 2 new genes, which were each 2,500 nucleotides long (which total 5,000 new nucleotides), and suppose the new species needed to add 5,000 new nucleotides to its morphing of the embryo algorithms. This is a total of 10,000 additional nucleotides.

This means we must add 10,000 new nucleotides to the DNA: 5,000 new nucleotides to create two new genes and 5,000 new nucleotides for technical changes (e.g. new nucleotides for the morphing of the embryo algorithms).

In the prior example we changed 10,000 nucleotides to the DNA and in this example we are adding 10,000 nucleotides.

Do you think the mathematics will be different?

The answer is 'no'.

We can look at the added nucleotides as going into "slots" between two nucleotides instead of changing existing nucleotides.

For example, let us look at the 2,000,000,000 nucleotides above and the 2,000,000,000 slots between the nucleotides. Thus we would have something like this:

Nucleotide #1
Slot #1
Nucleotide #2
Slot #2
Nucleotide #3
Slot #3
Nucleotide #4
Slot #4

and so on and so forth for 2 billion nucleotides. Thus the last 3 nucleotides and slots would be:

Nucleotide #1,999,999,998
Slot #1,999,999,998
Nucleotide #1,999,999,999
Slot #1,999,999,999
Nucleotide #2,000,000,000
Slot #2,000,000,000 (actually the "endpoint")

Now, instead of changing 10,000 of the nucleotides, we are putting 10,000 new nucleotides into "slots" because we are adding these nucleotides.

Actually, more than one nucleotide could be put into one slot. In fact, hundreds or thousands of nucleotides could be put into one slot, such as for one of the new genes.

We have almost the same mathematical problems with "slots" as we had with nucleotides. The key issue is still a "location" issue, but in this case the "location" issue is a slot instead of a nucleotide.

A nucleotide looking to be put into a slot will be put into a randomly chosen slot (the "location" issue applies to slots instead of positions), not necessarily the correct slot.

In other words, the concept of "location" is almost identical whether you are talking about nucleotide locations or slot locations!!

You also have the issue of putting the "right" new nucleotide or nucleotides into the correct slot(s). But evolution never knows where the right slot is or what the "right" nucleotide(s) is that goes into each slot. So evolution will always put new nucleotides into randomly chosen slots (the location issue) and will fill these slots with randomly chosen nucleotide(s).

Does adding new nucleotides help the statistical problems with the theory of evolution?

Obviously not. Adding new nucleotides has roughly the same problems as changing nucleotides, which we already discussed.

For example, consider an existing species which has perfectly good DNA (Where did the good DNA come from? Certainly not evolution!). Now suppose we have to change 10,000 of these nucleotides (at random locations with randomly chosen nucleotides) and we need to add 10,000 new nucleotides (at random locations with randomly chosen nucleotides).

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This scenario effectively has the same probability issues whether changing 20,000 nucleotides or adding 20,000 nucleotides or some combination thereof!!

The only difference is that when we talk about changing nucleotides we are talking about "location" issues and when we talk about adding nucleotides we are talking about "slot" issues. But "slots" are a type of "location" issue. The only difference is that multiple nucleotides could go into one slot. But this would be rare indeed, so we can ignore this possibility.

This example is exactly why I say that macroevolution is scientific nonsense.

The devastating "location" issues apply almost equally to "changed" nucleotides (location issues), "added" nucleotides (slot issues) and "deleted" nucleotides (location issues).

In addition, the 75% failure rate created by the "which nucleotide at that location or that slot," for changed and added nucleotides, will always guarantee that 75% of all changed or new nucleotides will be the wrong nucleotide.

The end result is total nonsense. The entire DNA strand would be splattered with wrong nucleotides.

The location issue and the Axiom of Random Mutations totally obliterate the theory of evolution.

Another fatal problem with evolution is that random locations of mutations are usually fairly evenly scattered across the entire DNA. But the needed changes (such as a new gene) are usually clustered in one or more different places on the DNA.

These three things are precisely why it is ludicrous beyond imagination to claim that humans were created by macroevolution (they obviously weren't created by microevolution). While macroevolution might have created 2 or 3 of our single-celled ancestors, to claim that thousands of our highly complex "ancestor species," on our phylogenetic tree, developed by macroevolution is insanity beyond comprehension.

For example, we assumed above that there were 10,000 new species between the "first living cell" and Adam and Eve (or whatever the first humans were named by evolution). This means there would have been at least 10,000 examples of macroevolution, sequentially, on the same planet and on the same evolution line. Many of these would have involved the morphing of the embryo algorithms.

This is scientific nonsense far beyond comprehension especially when considering how many thousands of large and highly clustered, complex genes

would have had to be created during this time period by macroevolution (i.e. purely random changes to DNA both in terms of location, types of mutations and which nucleotides ended up at each location).

It is bad enough to expect a relatively small gene (e.g. for a bacteria) to be created by macroevolution, but to think that a large and complex set of genes for a mammal was created by macroevolution is exponentially many times more absurd.

To claim this would be as insane as saying that an explosion in a book factory, one that published children's reading books, would yield the most advanced physics book on the planet earth, complete with graphics and binding. The claim would be far beyond inane.

Could Evolution Have Occurred in Small Chunks?

Sometimes scientists claim that evolution, from one species to another, occurred in many small chunks rather than one large chunk.

How do small chunks overcome the massive statistical problems of macroevolution?

Whether you are talking about evolution taking a long time or evolution occurring in small chunks, spreading out evolution does not affect its probability.

It is as absurd as saying that you can take an existing computer program and make it into a far superior program by making a small number of mutations (by exclusively using random number generators, not programmers), many times, and that the end result of these many new programs, (which each had small random changes) will end up being functional computer programs.

Furthermore, evolution would claim that each and every intermediate computer program would be an improvement over the prior intermediate computer program and each would have at least one new feature.

All of this is nonsense because it does not help the mathematical problems even remotely. The location, type of mutation and resulting "nucleotide" (or resulting bits) are not affected by using a large number of "small" mutations or by using a very slow processor.

For example, let us say that someone claimed that evolution used 50 generations of small evolutionary changes to create a new child species from a parent species.

How does this fix the "location" issue? All it does is spread the "location" issue over 50 small iterations. Each iteration has its own "location" issues.

How does this tactic fix the "type of mutation" issue? How does this fix the "which nucleotide ends up at that location" issue?

The statistics issues are identical whether it takes 50 generations of a small number of changes or 1 generation of a large number of changes. The only difference is that the statistical absurdities of evolution are spread out into 50 small absurdities instead of 1 large absurdity.

The math doesn't change by stopping and starting the program 50 times!!

