

# Scientists, PhDs and Professors who question Evolution – References.

Kel Hammond - Updated 28 July 2016

(This file is stored on the Vault, and will be updated as more information comes to hand. The latest version can be accessed [here](#)).

**Rom.1:20.** "... or the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse".

**Eccl.8:17.** "Then I beheld all the work of God, that a man cannot find out the work that is done under the sun: because though a man labour to seek it out, yet he shall not find it; yea further; though a wise man think to know it, yet shall he not be able to find it".

**What is Faith?** <sup>1</sup>Faith is not blind or based upon ignorance. It is important to understand the Biblical concept of Faith. While it is a fact that belief in <sup>2</sup>the existence of God is evidenced by creation and that it is <sup>3</sup>intuitively understood, this is not only what the Bible calls faith. Biblical Faith only comes from understanding and believing God. That is, <sup>4</sup>both believing in God and believing what he says, reveals and promises. In this day and age, this knowledge is <sup>5</sup>only found in God's word. This type of faith allows us to see timelessly with the <sup>6</sup>eyes of God, both <sup>7</sup>forward and backwards. In contrast to this, <sup>8</sup>unbelief is not believing God's testimony.

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**<sup>9</sup>Cold –Case Christianity: Belief Choice / J.Warner Wallace.** This video is not about evolution, yet it is well worth watching and listening to. Wallace is a cold case detective, and used his detective skills to analyse the evidence for the truthfulness of the NT. Originally an atheist, but after being challenged to read the Bible,

<sup>1</sup> See the Author's summary of this subject called "Evidence, Reason and Faith" located on the Vault, [here](#).

<sup>2</sup> This is the intent and meaning of Rom.1:20.

<sup>3</sup> See the book "There is a God", where Antony Flew (former prominent atheist) makes this point, Link [here](#)

<sup>4</sup> Faith is based upon both Believing in God (Gen.15:6, Heb.11:6) and Believing God; Rom.4:3, 4:17-23, Luke.1:45, John.20:29. Faith comes from hearing the word, being persuaded and believing it; Rom.10:17, Heb.11:1-7.

<sup>5</sup> This is the point being made in "Elpis Israel" Page 3.

<sup>6</sup> In this day and age we can only see God with the eyes of faith, because we are flesh, Matt.5:8, Heb.11:27, Job.42:5

<sup>7</sup> This is the meaning of Heb.11:1-3 etc.

<sup>8</sup> Unbelief is a term taken from Heb.3:12,19, 4:6,11, which refers to Israel not believing God. Also see 1.Jon.5:10

<sup>9</sup> Cold-Case Christianity: Belief Choice / Warner Wallace. Link is [here](#)

turned his skill on it and became convinced of its truth. He firstly explains what is considered good evidence, then launches into an examination of the NT eye witness accounts, and the “chain of custody” underlying it.

## Introduction:

**The Main Areas in the Debate:** For Bible believers, there are 4 main areas in the Evolution vs Creation debate. These are; 1) The Age of the Universe, 2) The Age of Planet Earth, 3) A complete explanation of the fossil record, **4) Evolution and the theory of Common Descent.** The compiler of this resource believes that the Genesis record is not speaking in cosmological terms, but only in terms terrestrial, that relate to the world we live in. Therefore, only the 4<sup>th</sup> subject, “**Evolution and the theory of Common Descent**” will be examined in any great depth in this article. A summary of his understanding of Genesis ([Gen.1v1](#)) can be found [here](#). A separate article that evaluates the evidence for human evolution is on the **Vault** - [here](#).

The following is provided as a resource, with a list that contains both references, quotations and web hyperlinks, to a number of University Professors, Scientists, PhDs and Philosophers commenting upon ‘evolutionary theory’. While we may not agree with or support all that they say or conclude, they often provide an interesting alternative interpretation of the existing evidence and the common paradigm. We have listed these, not because this is the majority view of scientists, but to show that there are a growing number of well qualified scientists who do not agree with the consensus view on evolutionary theory.

**An Interesting Observation:** After listening to many debates and reading numerous comments, it is clearly apparent that there are examples of bad and dishonest behaviour on all sides in this debate. However, there are certain common traits used by the evolutionary side that are regularly on display. These are particularly observable in the comments section usually attached to various posts. These are; contempt, haughtiness, superiority, arrogance, condescendence, mocking, ridicule, name calling, well poisoning, false accusations, false witnessing, assertions, appeal to the majority and dishonesty. Perhaps these are strategies used to shame the fence sitters. One almost wonders if the Evolutionary spirit of the ‘survival of the fittest’ by any means is the guiding philosophy of many of these advocates. Certainly, atheistic materialists end up with no basis for morality other than the law of the jungle, of tooth and claw. It is also interesting to see some of these ‘dishonest’ traits being practiced by a small handful of evolution believing Christians, which should never be the case. It makes one wonder if the philosophy and the concept of common descent and survival of the fittest is itself morally corrupting, and ends up subconsciously giving to men ‘permission’ to behave in this fashion. **Let it not be so among us.**

## 1) Growing Scientific Dissent Against Darwinian Theory.

In the early decades of the 20th century there was a division in the scientific world between Darwinists who believed in gradual change, and Mendelians (followers of Mendel) who held that novel adaptations must arise in a single mutational step. Both of these groups accepted Darwin’s hypothesis of common descent yet disputed the mechanism. These opposing views were reconciled in what is now called the “neo-Darwinian synthesis”. Before that day there had always been dissent among scientists about the factualness and functioning of Darwinian Evolution, and among some about the certainty of universal common descent. In these latter times, this dissent has consolidated into a number of important streams around various issues, including; dealing with the mathematical improbability of evolution, the paucity of the fossil evidence, the challenges posed by the incredible biological complexity in the genome, and a number of other things.

These latter scientific dissenters fall into a number of groups. There are those who continue to accept the basic concept of evolution and common descent, yet challenge the accepted paradigm in the Darwinian slow change model. Statements like the following are certainly rocking the boat.<sup>10</sup> **[Evolutionary theory itself is already in a state of flux... all the central assumptions of the Modern Synthesis \(often also called Neo-Darwinism\) have been disproven](#)**” They believe that most/all of the assumptions used in Evolutionary theory are wrong. We have listed some of these scientists in this document. Lastly, there are also those who believe that the biological and fossil evidence strongly supports the concept of Intelligent Design. This group expresses no opinion on the identity of the designer, but believes nevertheless that the evidence shows that a ‘mind’ has been at work. In some instances there has been a significant move towards accepting ‘intelligent design’ as a scientifically sound alternative explanation for the vast complexity found in nature. As one famous atheist finally admitted (Antony Flew), belief in a God is intuitive, and the evidence is seen in the vast complexity that scientists have uncovered in recent years. (There is a summary of Flew’s position later on)

- **In 1966**, there was the ‘Wistar Conference’, which examined ‘Mathematical Challenges to the Neo-Darwinian Interpretation of Evolution’.
- **In 2008**, an influential group of evolutionary biologists, dubbed the ‘Altenberg sixteen’, met to discuss the inadequacies of the current theory and the need for a new theory.
- **In 2011**, **“The Biological Information – New Perspectives Conference”** (Published 2013), where 29 leading Scientists assessed Neo Darwinian theory, and ended up refuting the plausibility of new biological information being produced by mutations. The complexity of DNA code persuaded them to this position. **Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **2013, Dr Dennis Noble**, A British biologist who held the chair of Cardiovascular Physiology at the University of Oxford, as well as numerous other posts. He is one of the pioneers of Systems Biology.<sup>11</sup> **[Evolutionary theory itself is already in a state of flux... all the central assumptions of the Modern Synthesis \(often also called Neo-Darwinism\) have been disproven](#)**” We have listed below a link to a Youtube presentation he gave to a group of scientists, in which he speaks about many of these issues. (He is not a creationist). We have supplied more information on to him later in this document.
- **2014, Dr Michael Denton** – PhD in Biochemistry, and a specialist in human genetics. He explains his objection to neo-Darwinian theory, and the paucity of the evidence for gradual change over time theory due to mutations. **“He calls this the theology of Darwinism.”** He uses strong language in speaking against the assumptions of Darwinism. The Darwinian claim that changes in the genome are the result of **“entirely undirected mutations is an entirely unsubstantiated belief, for which there is not the slightest evidence whatsoever.”** He describes himself as an agnostic, an evolutionist, and rejects biblical creationism. He explains that he rejects creationism because he is a scientist, while creationism invokes God, which means that the natural laws could be broken by God at his will, [which is not naturalistic and not scientific](#). He has written two books, **“Evolution: A Theory in Crisis”** and **“Nature's Destiny: How the Laws of Biology Reveal Purpose in the Universe.”** **Youtube Link to two interviews are located [here](#) and [here](#)**

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<sup>10</sup> “Experimental Physiology” Volume 98, Aug 2013, **Link to the Journal in [here](#)**. The article is titled, “Physiology is rocking the foundations of evolutionary biology”, By Dennis Noble, and the words quoted are found in the ‘introduction’ to his article, **Link is [here](#)**. There is an interesting discussion on this matter found [here](#)

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- **2015. The Intelligent Design Movement.** (Many entrenched scientists reject this movement, but it is a hard fact that the movement is gaining substantial support in the scientific community, even among scientists of high profile and repute. Many scientists are taking the ID challenge very seriously indeed. Many of the arguments against ID are amusingly illogical, often derogatory, and always purely based upon the superiority of naturalism or materialism).
- <sup>12</sup>**“Unlocking the Mystery of Life”** 2014 Documentary. This hour long documentary covers the basic history of evolutionary theory, and the emergence of the intelligent design movement and their rejection of Darwinian evolution. It is a good primer that introduces the some of the scientific reasons these scientists reject evolutionary theory. The link is supplied below.

Of recent times, a list of about 900 qualified PhDs and University Professors signed a document in which they expressed disagreement with ‘Neo-Darwinian’ theory. To qualify to sign, signatories must either hold a Ph.D. in a scientific field such as biology, chemistry, mathematics, engineering, computer science, or one of the other natural sciences; or they must hold an M.D. and serve as a professor of medicine. The updated document (**Feb, 2015**) is titled, ‘**A Scientific Dissent From Darwinism**’ – stating - “**We are skeptical of claims for the ability of random mutation and natural selection to account for the complexity of life. Careful examination of the evidence for Darwinian theory should be encouraged.**” A copy of the document is accessible [here](#), and a summary of the terms of the dissent is found [here](#)

The statement was first drafted and circulated by the Discovery Institute in 2001 in response to widespread claims that no credible scientists existed who doubted Neo-Darwinism. While many/most of these scientists may believe in some form of naturalistic evolutionary process, they nevertheless are dissatisfied with the Darwinian explanation.