Hopefully, the reader will study the prior chapter and this chapter until they fully understand the total absurdity of the theory of evolution.

Chapter 25

Your Second and Third Test Questions

Second Test Question:

Using the same initial conditions as the first question, how many random mutations to the original DNA will have to occur before all 10,000 of the "target nucleotides" are changed by mutations??

This question also has to do with the "location" of the mutations. Try to calculate the number, or take a wild guess, before reading any further.

Write down your answer on a piece of paper before reading on.

Second Answer:

The answer is 2 billion random mutations, which happens to be the entire size of the DNA!!

Here is how to calculate this:
10,000 "target nucleotides" times 200,000 (it takes 200,000 attempts to affect one "target nucleotide" based on the first test question) = 2,000,000,000

Thus, it would take 2,000,000,000 random and potentially damaging mutations to affect all 10,000 "target nucleotides"!!

Using the Axiom of Random Mutations, literally 1,500,000,000 of the nucleotides on the DNA will end up "bad nucleotides"!! Because all of the "target nucleotides" were changed, by the nature of the question, we don't need to calculate how many were not affected by the mutations.

The parent species had zero bad nucleotides, 10,000 of which you wanted to change to create a new child species. But you ended up with 1.5 billion bad nucleotides on a child species which could never survive!!

Note: This is a simplified discussion. In fact, the laws of probability would predict many of the nucleotides would be changed more than once and others would not be changed at all. But fine tuning this discussion is not necessary because the overall evidence is so overwhelming a disaster for the theory of evolution!! Fine tuning this discussion would be like putting a single bandage on the side of a sinking ship which had a 30 foot wide hole in its bottom!!

As always, the deeper we dig the worse it gets for the theory of evolution. This makes perfect sense because 75% of all mutations leave a "wrong nucleotide" on the DNA no matter what you started with!! Plus, the location issue is always far worse than the "which nucleotide" issue.

The Issue of Time

All of these mutations must occur inside of the *same cell*. This is because we are talking about mutating a single DNA strand and every DNA strand lives inside of a single cell. And this single cell has to be a reproductive cell if it is a complex animal.

Furthermore, if there was a male and female of this species, the same insane random changes must occur in both the male and female independently of each other (both time-wise and mutation wise)!!

And furthermore, of all of the male sperm, the correct male sperm that mutated must be the one which is used to fertilize the egg of the correct female that had the same mutations in the same time frame.

Do you think any animal would live long enough to have 2,000,000,000 mutations inside of a single cell? Do you think an animal would live long enough to have 200,000 mutations inside of a single cell?

Actually, it is doubtful that any animal would live long enough to have a small fraction of 200,000 mutations in the same reproductive cell!!

Furthermore, cell divisions do not fix broken DNA.

Are you beginning to understand the complete absurdity of the theory of evolution? And the only "issues" we have been talking about are the "location" of the mutations on the DNA and the Axiom of Random Mutations!! Trust me, there are many other issues I don't talk about in this introductory book.

Your Third Test

Computer simulations are very important in studying DNA and evolution. This is because there are many questions that cannot be directly calculated. Computer simulations can answer a lot of questions.

I don't expect anyone to get this answer right, but give it a shot. You cannot calculate the answer, it requires experience with computer simulations to calculate, but just think about it before you look at the answer.

Using the starting position in above two questions, suppose you have 10 billion years of time, and you are allowed 1,000 random mutations an hour, 24 hours a day, to create the new "child species," discussed above, by random mutations.

Statistically speaking, is it possible the new "child species," mentioned above, could have completely correct DNA at any time during this 10 billion years?

If so, how many of the 10 billion years, on average, would it take to completely create the new "child species?"

Hint: in thinking about your answer, ponder the Axiom of Random Mutations!!

Note: Any time there is a probability of less than $1/10^{80}$ or 10^{-80}, it should be considered "impossible" and is not mathematically an acceptable answer. If you get to this answer you can stop calculating. This probability would be like picking the correct single atom from among all the atoms in our Universe and is considered by some scientists to be the definition of "impossible"!!

Third Answer:

The answer is "never." What will happen, if you used large enough computer simulations, is that the entire DNA will very quickly deteriorate into being 25% "good nucleotides" and 75% "bad nucleotides." This is actually obvious by the Axiom of Random Mutations.

After reaching 25%, as there are more and more mutations, the percentage of "good nucleotides" will forever fluctuate very, very slightly above and very, very slightly below the 25% mark unless there is bias in your random number generator.

Actually, after starting the computer simulation, as you do more and more simulations, the percent of "good nucleotides" will very quickly (in the first few mutations) start to drop.

Once the percent of "good nucleotides" drops to 25.5%, the percent of good nucleotides will never again reach above 26% "good nucleotides" on a sample this large. Never!!

The reader would have to write computer programs to simulate all of this to fully understand the truth of this claim. However, using a much smaller number of nucleotides (rather than an actual string of 2,000,000,000 nucleotides), you will

not get exactly the same results. But what I have said is an absolute fact which I have seen many, many times in the computer simulations I have written!!

Chapter 26

Should We Even Talk About "Target Nucleotides"

An evolutionist might say this: "Let's not talk about target nucleotides, rather let us just mutate the DNA and see if we end up with a better species, we don't know or care what we will end up with so we don't care about target nucleotides."

While this might seem like a viable question, it is not. I will give four answers to this question.

First Answer - Male and Female Alignment

==First==, let us think about a new species where the parent species has both a male and female. Many of the ancestors of humans (if evolution were true) would have had both a male and female in their species.

In order for a "new species" to be created, the mutations to both the male sperm DNA and the female egg DNA must "align" so the male and female can mate and have viable offspring which can in turn have viable offspring.

In addition, the "correct" male sperm must be the one to connect with the female egg and it must happen in the same timeframe and location (i.e. they must mate).

Note that the "set" of mutations (which includes the location issue, the type of mutation issue and the nucleotide at that location issue) to the male and female must be identical, though the mutations would not have to be in the same order.

(Yes, I know there are slight differences between male and female DNA, but these differences can be ignored in this discussion and only "common" DNA segments need to be considered.)

For example, each gene must be in the same location on the DNA of both the male and female DNA. The morphing of the embryo algorithms, and many other things, must be in the same location, and in the same order, on both the male and female DNA (actually the morphing of the embryo algorithms are different for a male and female, but let us ignore this and other distracting issues).

Let us assume the male has the necessary mutations before the female and that the male is a "new species."

The female now needs to have exactly the same mutations as the male so that they can mate and have viable offspring that are fertile (i.e. so the new species

can have viable offspring), though as already mentioned her mutations do not need to occur in the same order as his!!

In other words, <mark>the female now has "target nucleotides"</mark> because her nucleotides must match those of the male so that they can mate and have offspring!! **The new and changed nucleotides on the male DNA become the "target nucleotides" of the female!!**

Remember, both the male DNA and female DNA must align before they can mate and have viable offspring that are fertile. This cannot happen until the female DNA aligns with the male DNA. Thus, the new male DNA becomes the "target nucleotides" of the female DNA.

Of course, if the female DNA mutations are completed first, then her DNA becomes the "target nucleotides" of the male DNA.

The point is that if a species has both a male and a female, the "target nucleotide" issue is unavoidable!! You have two "animals" which must have the same ending DNA. There is no way around this.

You have to consider the probability that both sets of ending mutations are identical. You don't have to worry about the order of the mutations on the male or the female!! When all is said and done, the male and female must have the same set of mutations!!

The "probability" issue becomes the probability of having two "sets" of identical mutations, independent of the order of the mutations on the male and female.

For example, suppose you have two identical computers with identical software, meaning they both have the same complex computer program. Suppose you randomly mutate the bits of the computer programs, on each computer, independently (e.g. you use a different "seed" numbers and different random number generation algorithms) and simultaneously, in order to create a new and improved program.

What are the chances both computers will end up with the same new and improved program even without any preconceived notion about what you wanted to end up with (i.e. there were no "target bits")?

The answer is ZERO (i.e. far, far less than: 10^{-80}) because the set of "mutations" are independent of each other and yet must be identical in the end. The two sets of mutations will not be the same no matter what order the mutations occur.

Second Answer - Clusters of Mutations

Second, if you are going to create a new species from an old species, very precise mutations must be made to multiple genes; at least one new gene needs to be created from scratch (by definition); incredibly precise changes need to be made to different sections of the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms (wherever they are), etc.

It doesn't matter where these changed and new genes are, but they must be somewhere. Well, it probably does matter but we will pretend it doesn't matter.

These new and changed nucleotides must be in incredibly precise locations (because they are clustered in many cases). For example, all of the nucleotides in a new gene must be in roughly the same location on the DNA. Fixes to the morphing of the embryo algorithms must be in exact locations. Etc.

However, random mutations will be evenly scattered across the entire spectrum of the DNA. That is the way that randomness works for the location variable for a new species!!

Random mutations are not precise, yet to create a new species the vast majority of the mutation will be clustered in many different places on the DNA. But this is not the way that randomness operates. Randomness is generally spread out somewhat evenly across the entire DNA. Try this with computer simulations and you will know what I am talking about.

This is the second reason we must reject the theory of evolution even if we didn't have a specific new species in mind.

Third Answer - Proteins, Morphing of the Embryo

Third, have you ever seen the nucleotides that form a "protein" which is used inside the cell? The section of DNA that creates a protein is called a "gene." It is much easier to look at a protein than a gene. Some genes can actually be used to create many different proteins.

When you think of a "structure made of proteins" think of a bicycle made of Lego® building blocks in the sense that a set of proteins can attach to each other (at very specific points), to create a highly complex structure which is made up of individual proteins (each individual protein is made of amino acids) which are bound together and form a very specific shape.

The "binding issue" is very critical because only specific types of proteins can bind to each other (or repel each other, etc.). Thus, to get a specific shape, very specific proteins must be in exact locations.

An outstanding book was largely written on this very issue (The Edge of Evolution - The Search For the Limits of Darwinism by Dr. Michael J. Behe). Read that book if you don't believe my summary.

If you took this section of DNA (i.e. a gene) and started to randomly mutate it, the "protein" it creates would very quickly become unusable!! A single wrong nucleotide, in the wrong location, could destroy the entire function of the shape and binding sites (or repel sites) of the protein.

The set of proteins could become a pile of unrecognizable, worthless garbage (rather than a highly functional and sophisticated shape), frequently after the first mutation to a single gene (i.e. the shape of this single, mutated protein could destroy the entire structure of the set of proteins).

Let us again think of a bicycle. Suppose you blindfolded a person and put every individual part of the bicycle in a pile. Suppose the blindfolded person then took several of the individual parts of the bicycle and individually started twisting and breaking these parts of the bicycle.

What are the odds the parts of the bicycle will fit together and a person would be able to ride the bicycle after this exercise? The odds are pretty slim. The shape of the individual parts of the bicycle represent the individual proteins which are used to create a structure in the cell.

Here is the key: only very rare and very specific combinations (technically "permutations" because the order of the nucleotides on the DNA is critical) of nucleotides will create a gene that will create a functional protein that will fit into a protein structure.

The point is that even if you have no "target nucleotides," almost all types of mutations will damage the functionality of the protein structure almost immediately because very, very few permutations will create something viable for a specific protein structure. Furthermore, in many cases contiguous protein structures must be compatible with each other (either because they fit together or bind together, repel each other, etc.).

Also, some proteins do not form structures at all. Some proteins have tasks which involve supervising the construction of a protein structure. Some proteins are used for communications. And so on. These complex proteins can easily cease to be able to fulfill their function with a single mutation.

Also, can you imagine randomly mutating the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms on the DNA!! Who knows what you would end up with, but you would know one thing - the animal would quickly be so deformed by mutations it would die immediately after birth or more likely long before birth.

And I suspect a significant percentage of the DNA (e.g. 97%) is part of the "morphing of the embryo" algorithm for a complex species. There is no margin of error in these nucleotides!!

For example, if more than three-fourth of the DNA was the "morphing of the embryo" algorithm, and there are 20,000 mutations; roughly 15,000 of these mutations will affect the "morphing of the embryo" algorithm, which is very sensitive to errors due to its complexity and the fact that parts of the algorithm affect many, many layers of the asymmetric cell divisions.

Thus, even if you have no direction, when you randomly mutate the highly precise nucleotides in a gene or the morphing of the embryo algorithms, and many other sections of DNA, you will do massive amounts of damage very, very quickly!!

Thus, you cannot just brush-off the "target nucleotide" issue because only an incredibly small percentage of permutations of DNA (i.e. unique ways to order the nucleotides on the DNA) will yield a viable animal and in many cases these sections will be clustered together!!

Fourth Answer - No Need For Computer Programmers

Fourth, I wish there were a way to graphically demonstrate "intelligence" on a DNA strand. Well, to some degree there is, but I don't have the time, money or the computer horsepower to do the calculations. A histogram is nice, but there are better ways to demonstrate intelligence (such as color coding the histogram for certain situations).

Think of human DNA as a huge, gigantic, highly sophisticated computer program.