An informal study in July 2014 showed that a plurality of scientists on the Dissent list have expertise and formal training in the biological sciences. The breakdown is: Computer Science: 3.6% (33) Mathematics: 6.3% (57), Engineering: 13.7% (124), Biological Sciences: 44.0% (398), Chemistry: 14.7% (133), Physics and/or Astronomy: 11.7% (106), Earth Sciences: 4.6% (42), Other: 1.3% (12). See the Link [here](#). See the following Link to an article critiquing the critics of the dissent [here](#).

**Peer Review.** It is sometimes claimed by the pro-evolution lobby, that “Intelligent Design” advocates do not publish peer reviewed material and therefore have no standing in the scientific community. The amusing thing here is that an often cited <sup>13</sup>reviewed article that states this is not correct and factually untrue. For those interested, The Discovery Institute provides a freely available list of peer reviewed and published articles on their site, available [here](#).

**The Design Inference:** There is some confusion and misdirection about what the Intelligent Design Movement actually stands for. The following link is to a fb site, where we have listed some articles, interviews etc on the design inference, which is a scientific theory utilizing the scientific method. Link is [here](#). The second link here is also to the CITB fb site, and has a summary of the terms of science – hypothesis, theory, law, and how scientists use these terms. Link is [here](#).

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<sup>12</sup> Unlocking the Mystery of Life – Youtube documentary, Link is [here](#).

<sup>13</sup> Kitzmiller v. Dover Area School District, cv 2688 (December 20, 2005). Whether ID is Science, p. 87. The reporting was incorrect, for even during the Dover trial, expert witness Scott Minnich testified that there were between "seven and ten" peer-reviewed papers supporting ID, and both he and expert witness Barbara Forrest discussed a pro-intelligent design article in a peer-reviewed biology journal, see [here](#), and submitted a list of others, see [here](#)

## 2) Quotations about general evolutionary theory found in books.

In the following list of quotations from respected scientists we will hear them speak honestly about the lack of completeness in the evidence that supports macro-evolution, as well as their prior commitment to naturalism and materialism. We do not quote them to suggest that they believed in special creation, but rather because they believed in evolution and yet speak plainly of both the lack of certainty in the theory and the naturalist demands of the scientific method. Later references clearly show the philosophical biases of some scientists as well as the strong connection between Evolutionary thought and Atheism.

<sup>14</sup>**James M. Tour – 2014 (Professor of Chemistry, Professor of Computer Science, and Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Materials Science at Rice University) –** **““Although most scientists leave few stones unturned in their quest to discern mechanisms before wholeheartedly accepting them, when it comes to the often gross extrapolations between observations and conclusions on macroevolution, scientists, it seems to me, permit unhealthy leeway. When hearing such extrapolations in the academy, when will we cry out, “The emperor has no clothes!”? ..... I simply do not understand, chemically, how macroevolution could have happened. Hence, am I not free to join the ranks of the skeptical and to sign such a statement without reprisals from those that disagree with me? ... Does anyone understand the chemical details behind macroevolution? If so, I would like to sit with that person and be taught, so I invite them to meet with me.”**

In a more recent talk, entitled, Nanotech and Jesus Christ, given on 1 November 2012 at Georgia Tech, Professor Tour went further, and declared that no scientist that he has spoken to understands macroevolution – and that includes Nobel Prize winners! Here’s what he said when a student in the audience asked him about evolution:

**“... I will tell you as a scientist and a synthetic chemist: if anybody should be able to understand evolution, it is me, because I make molecules for a living, and I don’t just buy a kit, and mix this and mix this, and get that. I mean, ab initio, I make molecules. I understand how hard it is to make molecules. I understand that if I take Nature’s tool kit, it could be much easier, because all the tools are already there, and I just mix it in the proportions, and I do it under these conditions, but ab initio is very, very hard.**

**I don’t understand evolution, and I will confess that to you. Is that OK, for me to say, “I don’t understand this”? Is that all right? I know that there’s a lot of people out there that don’t understand anything about organic synthesis, but they understand evolution. I understand a lot about making molecules; I don’t understand evolution. And you would just say that, wow, I must be really unusual.**

**Let me tell you what goes on in the back rooms of science – with National Academy members, with Nobel Prize winners. I have sat with them, and when I get them alone, not in public – because it’s a scary thing, if you say what I just said – I say, “Do you understand all of this, where all of this came from, and how this happens?” Every time that I have sat with people who are synthetic chemists, who understand this, they go “Uh-uh. Nope.” These people are just so far off, on how to believe this stuff came together. I’ve sat with National Academy members, with Nobel Prize winners. Sometimes I will say, “Do you understand this?” And if they’re afraid to say “Yes,” they say nothing. They just stare at me, because they can’t sincerely do it.**

**I was once brought in by the Dean of the Department, many years ago, and he was a chemist. He was kind of concerned about some things. I said, “Let me ask you something. You’re a chemist. Do you understand this? How do you get DNA without a cell membrane? And how do you get a cell membrane without a DNA? And how does all this come together from this piece of jelly?” We have no idea, we have no idea. I said, “Isn’t it**

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<sup>14</sup> Quotations taken from the Uncommon Descent web site, which provides links to articles. Link is [here](#).

interesting that you, the Dean of science, and I, the chemistry professor, can talk about this quietly in your office, but we can't go out there and talk about this?"

If you understand evolution, I am fine with that. I'm not going to try to change you – not at all. In fact, I wish I had the understanding that you have.

But about seven or eight years ago I posted on my Web site that I don't understand. And I said, "I will buy lunch for anyone that will sit with me and explain to me evolution, and I won't argue with you until I don't understand something – I will ask you to clarify. But you can't wave by and say, "This enzyme does that." You've got to get down in the details of where molecules are built, for me. Nobody has come forward.

The Atheist Society contacted me. They said that they will buy the lunch, and they challenged the Atheist Society, "Go down to Houston and have lunch with this guy, and talk to him." Nobody has come! Now remember, because I'm just going to ask, when I stop understanding what you're talking about, I will ask. So I sincerely want to know. I would like to believe it. But I just can't.

**Now, I understand microevolution, I really do. We do this all the time in the lab. I understand this. But when you have speciation changes, when you have organs changing, when you have to have concerted lines of evolution, all happening in the same place and time – not just one line – concerted lines, all at the same place, all in the same environment ... this is very hard to fathom.**

I was in Israel not too long ago, talking with a bio-engineer, and [he was] describing to me the ear, and he was studying the different changes in the modulus of the ear, and I said, "How does this come about?" And he says, "Oh, Jim, you know, we all believe in evolution, but we have no idea how it happened." Now there's a good Jewish professor for you. I mean, that's what it is. So that's where I am. Have I answered the question?"

<sup>15</sup>**Wayne D. Rossiter – 2015 (Assistant Professor of Biology at Waynesburg University).** "The point is not to attack one example, but to illustrate that proponents of evolution haven't been particularly careful in advancing purported evidences of the process to the public. Instead, they have done so with blinders on, hoping to simply find examples that reinforce the beliefs they started with. What we have, even among the academic elite, are students being taught the company line, sans details, and with no degree of critical evaluation.

**I say this with great anguish. It has been my experience that serious discussions of the difficulties of evolutionary theory are reserved for closed-door discussions, safe-guarded from our students and the public writ large. The preferred public stance is that of a praetorian guard of bobble-heads nodding in agreement, rather than thoughtfully and honestly discussing the science.**

**I have a hard time getting intellectuals (faithful, secular, or otherwise) to even engage in public discourse on the matter.** There is a certain fear that criticism of the theory is somehow tantamount to a full rejection of it (which is far from the case I will try to make). A deeper concern among many seems to be that opening the full Darwinian can of worms in public might dissuade many laypeople through emotional rejection of its implications alone."

<sup>16</sup>**Lee Spetner – 2014 PhD in Physics - "I shall show you in this book that there is no compelling evidence for the so-called fact of evolution.** In the past, when I have shown what is wrong with the fact of evolution, I have been criticized for not proposing a replacement naturalistic theory that overcomes my objections and is yet able to account for the origin and development of life. "How, then, did life originate?" they ask.

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<sup>15</sup> "Shadow of Oz: Theistic Evolution and the Absent God" by Wayne D. Rossiter

<sup>16</sup> "The Evolution Revolution: Why Thinking People are Rethinking the Theory of Evolution", Lee Spetner



Of course, the critics insist that the theory I propose lie within Science as we know it today, and I cannot do this. But I argue that if a theory cannot account for the facts, it has to be discarded even if there is no replacement. If the best you can get is no good, you shouldn't accept it. To say we must accept the neo-Darwinian theory (NDT) because it is the best we have is not a valid argument in its favor. The rejection of a theory does not necessarily require that there be a replacement. The philosophical consequences of accepting the NDT and the "fact" of evolution are too important to consider anything less than a proper theory."

<sup>17</sup>**L.H. Matthews – 1971 (Professor of Zoology) – "...evolution is the backbone of biology and biology is thus in the peculiar position of being a science founded on unproven theory. Is it then a science or a faith? Belief in evolution is ... exactly parallel to belief in special creation – both are concepts which believers know to be truth, but neither, up to the present, has been capable of proof"**

<sup>18</sup>**Jonathan Howard - 1982 (Professor of Cell Genetics) – "Darwin's treatment of the process of 'humanization' of the extinct ape-like progenitor of man was his most intensive imaginary reconstruction of an evolutionary trend, ..... Like all evolutionary reconstructions, it rests heavily on plausibility rather than evidence to command assent"**

<sup>19</sup>**Fred Hoyle & Chandra Wickramasinghe – 1981 (Astronomers & Mathematicians) – "The general scientific world has been bamboozled into believing that evolution has been proved. Nothing could be further from the truth"**

<sup>20</sup>**Jerome Lejeune, Professor of Genetics, and considered to be the father of modern Genetics – 1985 - "We have no acceptable theory of evolution at the present time. There is none; and I cannot accept the theory that I teach to my students each year. Let me explain. I teach the synthetic theory known as the neo-Darwinian one, for one reason only; not because it's good, we know it is bad, but because there isn't any other. Whilst waiting to find something better you are taught something which is known to be inexact, which is a first approximation. . ."**

<sup>21</sup>**Andy McIntosh, Professor of Thermodynamics and Combustion Theory, University of Leeds (2005): "By building a straw man of creationists (supposedly) misquoting Darwin and Lewontin, Professor Dawkins labels the lot as "ignorant" and skirts the big issue — there is no hard evidence for molecules-to-man evolution.**

Dawkins has long touted stories on how the eye and other organs came into being by supposed slow evolutionary processes, but there is no experimental evidence, even if one did accept the fossils as a record of such changes. Any serious thinker knows that the fossils of the "Cambrian Explosion" period, near the base of the geological column, include some of the most sophisticated eyes ever known to have existed — the compound eyes of trilobites have double calcite lenses, which defeat any slow evolutionary explanation, and, what is more, they have no precursor in the rocks.

**The non-evolutionist side of the argument is growing not because of ignorance, but because of the rise of knowledge about the real facts of science without the fairytale additions of evolutionism. A growing**

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<sup>17</sup> "Introduction to The Origin of Species" (London: J.M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., 1971)

<sup>18</sup> "Darwin: A Very Short Introduction", Pg.77, By Jonathan Howard, 1982.