Actually, there is no computer program on earth which is even remotely as sophisticated as the algorithms on human DNA which control the morphing of the embryo, the genes, etc.!! You can see that by the above discussions. DNA does something totally unique!!

A compiled computer program is composed of "bits" called '1's and '0's. Thus, if you change a "bit" you know what the outcome will be (the opposite of what it started out to be).

Do you think you could improve the intelligence in any highly sophisticated computer program by randomly changing the "bits" on the compiled code?? Absolutely not!!

Never, never would the code improve by randomly changing the bits with a random number generator which would choose where (i.e. the location issue) the bits were changed, deleted or added.

If highly complex computer programs could be written in this way, as evolution implies, all computer programmers could be replaced with "random number generators" which could write new and improved computer programs by *randomly* choosing:
1) Where on the old, compiled computer code each mutation to the program will occur (the "location" issue), and
2) Whether the mutation will be a deletion, addition or a change.

Computers are much faster than computer programmers!!! You wouldn't need people to design the new programs, just let "evolution" design and write the new and improved program.

Computers are almost infinitely faster than programmers or evolution, plus computer programs are always very, very simple compared to human DNA; thus if evolution could work by randomness, it would be much easier to write new computer programs by using random number generators. But it has never happened.

Even if you did this process 10 times on an existing computer program, and "chose" the best of the 10 "new" programs (i.e. to simulate natural selection) you would never end up with a better program.

Try writing a new and improved computer program using this technique!!

If this were a viable way of writing newer and more sophisticated computer programs with random number generators, corporations would immediately fire all of their programmers to make more money (i.e. they would have less salary and overhead expenses and thus they would make more profits if they had less programmers).

Trust me, many corporations care more about profits (i.e. the "bottom line") than their employees. Some corporations, every time they need to increase their "earnings per share" will simply lay off hundreds or thousands of their employees. Stockholders will always be more important than the employees!!

And programmers are generally near the bottom of the pecking order of the employees because there are so many of them (though they are not all equally talented).

Needless to say, no stingy corporation in history has ever fired a single computer programmer because using random number generators was a superior way to write new, complex computer programs from existing programs!!!

Even without direction, and even without any "target code," and even simulating "natural selection," the computer program will very quickly cease to function and will be irreparable due to the "mutations."

If it is impossible to use randomness to write better computer programs using high speed computers which operate very, very quickly; even without any direction; why would anyone expect you could create a better species of plants or animals by using random mutations which happen very, very slowly in a much more complex environment?

Computers are many, many, many quadrillions of times faster than evolution could ever be. Yet, no corporation would be so idiotic as to fire their computer programmers and replace them with random number generators.

As mentioned, the computer algorithms on DNA are far, far, far more sophisticated than any computer program ever written by a human!! Thus, DNA is far more sensitive to errors!!

In fact, no human being on earth can even remotely understand the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms on human DNA, as mentioned above.

But the "morphing of the embryo" algorithm is only part of the vastly complex network of what is on human DNA.

Yet, evolution claims human DNA was all the result of a long series of fortuitous accidents to DNA. What absolute nonsense!!

Do you think that you can go from dirt, water, lightning, etc. (i.e. the pre "first living cell" period) to human DNA by a long series of very slow, totally random mutations to DNA??

And while this is going on you must also accidentally create *millions* of other species, which are not on our ancestry path to the "first living cell" (e.g. turtles and guppies are not our ancestors according to evolutionists)!! Each species would have highly sophisticated DNA strands during the same time period humans were evolving!!

Zero randomly created, quality computer programs have ever been written. This should give you a clue about the absurdity of the theory of evolution.

Chapter 27

One Answer of Evolutionists

What is talked about in this chapter was briefly mentioned above, but this chapter will expand on what was said above.

Aside from ignoring the statistical issues of DNA, let us talk about the main answer of evolutionists to the above statistical problems.

First, let us repeat the key question: "Where do new sequences (i.e. permutations) of DNA come from?"

The claim of evolutionists is that the creation of DNA was a process which took millions of years and happened very, very, very gradually.

One of the additional claims of some evolutionists is that new DNA sequences came from two different species (i.e. a male from one species and a female from a very closely related species), which had similar, but yet slightly different DNA structures.

When a male of one of these species mated with a female of the other species; the claim is that new, intelligent DNA was created which was a mixture of both of their DNA.

This is an attempt to avoid having to explain how random mutations could create a new species.

But how can "new" DNA sequences be created from two "old" DNA sequences?

Perhaps a better way to say that is this: **"How can new 'genetic intelligence' result from the union of two species, neither of which had that specific "genetic intelligence" on their DNA?"**

For example, if neither of the species which mated had claws (assume this was before the first animal with claws existed), why would you expect that the "offspring" of these two closely related species would have claws?

Where did the DNA sequences, necessary to make claws, come from when neither parent had these sequences?

New claws would require new genetic intelligence, such as entirely new sections of DNA, such as new genes, plus very sophisticated modifications to the

"morphing of the embryo" algorithms (all changes to the morphing of the embryo algorithms must be "very sophisticated").

So where did these new DNA sections, to make the claws, come from when neither the male nor female of the two closely related "parent" species had these DNA sections?

The predictable answer of evolutionists is that the first "claws" were very small and it took many different instances of two difference species mating to create the large claws which exist on many animals today. Let me call it "incredibly gradual" evolution.

There are many problems with this theory. This theory makes their "missing link" problems (i.e. thinking about the fossil evidence for evolution) far worse than they are today because there would be many more "missing links" than they currently think exist (if evolution worked in this way).

But rest assured, the fossil record does not fit their "incredibly gradual" theory. Nor do computer simulations support this theory.

For example, if you had two computer programs which did not even remotely have an algorithm to calculate "pi" (i.e. 3.1416...), but yet both programs did some mathematical calculations, and they were "gradually" merged together, over 20 or 30 different partial mutations to the programs, would you really expect to end up with a computer program which could calculate pi to one billion digits?

All of the problems mentioned above, such as the "location" issue and the Axiom of Random Mutations, would simply be spread out into multiple occurrences if it took multiple, gradual generations!! This is because *each of the generations* would be exposed to all of the issues discussed in prior chapters, even if only making partial mutations in each "generation."

Spreading out the making of claws into multiple species makes things much worse because the mathematical problems discussed above occur multiple times for each partial species!!

Plus, the male/female issues discussed above would occur in each partial species!!

Also, when two different species mate, which have very similar DNA, there are only two possible outcomes, based on actual observations of scientists:
First, the child of the different species cannot survive.
Second, the child of the different species can survive, but they cannot have offspring because they are infertile (e.g. the mule).