<sup>19</sup> "Evolution from Space", Pg. 87, (London: J.M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., 1981)

<sup>20</sup> Professor Jerome Lejeune: From a French recording of internationally recognized geneticist, Professor Jerome Lejeune, at a lecture given in Paris on March 17, 1985. Translated by Peter Wilders of Monaco.

<sup>21</sup> Letter to the times – May 26, 2005. Link is [here](#)

number of academics on both sides of the Atlantic are attracted to the straightforward logic of scientific reasoning.

**The logical, coded machinery of DNA and the information system it carries shout design to an unprejudiced mind. Dawkins's defence is based not on scientific facts, but on ideology.** Evolutionary thinking is teetering as a way of looking at the evidence, not because of some isolated problems here and there, **but because the whole structure is scientifically wrong."**

<sup>22</sup>**Dr Michael Denton, then a molecular biologist at Prince of Wales Hospital in Sydney, Australia - 1986.** "His [Darwin's] general theory, that all life had originated and evolved by a gradual successive accumulation of fortuitous mutations, **is still, as it was in Darwin's time, a highly speculative hypothesis entirely without direct factual support and very far from the self-evident axiom some of its more aggressive advocates would have us believe."**

Of special interest to us, Dr Denton, a non-Christian outside observer to the creation/evolution debate, comments on the centrality of Genesis: "As far as Christianity was concerned, the advent of the theory of evolution and the elimination of traditional teleological thinking was catastrophic. The suggestion that life and man are the result of chance is incompatible with the biblical assertion of their being the direct result of intelligent creative activity. Despite the attempt by liberal theology to disguise the point, the fact is that no biblically derived religion can really be compromised with the fundamental assertion of Darwinian theory. Chance and design are antithetical concepts, and the decline of religious belief can probably be attributed more to the propagation and advocacy by the intellectual and scientific community of the Darwinian version of evolution than to any other single factor"

<sup>23</sup>In a further interview, Denton makes the following statements about the two central claims of Darwinism; The first - "Darwinism is claiming that all the adaptive structures in nature, all the organisms that have existed throughout history, are generated by the accumulation of entirely undirected mutations. **That is an entirely unsubstantiated belief of which there is not the slightest evidence whatsoever.** And moreover, there may never be that evidence." .....

**"The first claim that random mutations selected and adapted to create different forms of life can't be sustained."**

"The second problem is ... there a vast number of complex systems in nature, and no matter how unglamorous this problem is, and no matter how people try to look the other way, **the fact is that a huge number of highly complex systems in nature cannot be plausibly accounted for in terms of a gradual build up on small random mutations. Indeed, in many cases, there does not exist in the biological literature even an attempt to explain how these things came about."**

<sup>24</sup> **Mary Midgley, former Senior Lecturer in Philosophy, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK - 1985.** "**Evolution is the creation-myth of our age.** By telling us our origin it shapes our views of what we are. It influences not just our thought, but our feelings and actions too, in a way which goes far beyond its official function as a biological theory."

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<sup>22</sup> Denton, M., Evolution: A Theory in Crisis, Adler and Adler, Bethesda, Maryland, 1986, Ref.3, Pg.77,& Pg.86. What makes his arguments challenging to scientists is that Dr Denton is not a creationist, nor even a Christian. Denton has not backed down from position, as noted here. Biologist Michael Denton Revisits His Argument that Evolution Is a "Theory in Crisis" - Evolution News and Views - Casey Luskin October 22, 2014. Link is [here](#)

<sup>23</sup> An Interview with Michael J. Denton – Youtube – these comments begin at the 8.50 minute mark.

<sup>24</sup> Midgley, Mary [former Senior Lecturer in Philosophy, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK], "The Religion of Evolution," in Durant J., ed., "Darwinism and Divinity: Essays on Evolution and Religious Belief," Basil Blackwell: Oxford UK, 1985, p.154.



<sup>25</sup>Scott Todd – 1999 (Biologist – Kansas State University) “Even if all the data point to an intelligent designer, such an hypothesis is excluded from science because it is not naturalistic.”

<sup>26</sup>Daniel Dennett – 1995 (Philosopher) “Scientists sometimes deceive themselves into thinking that philosophical ideas are only, at best, decorations or parasitic commentaries on the hard, objective triumphs of science, and that they themselves are immune to the confusions that philosophers devote their lives to dissolving. But there is no such thing as philosophy-free science; there is only science whose philosophical baggage is taken on board without examination.”

<sup>27</sup> Douglas J Futuyma, Professor of Evolutionary Biology, University of New York - 1986. "By coupling undirected, purposeless variation to the blind, uncaring process of natural selection, **Darwin made theological or spiritual explanations of the life processes superfluous.** Together with Marx's materialistic theory of history and society and Freud's attribution of human behavior to influences over which we have little control, Darwin's theory of evolution was a crucial plank in the platform of mechanism and materialism-of much of science, in short-that has since been the stage of most Western thought."

<sup>28</sup>George Wald, 1967 Nobel Prize winner in Medicine. "This was only one of Pasteur's experiments. It is no easy matter to deal with so deeply ingrained and common-sense a belief as that in spontaneous generation. One can ask for nothing better in such a pass than a noisy and stubborn opponent, and this Pasteur had in the naturalist Felix Pouchet, whose arguments before the French Academy of Sciences drove Pasteur to more and more rigorous experiments. When he had finished, nothing remained of the belief in spontaneous generation.

We tell this story to beginning students of biology as though it represents a triumph of reason over mysticism. **In fact it is very nearly the opposite. The reasonable view was to believe in spontaneous generation; the only alternative, to believe in a single, primary act of supernatural creation. There is no third position. For this reason many scientists a century ago chose to regard the belief in spontaneous generation as a "philosophical necessity."** It is a symptom of the philosophical poverty of our time that this necessity is no longer appreciated. Most modern biologists, having reviewed with satisfaction the downfall of the spontaneous generation hypothesis, yet unwilling to accept the alternative belief in special creation, are left with nothing.

**I think a scientist has no choice but to approach the origin of life through a hypothesis of spontaneous generation.** What the controversy reviewed above showed to be untenable is only the belief that living organisms arrive spontaneously under present conditions. We have now to face a somewhat different problem: how organisms may have arisen spontaneously under different conditions in some former period, granted that they do so no longer."

"**One has only to contemplate the magnitude of this task to concede that spontaneous generation of a living organism is impossible. Yet here we are as a result, I believe, of spontaneous generation.**"

"**Time is the hero of the plot. The time with which we have to deal is of the order of two billion years... Given so much time the 'impossible' becomes possible, the possible probable, and the probable virtually certain. One has only to wait: time itself performs miracles.**"

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<sup>25</sup> Todd, Scott C., "A View from Kansas on the Evolution Debates," Nature (vol. 401. September 30, 1999), p. 423.

<sup>26</sup> "Darwin's Dangerous Idea: Evolution and the Meaning of Life" Pg.21. By Daniel C. Dennett, 1995.

<sup>27</sup> Futuyma, Douglas J. [Professor of Evolutionary Biology, State University of New York, Stony Brook], "Evolutionary Biology", [1979], Sinauer Associates: Sunderland MA, Second Edition, 1986, p.2.

<sup>28</sup> George Wald (1967 Nobel Prize winner in Medicine), "The Origin of Life," Scientific American, vol. 191 1954, p. 46; reprinted on p. 307-320, A Treasury of Science, Fourth Revised Edition, Harlow Shapley et al., eds., Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1958. p 309. (Wald copped a lot of flak from the establishment over these comments)

<sup>29</sup>**William B Provine, Professor of Biological Sciences, Cornell University - 1998.** "Naturalistic evolution has clear consequences that Charles Darwin understood perfectly. 1) No gods worth having exist; 2) no life after death exists; 3) no ultimate foundation for ethics exists; 4) no ultimate meaning in life exists; and 5) human free will is nonexistent."

<sup>30</sup> "As the creationists claim, belief in modern evolution makes atheists of people. One can have a religious view that is compatible with evolution only if the religious view is indistinguishable from atheism."

Provine again: "My observation is that the great majority of modern evolutionary biologists now are atheists or something very close to that. Yet prominent atheistic or agnostic scientists publicly deny that there is any conflict between science and religion. Rather than simple intellectual dishonesty, this position is pragmatic."

Provine again: "In the United States, elected members of Congress all proclaim to be religious; many scientists believe that funding for science might suffer if the atheistic implications of modern science were widely understood."

On the subject of **scientist's total commitment to naturalism and only natural explanations**, what type of fossil evidence would put an end to the evolutionary theory? Finding a fossil rabbit in the Precambrian rocks. Apparently not, the theory of evolution would just change (evolve) to suit the new evidence.

**The Fossil Evidence:** <sup>31</sup>"This finding [a fossil rabbit in the Precambrian] **would not be the instant falsification of all of evolutionary theory, because evolutionary theory is now a diverse package of ideas, including abstract theoretical models as well as claims about the actual history of life on earth.** ... But a Precambrian rabbit fossil would show that somewhere in the package of central claims found in evolutionary biology textbooks, there are some very serious errors. These would at least include errors about the overall history of life, about the kinds of processes through which a rabbit-like organism could evolve, and about the 'family tree' of species on earth ... . The reassessment could, in principle, result in the discarding of very basic evolutionary beliefs—like the idea that humans evolved from nonhumans."

The next reference is in the context of cosmology not evolution, but the express commitment to 'naturalism' is clearly evident. While we would whole heartedly agree with the need for a naturalist approach to evidential science, we would dispute that this approach is automatically transportable back to the origins of the universe and the world we live in. We challenge this only upon the basis of the contrary narrative found in the Bible that claims to be God's own account.

<sup>32</sup>**Richard Lewontin - 1995 (Evolutionary biologist)** "Our willingness to accept scientific claims that are against common sense is the key to an understanding of the real struggle between science and the supernatural. We take the side of science in spite of the patent absurdity of some of its constructs, in spite of its failure to fulfill many of its extravagant promises of health and life, in spite of the tolerance of the scientific community for unsubstantiated just-so stories, **because we have a prior commitment, a commitment to materialism. It is not that the methods and institutions of science somehow compel us to accept a material explanation of the phenomenal world, but, on the contrary, that we are forced by our a**

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<sup>29</sup> Provine, William B. [Professor of Biological Sciences, Cornell University], ", "Evolution: Free will and punishment and meaning in life", Abstract of Will Provine's 1998 Darwin Day Keynote Address. **Youtube Link of an interview with Dr Provine, who forcefully expresses his commitment to Evolution and to Atheism [here](#)**

<sup>30</sup> William Provine (1942-2015) Andrew H. and James S. Tisch Distinguished University Professor of Biology at Cornell University. – Various quote: Link is [here](#)

<sup>31</sup> Godfrey-Smith, P., Theory and Reality: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Science, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, p. 73, 2003.