Either of these cases would terminate the creation of the "new species" immediately.

I personally have never heard to two different species (i.e. two species which had different DNA structures, using my definitions) which were able to mate and have offspring which could have their own offspring; much less millions of pairs of such species (yes, each complex species would need a male and female if it was to survive).

But the biggest problem with this "theory" is that it does not explain how new features of a new species, such as claws, came to exist. Spreading it out simply compounds the mathematical problems multiple times.

There are millions of unique features among the millions of different species on this planet. The claim that "closely related" species mated cannot explain where a single one of these features came from if neither of the closely related species had this feature before they mated.

Chapter 28

Can "Natural Selection" Explain Evolution?

Let us talk about whether "natural selection" can help create new DNA.

Suppose a pair of animals had ten offspring and each of them had a different set of mutations to their DNA and each had a new DNA structure. This means each of them became a new "child species."

Suppose predators (i.e. natural selection) killed the nine "weakest" of the ten offspring (i.e. the weakest of the ten new "child species"), leaving only one of the offspring, which supposedly would be the strongest of the "child species."

"Natural selection" has essentially "preserved" the best DNA (i.e. it preserved the best set of mutations to the DNA of the ten offspring) according to the theory of evolution.

Have we solved the problems with the theory of evolution?

First of all, the death of members of offspring usually has more to do with pure chance than superior DNA. It has to do with luckily being in the "right place at the right time" more than with better fighting skills.

But more importantly, it is totally ludicrous to think that in one generation a superior set of fighting skills, which could significantly increase survival chances, could result from random mutations of DNA!!

But the biggest absurdity with this theory is that it first assumes that evolution can create ten new and improved sets of DNA and that each of these "new and improved" species will survive until natural selection eliminates nine of the ten species!!

In other words, the above story **assumes evolution is true** as part of the "evidence" that evolution is true!!

It may be remembered from above that evolution cannot create a SINGLE new species - ever; so how is evolution going to create TEN new "child species," **in the same generation**, so "natural selection" can choose from among the best of the ten new "child species"??

What does it mean that natural selection will "preserve" the most superior DNA from among the ten "child species?" There are no "child species" to "select" from unless you assume the theory of evolution is true!!!

And there certainly aren't ten new species created by evolution in the same generation!!

The point is that the entire concept of "natural selection" first assumes the theory of evolution is true!!

Or to put it another way, you cannot have a "first" or "second," etc. new species (to choose from) unless you assume evolution is true.

This is very clever logic. You avoid and ignore the mathematical problems with evolution by assuming that evolution is true and that evolution can create ten viable new child species, in roughly the same time period, so that natural selection can preserve the DNA of one of the ten new species!!

How can you use an assumption that evolution is true (which is the only way to obtain any of the "child species" to select from) as part of the "evidence" for natural selection and evolution!!

The ten viable species come from the vivid imaginations of evolutionists.

While "natural selection" may be a viable theory when considering examples of microevolution, it must be remembered that microevolution has nothing to do with creating new DNA. **"Natural selection" combined with microevolution will never generate macroevolution.**

Try writing a vastly superior computer program using "natural selection" and see if it will lead to a superior computer program. It won't work because none of the randomly created programs, created from the original program, will ever function, much less add value to the original program!! Thus, there will never be anything viable to "select" from.

Chapter 29

Another View of Natural Selection

Even after the discovery of DNA, scientists have continued to use the concepts of randomness and "natural selection" as being the engine which drove evolution.

Scientists (i.e. the scientific establishment) do not want evolution to depend exclusively on "randomness" to DNA to create new species; thus scientists claim that "natural selection" weeded out inferior DNA and this allowed superior DNA to slowly "evolve" into higher and higher intelligence.

In other words, modern evolution claims that randomness created the DNA, and that some of the DNA was better than other DNA. Then "natural selection" eliminated the inferior DNA (i.e. it eliminated the inferior species which in turn eliminated its inferior DNA).

Note that if two species fight it out to the death (i.e. "species versus species"), both species must exist prior to natural selection eliminating one of the species, as mentioned above!!

Natural selection is all about fighting and killing. **Natural selection can only eliminate species,** ***meaning eliminate genetic intelligence on DNA,*** **it cannot create new DNA.**

It is hard to imagine that fighting and killing could lead to new and improved genetic information on DNA (i.e. to a new and improved species).   In fact it can't.

Natural selection can only <u>reduce</u> the planets overall gene pool!!

It is hard enough for "evolution" to create any new DNA, so eliminating DNA would not be a good thing. It would be counter-productive. Mother Nature would want to salvage any viable DNA it could produce.

While natural selection supposedly eliminates inferior DNA in the overall planet's gene pool, this still does not lead to any new DNA and it is certainly not a proof that the slightly improved overall gene pool leads to any new species, much less new and improved species.

All natural selection can do is eliminate "new species" from being made from "inferior species" (because the "inferior species" are killed off by natural selection). This is nice, but it does not overcome the problems with creating new species.

In other words, "natural selection" can only destroy **already existing** "inferior species," by definition, from "evolving." It has nothing to do with creating superior species.

So who cares? "Inferior species" are not going to "evolve" into new species (because evolution is nonsense) so who cares whether these species survive or not!!

Evolutionists talk as if "natural selection" was critical in creating new species. This claim is based on pre-DNA concepts and is nonsense in the age of knowing about DNA. **Natural selection doesn't create anything**; **it only destroys things** after they are created and reduces the gene pool.

For example, suppose there were 10,000 species on the earth. Suppose "natural selection" destroyed 600 of these species. Has the overall gene pool increased? No, it has decreased.

Has anything happened in the destruction of these 600 species that has improved any DNA on the planet? No, it hasn't. The gene pool has decreased, not increased.

Perhaps the "average" "genetic intelligence" increased by eliminating inferior genetic intelligence, but so what? Nothing new has been created. No new and superior species has been created. Only the possible evolution of "inferior species" has been stopped by natural selection. But the supposed evolution of "superior species" has not been improved one iota. They cannot evolve.

But again, all of this assumes the theory of evolution is true and that it is better for superior species to "evolve" rather than inferior species to "evolve." While that may be true, the overriding truth is that **nothing evolves** so "natural selection" is a purely academic issue!! "Natural selection" sounds nice, but it is totally irrelevant because the theory of evolution itself is not true!!

Natural selection doesn't prove anything because natural selection depends on evolution to be true and evolution itself is false!!!!

For example, suppose someone wrote a computer program called "The Purger" that did nothing but evaluate the "intelligence" in other computer programs.

Suppose "The Purger" could then eliminate, at its whim, any computer program it felt was "inferior."