<sup>32</sup> Richard Lewontin, "Billions and billions of demons", The New York Review, p. 31, 9 January 1997 (review of Carl Sagan's The Demon-Haunted World: Science as a Candle in the Dark).

priori adherence to material causes to create an apparatus of investigation and a set of concepts that produce material explanations, no matter how counter-intuitive, no matter how mystifying to the uninitiated. Moreover, that materialism is absolute, for we cannot allow a Divine Foot in the door. The eminent Kant scholar Lewis Beck used to say that anyone who could believe in God could believe in anything. To appeal to an omnipotent deity is to allow that at any moment the regularities of nature may be ruptured, that miracles may happen” We would agree with an earlier comment from Richard Lewontin, from the same reference that is given, when he says, “What seems absurd depends on one's prejudice”.

<sup>33</sup>**Types of Evolution – Micro vs Macro & the Tree of Life.** See the link below to a list of articles.

### 3) Some modern books written by scientists that challenge evolutionary thinking.

- **The Evolution Revolution – Why Thinking People Are Rethinking The Theory Of Evolution** (2014) by Lee Spetner, who holds a PhD in physics from MIT. Spetner focuses on the evidence for common descent and shows how the theory has never been established evidentially. He states in his preface, “I am critiquing evolution not under its definition as simply population change, of which there are countless examples that we see happening all around us. Rather, I am critiquing the theory of Common Descent — the alleged “grand sweep of evolution” — wherein all of the complex life of today is supposed to have evolved from some very primitive cell according to the second definition above. I will show that there is no acceptable evidence for Common Descent and that the evolution we actually observe cannot be extended to produce Common Descent no matter how long a period of time it has to potentially.” Amazon link to the book is [here](#).
- **Shadow of Oz - Theistic Evolution and the Absent God** (2015) by Biologist Wayne Rossiter. The book offers a keen scientific, philosophical, and theological critique of theistic evolution. Rossiter, who holds a PhD in biology from Rutgers where he studied ecology and evolution, is an assistant biology professor at Waynesburg University. Because he has interests in both the scientific and the philosophical/theological dimensions of the debate over Darwinian evolution, Shadow of Oz is one of the most comprehensive books critiquing theistic evolution to date. Amazon link to the book is [here](#).
- **Science and Human Origins**, (2012) by Ann Gauger, Douglas Axe and Casey Luskin. Evidence for a purely Darwinian account of human origins is supposed to be overwhelming. But is it? In this provocative book, three scientists challenge the claim that undirected natural selection is capable of building a human being, critically assess fossil and genetic evidence that human beings share a common ancestor with apes, and debunk recent claims that the human race could not have started from an original couple. Link to a free copy of the book is [here](#).
- **Debating Darwin's Doubt: A Scientific Controversy That Can No Longer Be Denied.** (2015) by Stephen Myers. In this book leading scholars in the intelligent design community respond to critiques of Meyer’s book and show that the core challenge posed by Meyer remains unanswered: Where did the influx of information essential to the creation of new body plans come from? In addition to ten chapters by Stephen Meyer, Debating Darwin’s Doubt also includes contributions from biologists Richard Sternberg, Douglas Axe, and Ann Gauger; philosopher of biology Paul Nelson;

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<sup>33</sup> Types of Evolution: Micro vs Macro. See the summary on the CITB fb site. Links is [here](#) and [here](#) and [here](#)

mathematicians William Dembski and David Berlinski; and Center for Science and Culture research coordinator Casey Luskin. In 44 chapters, these contributing authors explore topics such as orphan genes, cladistics, small shelly fossils, protein evolution, the length of the Cambrian explosion, the God-of-the-Gaps objection to intelligent design, and criticisms raised by proponents of theistic evolution. Anyone who wants to understand the cutting-edge of current scientific debates over modern Darwinian theory needs to read this book. Link to Amazon is found [here](#).

- **Darwin's Doubt: The Explosive Origin of Animal Life and the Case for Intelligent Design**, (2013) by Stephen Myers. "Meyer demonstrates, based on cutting-edge molecular biology, why explaining the origin of animals is now not just a problem of missing fossils, but an even greater engineering problem at the molecular level....An excellent book and a must read." (Dr. Russell Carlson, professor of biochemistry and molecular biology at the University of Georgia and technical director of the Complex Carbohydrate Research Center). A link to Amazon is [here](#).
- **The Signature in the Cell**, (2010) by Stephen Myers. The foundations of scientific materialism are in the process of crumbling. In *Signature in the Cell*, philosopher of science Stephen C. Meyer shows how the digital code in DNA points powerfully to a designing intelligence behind the origin of life. Link to a summary is found [here](#). A response to critics is located [here](#).
- **God and Evolution**, (2010) edited by Jay Richards. This book analyzes "theistic evolution." It critiques various attempts to reconcile Darwinism with traditional theistic religion, and responds to the Theistic Evolutionary criticisms of intelligent design. Contributors include William Dembski, Logan Gage, David Klinghoffer, Stephen Meyer, Denyse O'Leary, Jay Richards, Jonathan Wells, John West, and Jonathan Witt. Edited by Jay W. Richards. A link to an introduction to this book is [here](#).
- **Billions of Missing Links**, (2007) by Dr. Geoffrey Simmons. This book is also worth considering, as it explores and exposes the true nature and size of the biological challenge that evolutionary theory faces. We think of missing links in terms of missing fossil, but the problem is much much larger than that. It includes all the biological systems that are also needed for life – which makes the problem so much greater than the old Darwinian model could even begin to comprehend. Link to book is [here](#).
- **Icons of Evolution**, (2002) is a book by Jonathan Wells, an intelligent design advocate and fellow of the Discovery Institute. Wells examines many of the main proofs used in textbooks and in the public forum to prove evolution, and find them wanting. Link a summary of this and other books is [here](#).
- **The Biotic Message**, (1993), by Walter J. ReMine is based upon eleven years of research into biological science and the potential of a biotic message purposely planted within life itself by an intelligent Creator. The book is in excess of 500 pages, and is fully referenced. The link to a freely available PDF version of the book is located [here](#).
- **Evolution: A Theory in Crisis**, (1986) by Dr Michael Denton. This is a classic book from 1986. While it may be oldish, his main arguments remain sound and unanswered. Moreover, he still stands by his position and is due to release an updated version of his book in 2016. What makes his arguments challenging to scientists is that Dr Denton is not a creationist, nor even a Christian. Yet his book is a devastating attack on Darwinian orthodoxy. Dr Michael Denton, then a molecular biologist at Prince of Wales Hospital in Sydney, Australia, notes this in his book *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis*: "His [Darwin's] general theory, that all life had originated and evolved by a gradual successive accumulation of fortuitous mutations, is still, as it was in Darwin's time, a highly speculative

hypothesis entirely without direct factual support and very far from the self-evident axiom some of its more aggressive advocates would have us believe.”

#### 4) Quotations and comments available on the Web, with hyperlinks supplied.

The following lists provide references and links to prominent scientists, some of whom disagree with evolutionary theory. We may not agree with all of their positions on either religion, philosophy or science, nevertheless they offer a valuable scientific perspective on the issues. The general tenor in many of these references is that Biological science is moving ahead at an incredible pace, and many/most of the theoretical assumptions of Darwinism (slow change over time and common descent) are being abandoned as new levels of complexity are being discovered in the genome.

What is not generally well understood is that there are many different branches in biology and types of biologists. For example, there are ‘Evolutionary Biologists’, who seem to be some of the main vocal advocates of Evolutionary Darwinism, and there are also Developmental and Molecular Biologists, who study the complexity of biology mechanisms. The later seem to be some of the main challengers of the ‘evolutionary’ paradigm within the scientific community.

#### **Biologists, Scientists and Doctors who changed their minds on Evolution.**

- **Dr John Sanford** - He has a BSc in horticulture, an MSc and a PHD in plant breeding/plant genetics. He is the inventor of the gene gun. He was originally an atheist, then a theistic evolutionists, but changed his mind due to the science and eventually became an advocate of intelligent design, rejecting Darwinian evolution and common descent. He focusses upon genetic entropy (degeneration) due to mutations, and speaks about the weakening of the genome over every generation. This is the opposite of the Darwinian model. He wrote the, “**Genetic Entropy & the Mystery of the Genome.**” **Youtube Link [here](#).** The following is a summary of his view on how evolutionary theory has corrupted science. It is well worth listening to. His talk runs for about 50 minutes, and is located [here](#).
- **Dr. Dean H. Kenyon** Ph.D. Biophysics, Professor Emeritus of Biology at San Francisco State University, Leading chemical evolutionary theorist and co-author of a standard text book used to establish abiogenesis, ‘Biochemical Predestination’. He later became convinced that abiogenesis and later Darwinian evolution is not scientifically sustainable, **Youtube Link [here](#), and [here](#)**
- **A.E Wilder-Smith** earned 3 Ph.Ds in Chemistry and Pharmacology ... he was a professor of pharmacology in many European and US Universities. In this interview he gives his ‘science based’ opinion on evolutionary theory, spontaneous generation and the complexity of the information needed for life. He sees science as having been bankrupted by materialism. **Youtube Link in [here](#).**
- **Dr. Richard Lumsden** – former professor of parasitology and cell biology at Tulane University in Louisiana, who was originally a Darwinist and later changed his position as he found he could not scientifically sustain his position as a supporter and teacher of evolutionary theory. **Youtube Links [here](#) and [here](#)**
- **Dr Jonathan Wells** – PHD Molecular and Cell Biology from the University of California. He speaks about issues with Darwinism, and the serious lack of evidence. He wrote a book titled ‘**Icons of Evolution**’. **Youtube Link [here](#).** In this video he Examines the question of the "Overwhelming

Evidence for Evolution” - Part 2, Youtube Link [here](#). He has been attacked, and has been the subject of a massive smear campaign because of his challenge against Darwinism. See the [Link here](#)