How can "The Purger" be claimed to create new computer programs? "The Purger" can only destroy computer programs after they are already written, it cannot create them.

Nor does "The Purger" suddenly imply that new computer programs can be created from superior computer programs by randomly mutating "bits."

What natural selection can do is irrelevant because it does not overcome the underlying mathematical problems with macroevolution.

Natural selection is nothing but "The Purger."

Could corporations fire their computer programs if someone wrote "The Purger?"

Don't be absurd.

Chapter 30

The Dating of Fossils and Rocks

The "dating" of rocks, fossils, bones, and other non-living things, is an attempt to determine when that rock was created or when the animal lived.

While some of the types of "dating." such as the dating of rocks, do have significant merit, the dating of some rocks and some bones and other organic material is grossly inaccurate.

Why would scientists intentionally accept dates which are known to be inaccurate? Obviously to pretend that evolution is true.

Scientists frequently and conveniently forget to take into account key factors if the dating method gives them the numbers they want to justify the theory of evolution.

One example of total fraud is the methods they use to date human bones. Evolutionists love to date bones, especially human bones, to be older than when Adam and Eve fell from the Garden of Eden (about 4,000 B.C. or about 6,000 years ago).

In fact, many of the claims of the evolutionists, such as their discoveries of transitional species (scientists depend on evolution taking many millions of years to create human DNA from the "first living cell"), totally depend on the dating techniques they use!!

Some of the dating techniques are reasonable (but that does not mean they are accurate), but most of their techniques are known to ignore key factors.

For example, evolutionists intentionally hide (from their students) the fact that moisture leeches radioactive materials from cells and thus completely destroys the accuracy of radiometric dating!!

The Kennewick Man

The Kennewick man is a good example of their deceptions. In this case the bones of a man were found in a "shallow grave" next to a major river (the Columbia River)!! You would expect that the bones got wet or at least were constantly moist from mist, humidity and rain!!

No matter when this man died, his body and bones would have been exposed to a massive amount of moisture!!

Radiometric dating claimed his bones were 9,000 years old (i.e. older than when Adam and Eve fell). That is the age they wanted!! Hurray for evolution!!!

The truth is that the bones were probably no more than 300 years old. A body sitting in a shallow grave, next to a major river, for 300 years, could easily be dated to be 9,000 years old because moisture would leech radioactive atoms from the cells.

Had these bones been found in an Arizona desert, instead of by the Colorado River, they could have been dated to be even older due to heat (even if the two sets of bones were the bones of twin brothers who died on the same day) which would make the bones look far older than they actually were.

Now let us talk about the flood of Noah.

The flood of Noah guaranteed that the bones of every human being on the planet earth (and animals), **who were alive before or after the flood**, except for those on the ark, soaked in water for a good long time (perhaps for many years in some parts of the world).

Because of the Noah's Ark account, any bones from before Noah's time could date to being millions of years old, depending on a number of factors. Would it surprise anyone that carbon dating and other dating techniques yield dates the evolutionists want and that these dates claim to challenge the Biblical account!!

How ironic - the story of Noah's explains why these bones would be dated to be so old, but yet the "age" of these bones is considered a proof that Noah's ark is a fairy tale.

But as long as the numbers give the evolutionists "evidence" for evolution, they accept the numbers as factual and present them in their classes, articles and books.

But this is not science, it is using bogus scientific data to support their atheism.

> "Arizona State University anthropologist Geoffrey Clark echoed this view in 1997 when he wrote that 'we select among alternative sets of research conclusions in accordance with our biases and preconceptions -- a process that is, at once, both political and subjective.' Clark suggested 'that paleoanthropology has the form but not the substance of a science."
> Icons of Evolution - Science or Myth? Jonathan Wells, page 223

Caves

Caves represent another opportunity for scientists to lie with numbers.

All of the common types of caves are formed by water. The water may have come from above (e.g. rainfall or a creek) or it may have come from below (i.e. an underground creek or hot springs), but all of the common types of caves were cut-out by water.

This means caves are very, very humid because there is almost always an existing source of water in the cave, such as a creek or dripping water, to name but two sources.

Thus, skeletons found in caves are, by definition, highly exposed to moisture.

Do scientists take the massive amount of moisture found in caves into account when they date a skeleton found in a cave? The answer is 'no'.

Is this because scientists are simply incompetent or is it because scientists intentionally want us to believe that all skeletons are very, very old?

Since caves are places where "cave men" have dwelled, it is critical for scientists to calculate very high dates for "cave men," meaning it is important to make their bones seem very, very old. The goal, as always, is to get the date prior to 6,000 B.C. or as close to that as possible.

In addition, most cave drawing were drawn using organic material, such as blood or sap from plants. Would the humidity in caves affect the dating of cave drawings? Absolutely!! Yet the dating of cave drawings never takes into account the high humidity in caves.

Heat

Heat can cause even more inaccuracy in their dating techniques, as already mentioned.

For example, consider the Kaupelehu Flow, Hualalai Volcano; which is well known to have occurred in 1800-1801. The date of this explosion is very well documented.

Twelve different samples were taken of the lava. The dates for these samples ranged from **140 million years ago** to **2.96 billion years ago**. While the ocean water may have affected the dating of these samples; many things could affect the dating of any sample! For example, volcanic rock is known to be hot both during and after the explosion.

Thus, a volcano which is known to have occurred a little over 200 years ago, could date to being as much as 3 billion years ago using state-of-the-art dating techniques.

As another example, five different samples were taken from Mt. St. Helens, in Washington state; which erupted in 1986. You can look at old newspapers to see when this volcano exploded!!

The five samples dated from half a million years ago to almost 3 million years ago. No ocean water was involved in Mt. St. Helens, only heat was involved.

What does this tell us about fossils of near-humans who were killed by a volcano, or whose skeleton sat in the sun for many centuries? It tells us the dating of fossils is a very inexact science. That is exactly the way the scientific establishment likes it because their current methods give them the dates they want.

Chapter 31

Conclusion of This Book

With the discovery of DNA, the evolution debate should have taken a gigantic shift in direction. Phylogenetic trees should have gone the way of the horse and buggy.

But the phylogenetic trees and ubiquitous morphology have not gone away. What has gone away is any intelligent discussion of evolution. Many evolutionists are atheists and the theory of evolution is their best justification for rejecting God and getting converts.

In the place of "science" will continue to be descriptive story telling using massive amounts of data from "digs." And of course the ubiquitous use of examples from microevolution as "evidence" for macroevolution will never go away.

Remember the two key deceptions which drive and keep alive the absurd theory of evolution:

First, do away with the differences between microevolution and macroevolution and pretend they are the same thing or pretend that macroevolution is nothing but many generations of microevolution. These tricks totally ignore the discovery of DNA.

Second, use the numerous examples of microevolution but use only the term "evolution."

These two tactics get students to think about Darwin (because they hear the term "evolution" almost on a daily basis) and when the students think about Darwin they think that atheism has been proven to be true.

In truth, the theory of evolution today has nothing to do with science. It is a scientific fraud and its "claims" come from using highly sophisticated and tricky terminology and its "evidence" comes from microevolution, natural selection and survival of the fittest. Macroevolution is something they don't want to talk about and it is stashed away in the closet night and day.

The evolution debate today is almost as if DNA had never been discovered.

Remember, nowhere in all of science has randomness ever been claimed to create massive amounts of intelligence except with the theory of evolution and its equally absurd companion: an accidental "Big Bang."

While God could have designed and executed a "Big Explosion," the explosion was certainly not an accident.

If evolution had scientific merit (i.e. if randomness could create sophisticated intelligence) then computer programmers would have become obsolete long ago.

Here is an interesting paradox, why don't evolutionists write their books using their model of evolution?

Here is my challenge to any evolutionist. Write a pro-evolution book using nothing but randomness on a high-speed computer at the individual character level. Start with a child's story and randomly mutate it into a classic book on Darwin and evolution!!

That would keep them busy for billions of years and would end the debate.

There is one topic which does not "fit" into the above discussions which I did not want to cover in the main book. I include it next as an appendix.

Appendix

Regarding Vestiges, bad design, etc.

One argument of evolutionists is their claim that if God existed, He would not design DNA that had "vestigial organs" in a species.

"Vestiges" or "vestigial organs" are sections of DNA that appear to be left-over from parent species because they have no use on the child species. Sometimes they serve no purpose and other times they serve very little purpose.

The arguments of evolutionists are that certain sections of DNA should not be on the DNA because they would not have been designed and put there by an intelligent Creator (i.e. God) who designed DNA from scratch.

One famous example of a vestige is the "wings" of an ostrich. While these "wings" do have some function, even important functions, the sections of DNA which create these largely worthless "wings" seem to be left over from a distant "parent species" of the ostrich.

As one evolutionist said:

> *"Wouldn't it be odd if a creator helped an ostrich balance itself by*
> *giving it appendages that just happen to look exactly like*
> *reduced wings, and which are constructed in exactly the same*
> *way as wings used for flying?"*
> (*Why Evolution is True*, by Jerry A. Coyne, 2009, page 58)

In fact, this argument is the only half-way intelligent argument for the theory of evolution!! For an atheist it is "proof" of evolution.

While their logic is solid, evolutionists are by definition atheists. **Why would atheists think they are experts in understanding the way that God thinks and behaves?** Why would someone who disdains a belief in God pretend to be an expert in the mind of God?

It turns out there may be several reasons vestiges exist, even if God exists, but I won't talk about all the possible reasons.

But let me give you a few scenarios to consider.

For example, suppose a car company designs a new model of automobile. Their advertising campaign might boast that this is a "completely new model."

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Well, is it really a "completely new model," meaning is the model designed from the ground up, meaning is every single nut and bolt of the new car designed from scratch? Obviously not or the "completely new model" would cost a large fortune to buy!!

There is no question that many parts of the new model were designed for earlier models. Many parts would have come "off the shelf." **If entire structures, which are largely hidden from view, were put into the new model from an old model, then there might very well be small substructures in the new model which have no function in the new model.**

It may be a lot cheaper to use an existing part, which may contain sections that have no function in the new car, than to design and create a new, complex part from scratch. This is especially true if very few of the new car models will be built and sold.

Here is the key question: there are millions of species on this earth, does it make sense that God individually designed the DNA of every species from scratch? Is that an efficient way to create millions of species?

From the perspective of God, does it matter to Him than He might reuse DNA taken from species he had already designed millions of years earlier or on some other planet? Does God have to design every species literally and completely from scratch?

Car companies certainly don't design new cars completely from scratch, so why would God?

But there is more to this concept.

Is this planet the only planet God has ever made?? Anyone who has seen photographs of the known Universe would immediately say that the Universe has been around for many billions of years. As I write this, astronomers put the age of this Universe at over 7 billion years.

If that is the case, why do people assume that we are the first group of God's children to have our own planet?

Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that the first planet that was inhabited by God's children was inhabited 100 million years ago.

OK, so we are assuming that God had children who lived and died 100 million years ago on another planet far away. However, like us, these children would have had spirits that did not die!!

Furthermore, they would have been resurrected so they would have new and improved eternal bodies.

Where are these children of God now and what are they doing?

Does it make sense that for 100 million years they have been sitting around playing the harp?

Well, it doesn't make sense to me, especially if our spirits are literally the *children* of God. If God has any sentient children, we are it!! We are the only sentient beings in the Universe other than God that we know of.

But how many other planets have or have had sentient beings, who are like us, that we don't know about?

To me, those people who lived many millions of years ago have been increasing in intelligence and knowledge for 100 million years. I would hate to have to debate one of them!!

Maybe God let *these people* design the DNA for some, most or all of the species that have and do live on this earth!! Why not??!!

For any new species, first put on our earth, maybe it was the people who lived 100 million years ago who designed the DNA for that species. And maybe they are the ones who reused some DNA when they designed some of the species for this earth.

If I were living in heaven for 100 million years, and I had been given the assignment to design the DNA of a new and unique species on a new planet, the first thing I would do is ask for the blueprint (i.e. DNA sequence) of several species which already existed on some other planet, *which had some of the same features as the new species I was assigned to design*.

Not only that, I would want to know what these sequences of DNA did.

When I designed the DNA of this new species I would clearly "borrow" ideas (i.e. borrow DNA sections) from species which had already been designed by others (or by God).

This is not as far-fetched as the reader might think.

Designing DNA from scratch has never been done by a human being and likely will never be done by a human being on this earth in its current form.

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For example, the "morphing of the embryo" algorithm of any complex species is far too complex to comprehend, much less design from scratch!! We certainly saw that above!!

When "stealing" sections of DNA, such as genes, I would also try to steal parts of the associated morphing of the embryo algorithms, etc.

I would not want to try and "reinvent the wheel" and design the entire DNA from scratch, but it would be fun to try if I were a lot smarter.

In fact, if a human being on this earth ever did design the DNA for a new species it would be designed by studying the DNA of existing animals (or plants) and by stealing (i.e. copying or borrowing) blueprints of sections of DNA from previously existing or currently existing animals.

If it was a species that had complex features there would almost certainly be vestigal organs.