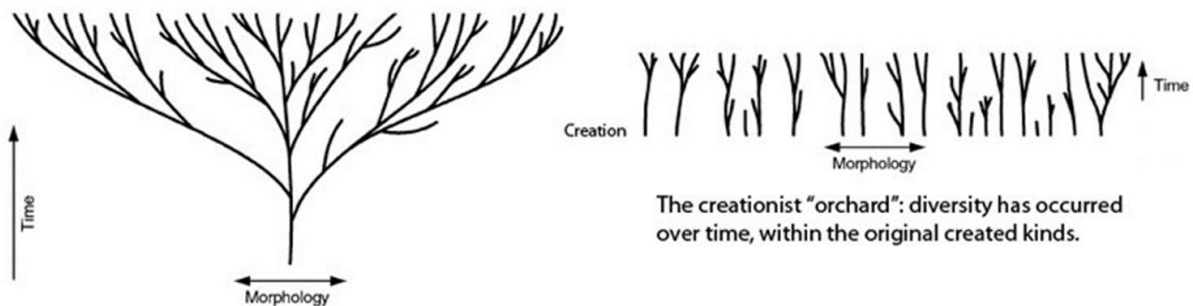
- **Dr David Berlinski** – PHD in Philosophy, Mathematician and Biologist. He summarizes the problems with Darwinian evolution, explaining the missing fossil evidence, and numerous other scientific assumptions. The video runs for about 37 minutes and well worth listening to. **Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **Dr. Ric Oliver** – Evolutionary Biologist (PHD in Biology), explains why he came to reject evolution and accept creation. He commenced as an atheist and vocal anti-Christian, and later became a creationists. He later became a Pastor of a church. **Youtube Link [here](#) or [here](#)**
- **Dr Kevin Anderson** – PhD in microbiology, a well credentialed biology professor at a State University – he is a Young Earth Creationists. He speaks about genetics and particularly the alleged common genetic similarity of men and Chimps and other great apes (98%), and etc. Youtube Link [here](#)
- **Maciej Giertych** – PhD, Biologist-Dendrologist, who specializes as a ‘population geneticist’. He explains his objection to evolutionary theory, his past belief in evolution and why he changed his mind because of the scientific evidence. Ironically, his change was contrary to his religious faith as a Catholic, as Catholicism accepts evolutionary theory. It is a bit long winded. **Youtube Link is [here](#)**
- **Dr Ben Carson** – renowned US paediatric neurosurgeon. In this interview he explains his doubts with Darwinian evolution. **Youtube Link is [here](#)**
- **The Biologic Institute** – Founded in 2005 for the purpose of developing a new approach to biology, given that recent scientific advances have cast serious doubt on the Darwinian model. This is a link to the general website, where further information is available. **Link is [here](#)**

### General Subjects.

- **Why don’t more scientists reject Darwinian Evolution?** – Phillip E Johnson, who is considered the father of the intelligent design movement, suggests there are two main reasons - 1) they would lose their prestige, not get tenure, and maybe even get fired, 2) ideological, for if Darwinism isn’t true then they don’t have an explanation. Youtube video is 1.40 minutes, link is [here](#)
- **How to Build a Worm (C.elegans)** – a short wonderful (10 minutes) documentary on the structure of cell development, from a single cell dividing to the development of an adult creature. The purposeful and directional development of life is graphically presented. Well worth a look. **Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **Richard Dawkins - not really a Scientist?** “When Selfish Gene author Richard Dawkins challenged physicist John Barrow on his formulation of the constants of nature at last summer’s Templeton-Cambridge Journalism Fellowship lectures, Barrow laughed and said, “**You have a problem with these ideas, Richard, because you’re not really a scientist. You’re a biologist**”. For Barrow, biology is little more than a branch of natural history. “Biologists have a limited, intuitive understanding of complexity. They’re stuck with an inherited conflict from the 19th century, and are only interested in outcomes, in what wins out over others, but outcomes tell you almost nothing about the laws that govern the universe”. For physicists it is the laws of nature themselves that capture and structure the universe and put brakes on it as well. A link to the article is [here](#)



- **The Tree of Life is uprooted. “Darwin was Wrong.”** An interesting article in the “New Scientist” 2009 Editorial, “The more that genomics, bioinformatics and many other newer disciplines reveal about life, the more obvious it becomes that our present understanding is not up to the job. We now gaze on a biological world of mind-boggling complexity that exposes the shortcomings of familiar, tidy concepts such as species, gene and organism. **A particularly pertinent example is provided in this week’s cover story – the uprooting of the tree of life which Darwin used as an organising principle and which has been a central tenet of biology ever since** (see “Axing Darwin’s tree”). **Most biologists now accept that the tree is not a fact of nature – it is something we impose on nature in an attempt to make the task of understanding it more tractable.**” Link to these comments [here](#).
- **There is no tree of Life: Dr Craig Venter** (2008) denies common descent and the tree of life in a discussion “**I think the tree of life is an artefact of some early scientific studies that are not holding up, so the tree .. there may be a bush of life .... So there is not a tree of life ...**” Richard Dawkins is flabbergasted by this comment. Link to the (2-3 min) Youtube is [here](#).  
Venter is an evolutionists, but he is telling Dawkins and the scientists assembled, that the evidence does not resemble the standard tree model. Below, we have pictured the standard Darwinian model and the special-creation model. Whether Venter has in mind something like the picture on the right, or something different, is not revealed. But his comments are intriguing.



- **Stephen Myers** in Sept 2013, by the “Socrates in the City” group. The interview is worth listening to, as he explains the subject of his book ‘Darwin’s Doubt’, and the questions in modern science and the general bias towards Materialism. Later he comments upon the latest research in DNA information, the question of Junk DNA, as well as problems with the Theistic Evolution model. **Well worth listening to, particularly question time.** Youtube Link [here](#)
- **Dr Stephen Myers** – An interesting lecture on the Scientific Method and the concepts of Intelligent Design. A great overview of the theory of chemical evolution, as well as identifying some fundamental shortfalls in the concept of common descent. Youtube Link [here](#)
- **Scientists Reject Evolution** – Basic overview and commentary on Darwinian evolution, Dr Stephen Myers (Philosopher of Science). An interesting overview of the problems faced by Scientists, particularly focussed upon abiogenesis as well as the function of DNA and cell function. Interview with Dr Dean Kenyon and other scientists, who explain the processes and complexity involved. Youtube Link [here](#)
- **Privileged Species** – An interesting 33 minute video on the uniqueness of life, on physics and the way the cosmos is clearly the product of design. It has numerous quotations from various scientists who comment on this uniqueness as clear evidence for intelligence, and how this cosmological design provides all the necessary conditions available for life. Youtube Link [here](#)

- **Dr Dennis Noble** – A British biologist who held the chair of Cardiovascular Physiology at the University of Oxford, as well as numerous other posts. He is one of the pioneers of Systems Biology. Noble has been critical of neo-Darwinism for many years, and he appears to hold to a different view of evolution. Noble wrote a book called, “**The Music of Life**” - 2006, a free PDF version is [here](#) and his own website is [here](#). In the following link, Noble explains the history of evolutionary theory and comments upon later evolutionists. He debunks many of the assumptions of current evolutionary theory and explains the incredible complexity in cells, and the importance of Epi-Genetic inheritance. He goes on to conclude that the evidence is mounting to prove that ‘**environmental-induced changes can be inherited**’ and that genetic information can be inherited by cross species exchanges of genetic information rather than simply by vertical inheritance from progenitors, which may explain the differences in related species in different geographical locations. This is a presentation to other scientists, and it is both interesting and complex, yet raises many important issues that scientific research will be challenged with in coming years. **The Youtube Link is located [here](#).**

The following Link is to a summary of some thoughts about horizontal gene transfers (HGT), which suggests that a number of scientists are now developing/advancing this theory because new evidence is showing that hundreds of "Active 'Foreign' Genes" don't fit the Standard Evolutionary Phylogeny as a result of vertical parent-child inheritance. To maintain the common descent paradigm they are now invoking HGT and a new type of ‘Lamarckian Evolution’. [Link is here](#)

- **Dr Rupert Sheldrake – The Science Delusion** - (PhD Biochemistry). In this 18 minutes TED talk, which is controversial, Sheldrake explains the 10 fixed laws of science and why he believes they are wrong. (Sheldrake has controversial views on what he calls “morphic resonance.” His is an outspoken person, with some rather radical ideas) – “Give us one free miracle and we will explain the rest” His analysis of modern science and scientific thinking is interesting. Youtube link is [here](#).
- **Dr Stephen Meyers** – An interview with **Evolution Demolition**. This is a Youtube video published in Jan, 2013, that runs for about 1 hour. It gives a summary of the whole argument from the perspective of a special creationist. It presents some interesting perspectives and summaries. **Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **Scientists comment** upon the position of Francis Collins, head of the Human Genome Project, and suggest that his arguments upon evolution are incorrect, and misguided. **6 min Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **Interview with Professor John Lennox**, discusses the rise of science as a product of Biblical belief in a creator God, with purpose. **9 min Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **“Expelled - No Intelligence Allowed”** – Ben Stein’s Full Movie, in which he examines the attitudes of some in the scientific community and their actions to suppress and exclude those who question evolutionary theory. He examines the circumstances around certain scientists who have been suppressed or expelled for their beliefs. The undertones of the movie suggests that a ‘conspiracy’ exists among some of the leading lights of the scientific community, which is probably the weakest part of the movie, as it appeals to sensationalism rather than just to facts. **Youtube Link [here](#)**. There has been a reaction from elements in the scientific community who are severely critical of the movie. A link to the critique is [here](#). Much of the criticism was not focussed upon the ‘scientific issues’ under dispute, but accusations of being ‘creationists’. There has been a counter answer to the critique, which exposes the double standards being applied, which is located [here](#)

- **“Slaughter of the Dissidents”** – Dr Jerry Bergman, PHD in human biology & apparently 9 associated degrees. A summary of the experience of many scientists who are believers in special creation. He presents a litany of the experiences of those who questioned or denied Darwinian Evolution, how they experienced denial of tenure, and even at times denial of employment. The story is quite sad and is worth listening to. **Youtube Link [here](#) and [here](#)**
- **Dr Geoffrey Simmons** – (BSC & MD). He also was a believer in evolution, who changed his mind because of the scientific evidence. He does not claim to be a Christian or to be motivated by anything other than the evidence. He wrote a book in 2007 called **“Billions of Missing Links: A Rational Look at the Mysteries Evolution Can’t Explain”**. **Amazon Link the book is [here](#) and [here](#)**
- **Dr Fazale Rana** – PhD in Biochemistry, who denies evolution and accepts creation. He is an old earth creationist, and now runs the ‘Reason to Believe’ ministry. In the following Link he answers the question, ‘Do Scientists Accept the Results of the Encode Project?’, **Link is [here](#)**
- **Junk DNA & Vestigial Organs** – This link is to the final of article in a series of 10 that tackles the question of so called junk DNA. Links to the earlier articles are in this document. It examines the Evolutionary explanation of the Genome and its conclusions that it is full of junk DNA, accumulated as a result of left over pieces from the past. It goes on to show how scientific research is proving these assumptions wrong. (Some scientists are now stating that this conclusion is one of the greatest scientific blunders of the 20<sup>th</sup> century). The article is worth reading, and is dated 2015. **Link is [here](#)**
- **Junk DNA**. When scientists who believe in design or creation first started to challenge the ‘junk DNA’ paradigm, they were roundly ridiculed and scoffed at. Unfortunately, some of the more ignorant continue with this strategy. However, as ‘molecular biologists’ are discovering, there are levels of complexity and function in areas of the genome that were previously considered junk. The following links to an article that cites some of these latest developments. **Link is [here](#)**
- **The Top 10 Problems with Evolution**. Casey Luskin discussed the top 10 problems with biological and chemical evolution. This series is based upon a chapter from the book “More than Myth,” edited by Paul Brown and Robert Stackpole (Chartwell Press, 2014). **Link is [here](#)**
- **“Survival of the Fakest.”** A short 8 page essay by Biologist Jonathan Wells in which he identifies many example of the ‘fake’ evidence that has been used to support evolutionary theory. From fake Embryology diagrams to the famous Piltdown man, and many more, all of which have had a prominent place in science textbooks. **Link is [here](#)**
- **Fred Hoyle** (British astrophysicist): **["A common sense interpretation of the facts suggests that a superintellect has monkeyed with physics, as well as with chemistry and biology, and that there are no blind forces worth speaking about in nature. The numbers one calculates from the facts seem to me so overwhelming as to put this conclusion almost beyond question."](#)** - Hoyle, F. 1982. The Universe: Past and Present Reflections. Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics: 20:16. See the link here to a lot of other quotations like this [one](#).

## 5) Genetics – Genes, DNA, Mitochondrial DNA, Tree of Life, ERV's

This section will be expanded as time permits, and new information is to hand.

### **Interesting Links that are worth considering.**

- **Dr Denton** – PhD in Biochemistry, and a specialist in human genetics. In this interview Denton discusses **the paradigm shift** that biology is currently undergoing. **The old paradigm is the 'gene centric'** view, where everything about an organism is determined by the genes. This concept is now being challenged by molecular and developmental biologists who have determined that the major control mechanisms in the cell are deterministic, and controlled by higher order epi-genetic information. This information controls body development etc. This is having an enormous impact upon the thinking of scientists, especially Darwinian evolution which is based upon the gene centric view. **The audio for two interviews can be found [here](#) and [here](#).**
- **Dr Ann Gauger** – BS in biology and a PhD in Development Biology. The following article references a book and an article to comments on the question of **Population Genetics**, and the basic assumptions that underpin them. In the following link, she concludes with the following summary, '[But more worrying to me are the hidden assumptions in evolutionary models. Population genetics is a theory-laden subject, based entirely on neo-Darwinian assumptions.](#) These assumptions, combined with over-simplifications required by current model building and/or mathematical analysis, can lead to erroneous claims about past genetic history. Because of these difficulties, in my opinion it is an open question whether present genetic diversity provides sufficient information from which to draw conclusions about ancient populations. [Determining events in deep human history may be beyond the reach of population genetics methods.](#)' The **Link to the article is [here](#).** A link to her book "**Science and Human Origins**" is [here](#), See a very brief Youtube interview which is part of an overview of and promo for the book where Population Genetics are discussed, see [here](#). The book is well worth obtaining and reading (it is available from Amazon).
- **The Tree of Life.** The following links to an article titled, '**Incomplete lineage sorting and other 'rogue' data fell the tree of life'**. It suggests that recent work in the field of molecular genetics has undermined or is undermining the assumptions behind the standard 'tree of life' common ancestry model of Darwinism. **See the Link [here](#)**
- <sup>34</sup>**In a pickle about Adam and Eve.** This article is a critique of prominent evolutionist, Jerry Coyne, who is convinced that science has ruled out the existence of Adam and Eve. It links to some articles that support Coyne's assertion, and also to a number of different studies that dispute this.
- <sup>35</sup>**Were They Real?** The Scientific Case for Adam and Eve. This is a brief review of the science behind Population Genetics. It exposes its assumption. By Dr. Fazale Rana
- <sup>36</sup>**"Charles Darwin's tree of life is 'wrong and misleading', claim scientists"** The Telegraph – UK. 22 Jan 2009. The second link posted below is to the CITB facebook site that has a list of other references to scientists who reject the tree of life concept.

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<sup>34</sup> In a Pickle about Adam and Eve, March 5, 2014. The article and comments make an interesting read. Link is [here](#)

<sup>35</sup> Article in Reasons to Believe, by DR Fazale Rana. Link is [here](#)

<sup>36</sup> The Telegraph – UK. 22 Jan 2009. Link is [here](#), here is also a link to the CITB fb site that lists more articles. Link is [here](#)

- <sup>37</sup>**Are Chimp and Human DNA 98-99% similar? No, the figure is most likely between 80-90%.** See the link below to the CITB facebook site that lists the papers and other references that show how this figure was first calculated, and how that it now abandoned – for the sequencing of the Chimp and Human genomes has provided fuller data.

## **Genetics and Endogenous Retrovirus' (ERV)**

We will update this section as more information comes to hand and as time permits.

ERV's are now advanced as one of the main evidences that support the theory of 'common descent'. ERV's are found in DNA and by noting their location in similar places in the genome of different, yet allegedly related creatures (e.g. Man and Chimps). It is concluded that they provide strong evidence to support common descent. The following presents an overview of ERV's and their function, as well as some questions that challenge the strength of the common ancestral argument. Like so many issues, the existence of ERV's can be interpreted by a number of different models. We will let the scientists explain their points of view.

- **Overview of ERV's.** Dr Jean Lightner explains and overviews ERV's, and suggests that ERV's often carry out important functions and therefore are not strong evidence of left over junk DNA or even the conclusive evidence for common descent. **Youtube Link [here](#).** The following link summarises how the evidence of ERV's can be understood, **Youtube Link [here](#)**, and [here](#). Here is an interesting summary of the situation that is worth reading, Link [here](#).
- **ERV's.** The following articles list many references to the writings and papers of biologists, who allege that ERV's are good evidence to support common ancestry, in humans and chimps etc. In these links the authors show how the evidence is 'spun' to support evolutionary theory, whereas the evidence can also be used to support other hypothesis. This way of looking at evidence is an example of what is commonly known as the 'base rate fallacy'. **See the Links [here](#) and [here](#) and [here](#)**
- <sup>38</sup>**ERVs continued.** The link below is the CITB fb site which contains a list of articles on this subject. This subject is also covered in a special section in the essay on human evolution, link is below.
- **Dr Richard Sternberg** – Evolutionary Biologist (A double PHD in Biology and Molecular Evolution and a Ph.D. in Systems Science (Theoretical Biology), during a debate he challenges Evolutionary Theory's explanation of the Endogenous Retroviruses (ERV) and Pseudo Genes in DNA as being evidence of the accumulation of junk left over from common ancestry. **Youtube Link [here](#).** Here is also a link to a debate between ID and Evolutionists about ERV & Pseudogenes. Link [here](#). Sternberg has been the subject of a smear campaign by materialist scientists and others, who have resorted to deplorable tactics to silence him, and some even to have him removed from employment at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (2004). One wonders if some of this is because he is an 'Evolutionary Biologist", i.e. one of them. His web site tells his own story, how he started out as a zealous Darwinian Atheist, but changed his position because of the weight of scientific evidence against the theory. **A Link to his own website is located [here](#).**

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<sup>37</sup> This link is to the CITB fb site where a list of articles and comments is listed. Link is [here](#).

<sup>38</sup> CITB fb site – list of ERV articles, Link is [here](#). The link to our essay on "Human Evolution," which has a section on Pseudogenes and ERVs is [here](#)

- <sup>39</sup>**Does Retroviral DNA Insert Randomly into Genomes?** For many people the alleged shared features in genomes of humans and great apes reflect common ancestry and are compelling evidence for human evolution, even more so, if the shared sequence elements are nonfunctional. For why would a Creator intentionally introduce identical features in corresponding locations of genomes, if they lack function? For quite some time, evolutionary biologists regarded ERVs (and sequence elements presumably derived from them, such as LTRs) as nonfunctional.

According to the evolutionary paradigm, ERVs become instantiated in the genome as a consequence of a retroviral infection of germ line cells (which develop into sperm and egg cells). Because its genetic material is integrated into the gametes' DNA, the retrovirus is passed on to offspring, becoming a permanent feature of the host genome. If the ERVs experience inactivating mutations, they lose the capacity to spawn new retroviral particles and, consequently, become nonfunctional features of the genome.

**When evolutionary biologists present this type of argument, they make two interrelated assumptions: (1) the ERVs (and derived sequence elements) lack function and (2) the origin stems from rare, random events.**

For believers, the question is, why would a Creator introduce nonfunctional ERVs and LTR sequences into an organism's genome? And if the insertion of retroviruses into the host genome is random, then the only reasonable explanation for shared ERVs at corresponding locations is a common ancestor. **However, if these two assumptions are invalid, then we could legitimately interpret the shared ERVs and LTRs as either common design features** (if these sequence elements display function) or the result of nonrandom, repeatable events that took place independently in separate organisms. Of recent times, ERVs have been shown to possess an anti-retroviral function, serving to frustrate retroviral assembly via competitive inhibition. **And LTRs are now recognized as critical elements in gene regulation. It also appears that retroviral insertion may not be random at all, but instead may take place at well-defined locations in the genome.**

Life scientists have become quite interested in the process of retroviral insertion in recent years because of the potential use of retroviruses in gene replacement therapy. A few years ago, researchers from Italy discovered that the Moloney Leukemia Virus (MLV) preferentially inserts near the start sites for active genes in a nonrandom manner. Though yet to be confirmed for HERVs, this discovery suggests that nonrandom insertion may be a general feature of the retroviral integration into host genomes. **If so, then the shared ERVs sequences in the human and chimpanzee genome may find explanation through the independent integration of retroviruses in their respective genomes.**

- <sup>40</sup>**“Questioning Evolutionary Presuppositions about Endogenous Retroviruses”** September 17, 2015 by Dr. Anjeanette (AJ) Roberts – who has a PhD in cell and molecular biology. This article examines the Darwinian presuppositions at work in describing ERVs, and presents some of the latest science that challenges some of these assumptions.

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<sup>39</sup> 'Reasons to Believe. See the full article [here](#).

<sup>40</sup> Also see a later article “Questioning Evolutionary Presuppositions about Endogenous Retroviruses” September 17, 2015 by Dr. Anjeanette (AJ) Roberts – who has a PhD in cell and molecular biology - here



## 6) Philosophers who reject Darwinian Evolution.

We have listed below the interesting comments of a number of philosophers, who are or were atheists, who comment on evolutionary theory, the general reaction of mainstream science to contrary theories about intelligent design, as well as the significant impact that the recently discovered complexity in the genome is having upon many thinking philosophers.