This is the key: even if the DNA was designed from scratch, and nothing was stolen, the education and training and concepts needed to build it from scratch would have been learned by studying DNA which already existed!!

The manual to learn these things would be called "textbooks."

A pilot is going to study airplanes long before he or she steps into the cockpit.

The "patterns" of DNA used to teach someone about designing DNA would come from existing animals, whether directly or indirectly via a textbook!

A Hypothetical Assignment

Let us look at a hypothetical assignment.

Suppose someone were assigned, for whatever reason, to design the DNA of an extinct dinosaur, including the morphing of the embryo algorithms; but to give this new species the intelligence of a human being and the ability to talk!!

In other words, even if someone had the DNA of an extinct dinosaur (which no one has), they would have to make highly sophisticated changes to this DNA to give this dinosaur the intelligence of the human brain and the ability to talk!!

This "new species" would have a combination of the DNA of a dinosaur body (except for the brain and mouth) and the DNA of a human brain, mouth and tongue. *How would you like to combine those two DNA structures and design the morphing of the embryo algorithms without leaving any vestiges!!??*

Remember, a "vestige" is nothing more nor less than a section of DNA which is used to create a structure during the morphing of the embryo algorithms. But each vestige started out as a section of DNA!!

Why don't you just delete any genes that are not going to be used? The reason is the morphing of the embryo algorithm. **The genes and the morphing of the embryo algorithms are synchronized.** In other words, the morphing of the embryo algorithm uses the genes and the genes need the morphing of the embryo algorithm to create something.

You cannot change one without changing the other because they are synchronized. And who wants to redesign the morphing of the embryo algorithm?! **It would be much easier to keep some genes you don't need rather than redesign the morphing of the embryo algorithm!!**

Thus, some genes will likely stay, even if they have no use. In other words, the genes will stay and the morphing of the embryo algorithm will stay. But the animal will not need or use these body parts, but they will be there.

This is the key: every section of DNA that is the design for a structure on the body (e.g. the liver) depends on the morphing of the embryo algorithms!! If you change one of these sections of DNA (the structure section or the morphing section) then you have to change both!!! They depend on each other.

But redesigning the morphing of the embryo algorithms section is far, far more complicated than redesigning the structure section of DNA. Thus, the structure section (the vestige) is likely to stay if the morphing of the embryo section is too complicated to fix.

Given the assignment, those who lived 100 million years ago would likely study the DNA of a dinosaur (which we assume they would have), and study the DNA of a human being.

There is no doubt that these two DNA are massively, massively different and many critical sections of DNA would be "borrowed" from both the dinosaur DNA and human DNA.

But designing the "morphing of the embryo" algorithm for this new species would be the real challenge!!! This involves a lot more than just copying and deleting genes!!

So how would you integrate the morphing of the embryo algorithms of a dinosaur and the morphing of the embryo algorithms of a human being?

Here is my point: In the process of integrating these two DNA (the DNA of a dinosaur [to get the body shape] and the DNA of a human [to get the brain and mouth]) the person would likely be *forced* to include some sections of DNA the new human/dinosaur species would not need because *the designer could not figure out how to cut these sections [which create the vestige] out of the morphing of the embryo algorithms.*

Thus, they would have to keep the genes on the DNA which were used to create the vestige!! Thus, the vestige itself would be in the new species because they could not figure out how to rewrite the morphing of the embryo algorithm without it.

Thus, the genes and morphing of the embryo algorithm would be on the DNA and the vestige would be on the body (because its construction was part of the morphing of the embryo algorithm which could not be changed).

Reread the last three paragraphs because they are somewhat complicated.

God could figure it out, but maybe He wanted His children to struggle and learn. Isn't that precisely how we teach our children? If we do everything for them, and fix all of their mistakes, they will not learn very much.

If a human (on this planet) could understand how the morphing of the embryo of a human worked, and how the morphing of the embryo of a lizard worked (we do not have access to the DNA of a dinosaur), he or she would realize the difficulty of the task at hand, especially if they were also required to eliminate all vestiges of both species!!

Create a new species which has the body of a lizard and the intelligence of an adult human and the ability to talk and do not leave any vestiges!! Wow, that is a task!!!

No one on earth could even begin to fulfill this assignment!! I suspect that even our brothers and sisters from 100 million years ago would also be challenged by this assignment!!

My point is that God had three possibilities for designing the DNA of each species on this planet:

First, He could personally design the DNA from scratch for each species, as the evolutionists, who don't believe in God, assume He would have done.

Second, He could personally design the DNA of all species by combining sections of DNA from animals He had already designed in prior millennium and then by making some adjustments. This could leave some vestiges if He didn't

want to make the extreme effort to eliminate them and change the morphing of the embryo algorithm.

Third, He could train His children the basic principles in designing DNA, and then let them struggle with some very, very challenging assignments. This would definitely leave some vestiges!!

I don't know how God thinks, but as for me, I would like the third option!! I have no desire to spend eternity playing the harp!! I want to spend much of this time learning and learning and learning.

Yes, it is a fact that God could design the DNA of all species by Himself from scratch, and there would be no vestiges or any other types of superfluous DNA.

However, it is obvious (based on the evidence) that God decided not to use the first option above!! What He did and why He did it may be a mystery to us, but trust me - God had His reasons. And God has His children to train.

And that is the very key that evolutionist do not understand. God is a Being who thinks and reasons and He has purposes for doing what He does!! We are not always privy to what His reasoning is (not that we could automatically comprehend His reasoning).

Whether He designed all DNA Himself, by "cutting and pasting" and then fine-tuning, or whether He allowed His children to design DNA by "cutting and pasting," I do not know, but it is apparent, from the evidence, that one of the last two options is the correct answer as to what He did!!

While I might seem too abstract in saying these things, I think we are literally the children of God and that we are not the first planet God has designed. I also believe that God wants his children to progress and learn many of the things He already knows. Any parent would want that for his or her children.

If God exists; and if our spirits are literally His children; then we will be resurrected and will live forever. Any logical person would conclude it is highly likely that God wants us to progress and learn new things and not just sit around forever talking to each other on the side of a hill!!

I certainly don't want my seven children sitting around forever!! I would get on them for doing that!! There are too many things for them to learn (and all of them are now adults but we are all still learning).

The evolutionists do not believe in God so they would obviously ridicule any solution that includes God or his children who live after death.

Obviously if you eliminate God you eliminate any answer that includes God. This is a clever debate tactic!! You eliminate the most basic truth in your opening argument.

Creation scientists, however, do believe in God and most, if not all creation scientists, believe that we are literally the children of God and that we will live after death and be resurrected. The scriptures certainly support this!!