- **David Berlinski** – PHD in Philosophy from Princeton University, and a Mathematician. Although not a Theist, but a Deist, Berlinski identifies and explains the weakness of Atheism, the scientific method as well as some of the weaknesses of Evolutionary Theory. **Youtube Link [here](#)**, and in this second link he looks at the philosophy of scientific naturalism and its assumptions [here](#)
- **Antony Flew** – Professor of Philosophy. Formerly one of the main champions of Atheism in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and author of about 30 books. Towards the end of his life he became convinced by the vast complexity of DNA that design and intelligence must be involved. He continued to accept Darwinian evolution but felt that it could not explain the beginning of life, i.e. abiogenesis. The book he wrote provides an interesting insight into the reasons for his change of view. At the end of his life he called himself a Deist, after the type of Aristotle. **Youtube Link [here](#)**, Link to his book ‘**There is a God**’ [here](#)
- **Thomas Nagel** – Professor of Philosophy and Law, New York University. Nagel is an atheist, but his stature has not prevented a flood of abuse from many scientists after he argued the following; “**Why the materialistic neo-Darwinian conception of nature is almost certainly false**” in the book titled ‘**Mind and Cosmos**’. Nagel also insists in Mind and Cosmos that “**the defenders of intelligent design deserve our gratitude for challenging a scientific world view that owes some of the passion displayed by its adherents precisely to the fact that it is thought to liberate us from religion.**” Nagel added that he thinks this antireligious materialist worldview “**is ripe for displacement**”—an intriguing comment considering that he himself remains a staunch atheist and a believer in some form of evolution. **Youtube Link [here](#)**. There is an interesting comment on the issue [here](#)

## 7) Debates that may be of some value in understanding the argument.

We have listed a number of interesting debates over the scientific foundations of evolutionary theory. It is interesting how quickly, in these debates, the philosophical differences in the different approaches come to the fore. Whether we like it not, this whole subject is as much philosophical as it is empirically scientific. Those who constantly demand ‘tangible evidence’ to prove creation almost always avoid the heart of the issue, which is the important question of worldview or philosophical underpinnings that are used to interpret the evidence.

- **Debate. Between Stephen Meyers vs Peter Atkins**, in which the issues between mainstream science and intelligent design are clearly shown to revolve around ‘Philosophical Naturalism’ or ‘Materialism.’ Very early in this debate it is quite clear that Atkins doesn’t know or acknowledge the difference or importance of ‘complexity in design’ (eg. Crystals etc.) and ‘specified complexity’ (language or code). **Youtube Link [here](#)**

- **Debate. ID representative Stephen Myer vs Charles Marshal** (Palaeontologist, Full Professor - Dept. Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley - who wrote a negative opinion piece on Myer's book "Darwin's Doubt" in Science magazine). Here they debate the issues. Marshal's reasoning is questionable. **Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **Debate.** ID representatives Stephen Myer, Michael Behe, Guillermo Gonzales, Johnathan Wells and Paul Nelson argue with ID critics. All debaters are PhDs. **Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **Debate. "Has Evolution Adequately Explained the Origins of Life?"** Meyer/Sternberg vs. Prothero/Shermer. All debaters are Doctors or Professors in their relative fields of science. This debate occurred on 30<sup>th</sup> Nov, 2009. **Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **Debate. Evolution: Natural Selection's Adequacy Debate.** Dr Richard Sternberg speaks against aspects of evolutionary theory, particularly the alleged evolution of mammals to whales, which is also an oft quoted 'fact' to support evolutionary theory. **Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **Debate. Dr Stephen Myers answers his critics** and discusses with two biologists and others the complicated questions they raise. Towards the end of the discussion, a question is asked by Dr John Bloom – "What do you think it would take to prove to the scientific community, and broader, that intelligent design is true?" Myer's answers, "**Thomas Coon said that scientific revolutions take place one retirement at a time.... That the ID movement is growing, so it is not going to be like a switch that's formed....**" , 101 minutes. **Youtube Link [here](#)**

## 8) Questions about the General Fossil Record and the Age of Rocks.

The real question of the fossil record is not about 'missing links' or 'intermediate fossils'. That argument is really a diversion from the main fossil evidence needed to prove the evolutionary theory of common descent. **The real issue is about the absence of 'transitional fossils'**, which clearly show all the steps of transition from one type to another. What are alleged as 'transitional' fossils are really only postulated 'intermediates.'

In the following references scientists speak about the missing information, where they admit that they are still in the dark and that the fossil record does not support Darwinian evolutionary theory. Just to be clear, most/all of these scientists are evolutionists and have no doubts about the truth of evolutionary theory.

<sup>41</sup>**Are Fossils ever found out of place in the record?** Follow the link below to the CITB fb site that lists a series of references that speak to this question.

<sup>42</sup>**Jeffrey H. Schwartz, Professor of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh** - 1999- "[The only illustration Darwin published in On the Origin of Species was a diagram depicting his view of evolution: species descendant from a common ancestor; gradual change of organisms over time; episodes of diversification and extinction of species. Given the simplicity of Darwin's theory of evolution, it was reasonable for paleontologists to believe that they should be able to demonstrate with the hard evidence provided by fossils both the thread of life and the gradual transformation of one species into another. Although paleontologists have, and continue to claim to have, discovered sequences of fossils that do indeed present a picture of gradual change over time, the truth of the matter is that we are still in the dark about the origin of most](#)

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<sup>41</sup> Are Fossils ever found out of place in the record? See the CITB fb summary [here](#)

<sup>42</sup> Schwartz, Jeffrey H. [Professor of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, USA], "Sudden Origins: Fossils, Genes, and the Emergence of Species," John Wiley & Sons: New York NY, 1999, p.3.

major groups of organisms. They appear in the fossil record as Athena did from the head of Zeus-full-blown and raring to go, in contradiction to Darwin's depiction of evolution as resulting from the gradual accumulation of countless infinitesimally minute variations, which, in turn, demands that the fossil record preserve an unbroken chain of transitional forms."

<sup>43</sup>**David M. Raup, Professor of Geology, University of Chicago – 1981.** "A large number of well-trained scientists outside of evolutionary biology and paleontology have unfortunately gotten the idea that the fossil record is far more Darwinian than it is. This probably comes from the oversimplification inevitable in secondary sources: low-level textbooks semipopular articles, and so on. Also, there is probably some wishful thinking involved. In the years after Darwin, his advocates hoped to find predictable progressions. **In general, these have not been found-yet the optimism has died hard and some pure fantasy has crept into textbooks."**

<sup>44</sup>**David M. Raup, Professor of Geology, University of Chicago – 1979** "Part of our conventional wisdom about evolution is that the fossil record of past life is an important cornerstone of evolutionary theory. In some ways, this is true -- but the situation is much more complicated. I will explore here a few of the complex interrelationships between fossils and darwinian theory . . . **Darwin's theory of natural selection has always been closely linked to evidence form fossils, and probably most people assume that fossils provide a very important part of the general argument that is made in favor of darwinian interpretations of the history of life. Unfortunately, this is not strictly true. We must distinguish between the fact of evolution** -- defined as change in organisms over time -- **and the explanation of this change.** Darwin's contribution, through his theory of natural selection, was to suggest how the evolutionary change took place. **The evidence we find in the geologic record is not nearly as compatible with Darwinian natural selection as we would like it to be.** Darwin was completely aware of this. He was embarrassed by the fossil record because it didn't look the way he predicted it would.... Well, we are now about 120 years after Darwin and the knowledge of the fossil record has been greatly expanded. We now have a quarter of a million fossil species but the situation hasn't changed much. ...**ironically, we have even fewer examples of evolutionary transition than we had in Darwin's time.** By this I mean that some of the classic cases of Darwinian change in the fossil record, such as the evolution of the horse in North America, have had to be discarded or modified as the result of more detailed information."

<sup>45</sup>**Stephen J. Gould, Palaeontologist and Evolutionary Biologists. – 1980.** "Every paleontologist knows that **most species don't change.** That's bothersome....brings terrible distress. ...They may get a little bigger or bumpier but they remain the same species and that's not due to imperfection and gaps but stasis. **And yet this remarkable stasis has generally been ignored as no data. If they don't change, its not evolution so you don't talk about it."**

<sup>46</sup>**Niles Eldridge, American Biologist and Palaeontologist – 1982.** "He (Darwin) prophesied that future generations of paleontologists would fill in these gaps by diligent search. ...**it has become abundantly clear that the fossil record will not confirm this part of Darwin's predictions.** Nor is the problem a miserably poor record. The fossil record simply shows that this prediction was wrong."

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<sup>43</sup> Raup, David M. [Professor of Geology, University of Chicago], "Evolution and the Fossil Record," Science, Vol. 213, No. 4505, 17 July 1981, p.289.

<sup>44</sup> Jan 1979, "Conflicts between Darwin and Paleontology", University of Chicago - Field Museum Natural History Bulletin, Vol.50, No.1 Pg.22-29,35. David M. Raup,

<sup>45</sup> STEPHEN J. GOULD, Harvard, Lecture at Hobart & William Smith College, 14/2/1980.

<sup>46</sup> The Myths of Human Evolution, Pg.45-46, Niles Eldridge. 1984, Link to the book at Amazon is [here](#)

The next reference is very interesting, as it also states that the basis for belief in evolution (common descent) is not based upon fossil evidence, but upon 3 other criteria. (The 3 numbers were added by me).

<sup>47</sup>**Mark Ridley, Zoology and Evolutionary Biology, Article in New Scientist - 1981** "...a lot of people just do not know what evidence the theory of evolution stands upon. They think that the main evidence is the gradual descent of one species from another in the fossil record". .... "However, **the gradual change of fossil species has never been part of the evidence for evolution.** In the chapters on the fossil record in the Origin of Species Darwin showed that the record was useless for testing between evolution and special creation because it has gaps in it. The same argument still applies. **Eldredge and Gould pointed out the fossil record might be even less complete than Darwin had thought.**" ... "**In any case, no real evolutionist, whether gradualist or punctuatonist, uses the fossil record as evidence in favour of the theory of evolution as opposed to special creation.** This does not mean that the theory of evolution is unproven. **So just what is the evidence that species have evolved? There have traditionally been three kinds of evidence, and it is these, not the "fossil evidence",** that the critics should be thinking about. **The three arguments are from 1) the observed evolution of species, 2) from biogeography, and 3) from the hierarchical structure of taxonomy.**"

### **The General Fossil record and of fossils being found in the wrong Strata**

The following section will be updated from time to time, when reliable information comes to hand. This is an emotionally charged subject, and accusation of quote mining and false representation are often made. Therefore, great care needs to be exercised.

- **Dr Jerry Bergman**, PHD in human biology. He apparently has 9 associated science degrees. Being outspoken, he seems to be a controversial figure, nevertheless it is his arguments that we should be interested in. His analysis of evolution theory in the actual fossil record is interesting. He identifies the weakness of evolutionary theory, particularly in the missing evidence of the fossil record in supplying the missing billions of 'transitional' fossils that should be in abundance in the record. '**Why the Fossil Record Does not Support Evolution**', Youtube Link [here](#)
- The following links to an article that shows how fossils, originally identified in one stratum, can suddenly appear in another, sometimes with millions of years in between, either backwards or forwards. What is peculiar is that they often seem to be missing in the strata that exists between the two strata they are found in. The general solution is to move the range of the creatures' original time and habitat. Link [here](#)
- The following link is to the CITB fb site that has a list of articles on fossils being found in the wrong strata. (We have noted this link earlier in this summary) Link is [here](#)

### **Questions about the Age of Fossils and Radiometric Dating.**

This matter is not central to questions about evolutionary theory. We only submit the following for consideration and not as a full and final proof, one way or another.

There is also the evidence of 'Gastroliths' – which are smooth grinding stones found in the bellies of some animals and also in some fossils. There have been numerous examples found in dinosaur remains, which are especially convincing when found within the thoracic regions of a skeleton (found still within the rib cage of

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<sup>47</sup> New Scientist, June, 1981, p.830-831, Link is [here](#)

intact dinosaurs). This line of reasoning is especially persuasive when the gastroliths themselves contain fossils of earlier life forms! The article titled, <sup>48</sup>**Monday Minute: 300 Million Year Old Fossils From the Bellies of 100 Million Year Old Dragons'** is worth considering, if only to look at the amazing pictures.

<sup>49</sup>**Radiometric Dating:** We only list some of the more interesting links here. Some of this information is used to support Young Earth Creationism, however, the best this evidence can do is challenge the existing Geological Timeline. The C-14 testing results from various Dinosaur bones is interesting, and time will tell if the C-14 results are genuine. C-14 test results are important because C-14 should not exist in any bones or organic material that is older than about 50,00-70,000 years. However, we must be careful when considering the reasoning and arguments of some Young Earth Creationist presentations, as sometimes their use of evidence is exaggerated, and therefore unreliable. Great care needs to be taken when quoting from different sources.

- **60 Minutes interview with Mary Schweitzer**, in which she discussed finding soft tissue in Dinosaur bones, and the surprise reaction from many scientists who challenged the claim. These dinosaur bones were allegedly 65 million years old, which seems an impossibly long time to preserve soft tissues. We are not suggesting that she is a creationist, but only refer to her comments and discoveries as being of interest in the whole question about the age of fossils. **Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **Organic matter found in Dinosaur bones**, Interview conducted by 'The Biologos Forum' with Mary Schweitzer, Palaeontologist at North Carolina State University, PHD in Biology, **Link [here](#)**
- **Organic matter and Blood cells found in Dinosaur bones**, "Scientists said Tuesday they have discovered what appear to be red blood cells and collagen fibres in dinosaur bones, a find that may boost prospects of prising organic remains from a much wider range of fossils." Link **[here](#)**
- **Organic matter found in Dinosaur bones**, **Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **Organic matter and Carbon 14** testing of Dinosaur bones. Worth listening to the overview, where C-14 results are presenting results in the 22,000-39,000 years before present. **Youtube Link [here](#)**
- **Carbon 14 testing results of Dinosaur bones**. This link provides an interesting table of C-14 tests on various dinosaur bones, which have been apparently tested by various laboratories. The whole article records some interesting push back from scientists. **Link [here](#)**
- **Carbon 14 testing of Dinosaur bones**. An interesting creationist interpretation of an alleged 'censoring' of information relating to important C-14 results at an International Conference., **Link [here](#)**
- **Soft tissue found in alleged 18 million year old Salamander**. "We noticed that there had been very little degradation since it was originally fossilised about 18 million years ago, making it the highest quality soft tissue preservation ever documented in the fossil record." Link **[here](#) and [here](#)**

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<sup>48</sup> Age of Rocks. The Link is [here](#)

<sup>49</sup> Radiometric Dating. See the Link here to an article on the Old Earth Ministries website. **Link is [here](#)**

## Questions about the Age of Rocks and Uniformitarianism.

Lyell introduced the idea of uniformitarianism. That the sedimentary rocks in the earth are the product of a slow process that continually lays down sediment over a very long time. On the uniformitarianism front is the notion of millions of years between the rock layers, which Charles Lyell was instrumental in popularizing as the "official" view of science from the mid 1800s onwards.

It's important to realize that Lyell's work played a pivotal preparatory role to enable Darwin's Origin of the Species to be widely accepted. Darwin's theory needed millions of years to make any sense in the first place, and Lyell was the main forerunner who presented this case to the world.

Wikipedia > <sup>50</sup>"[Modern geologists do not apply uniformitarianism in the same way as Lyell.](#)" The Wikipedia article concludes the updated view of Uniformitarianism has been modified to allow for the "gradual process to be punctuated by occasional natural catastrophic events." But where did this idea of "millions of years" between the rock layers come from in the first place, well before radiometric dating came on the scene in the early 1900s?

"In fact, the catastrophists were much more empirically minded than Lyell. The geologic record does seem to record catastrophes: rocks are fractured and contorted; whole faunas are wiped out (see my column of October, 1974). To circumvent this literal appearance, LYELL IMPOSED HIS IMAGINATION ON THE EVIDENCE. The geologic record, he argued, is extremely imperfect and we must interpolate into it what we can reasonably infer but cannot see. The catastrophists were the hardnosed empiricists of their day, not the blinded theological apologists." Natural History February 1975 pp.16-17

Explaining why it was necessary to update Uniformitarianism, Warren D. Allmon in a 1993 edition of "Science", expressed his dissatisfaction as follows:

"As is now increasingly acknowledged, however, LYELL ALSO SOLD GEOLOGY SOME SNAKE OIL. He convinced geologists that because physical laws are constant in time and space and current processes should be consulted before resorting to unseen processes, it necessarily follows that all past processes acted at essentially their current rates (that is, those observed in historical time). This extreme gradualism has led to numerous unfortunate consequences, including the rejection of sudden or catastrophic events in the face of positive evidence for them, for no reason other than that they were not gradual." ("Post Gradualism", Science, vol. 262, October 1, 1993, pg. 122).

One wonders how much "uniformitarianism & gradualism" have unduly influenced some aspects of geology.

What I find interesting is that real life situations often force a re-think on long held theories. The following is a true story.

### **Paricutin: The Volcano in a Cornfield**

The incident at Paricutin in Mexico was the first time scientists were able to observe a volcano from birth through extinction.

On February 20, 1943, Dionisio Pulido was working with his wife in his cornfield just outside the Tarascan Indian village of Paricutin, Mexico. At about 4 PM, Pulido left his wife and moved to a different field so that he could set fire to a new pile of shrubs. When he arrived he noticed something strange. There was a small hill in the field with a large crack that was over 2 mtrs (6 feet) wide and 50 mtr (150 feet) in length.

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<sup>50</sup> Wikipedia see [here](#)



Initially, Pulido wasn't very concerned since the depth only appeared to be around 300 mm (1 foot). As he was lighting the pile of branches, a tremendous sound of thunder rumbled across the field and the ground began to shake. Pulido turned to look back towards the crack and saw that the ground there had swelled up over six feet in height. A fine gray ash was pouring out of the hole. "Immediately more smoke began to rise with a hiss or whistle, loud and continuous; and there was a smell of sulfur," Pulido later told witnesses.

From a small crack in his cornfield, a volcano emerged. Scientists sketched and mapped the volcano, and took samples as well as thousands of photographs. By 1952, the volcano had reached more than 424 meters (1300 feet) high.

There has always been this clash between those who want to believe in gradual change and those who see the world as active and conforming to the laws of physics. The volcano Paricutin was born and extinct all within about 9 years.

## 9) Miscellaneous quotes and comments about Evolution

One may ask, why is the theory of evolution so widely accepted in mainstream science? The short answer is that **it's the best naturalistic theory that science can come up with. If, as a result of methodological naturalism, the pool of live explanatory options is limited to naturalistic hypotheses**, then, some theory that is based upon natural processes must be correct. Therefore, one of the various forms of evolutionary theory, or even one we haven't yet worked out, by default must be correct. As the Philosopher, Alvin Plantinga puts it, <sup>51</sup> **If you reject theism in favor of naturalism, this evolutionary story is the only game in town**".

On investigation, it becomes pretty obvious that the rigorous applications of 'methodological naturalism' must eliminate God as a possible cause to any explanation of life. In conclusion, scientists must accept evolution because they cannot accept anything or any process that invokes the supernatural. The outcome is that they have a theory of evolution, but no certainty as to the mechanism of how it works. **To say it bluntly, they have a conclusion that they are certain about, but the evidence has yet to be found.**

The evidence for evolution is admittedly circumstantial. How? The evidence is allegedly seen in the fossil record, yet we found earlier that scientists now admit that the fossil record does not supply the proof. This is one of the evidences that Darwin himself said would confirm his theory. Currently evolutionary biologists are pushing the more complex 'biological evolution' barrow, but even here they are running into opposition from 'molecular biologists', see the quote from Dennis Noble above, and the references supplied. Time will bring this matter to a head and **'the truth will out'**, as the saying goes.

- The following transcript is part of an interview conducted by Bill Moyers with Richard Dawkins, Professor of Zoology, Oxford University, dated 12 March 2004. It is noteworthy that Dawkins admits that evolution cannot be observed, and is the result of reconstructing various forms of circumstantial evidence. **Link to the original interview is [here](#) -**

**DAWKINS:** Evolution has been observed. **[It's just that it has not been observed while it's happening.](#)**

**MOYERS:** What do you mean it's been observed?

**DAWKINS:** The consequences of. It is rather like a detective coming on a murder after the scene. And you, the detective hasn't actually seen the murder take place, of course. But what you do see is a massive clue. Now, any detective

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<sup>51</sup> Alvin Plantinga, Professor of Philosophy at Notre Dame, Link [here](#)

**MOYERS:** Circumstantial evidence.

**DAWKINS:** Circumstantial evidence, but masses of circumstantial evidence. Huge quantities of circumstantial evidence. It might as well be spelled out in words of English. Evolution is true. [I mean it's as circumstantial as that, but it's as true as that.](#)

- In almost every debate about origins, the first argument given by the evolutionists is an appeal to authority. The National Academy of Sciences asserts, "[While the mechanisms of evolution are still under investigation, scientists universally accept that the cosmos, our planet, and life evolved and continue to evolve.](#)" A link is found [here](#), to the book 'Science and Creationism: A View from the National Academy of Sciences'.

- 10) **Believing in Creation does not inhibit the practice of good science.**
- In the table, Highlighted individuals are in the post Darwinian age.
  - There are others not on these lists, such as Dr John Sanford, inventor of the Gene Gun.

**Compare these comments:**

- **"Nothing in Biology Makes Sense Except in the Light of Evolution"** is a 1973 essay by the evolutionary biologist and Russian Orthodox Christian Theodosius Dobzhansky, criticising anti-evolution creationism and espousing theistic evolution. (First published in American Biology Teacher, volume 35, pp. 125–129.[1])
- **"In fact, over the last 100 years, almost all of biology has proceeded independent of evolution, except evolutionary biology itself. Molecular biology, biochemistry, physiology, have not taken evolution into account at all."** Dr Marc Kirschner, founding chair of the Department of Systems Biology at Harvard Medical School states: **Source:** As quoted in the Boston Globe, 23 October 2005. (Of course Kirschner, as an evolutionist, hopes that one day this will be different.)
- <sup>52</sup>**"While the great majority of biologists would probably agree with Theodosius Dobzhansky's dictum that 'nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution,' most can conduct their work quite happily without particular reference to evolutionary ideas,"** A.S. Wilkins, editor of the journal BioEssays, wrote in 2000.<sup>1</sup> **"Evolution would appear to be the indispensable unifying idea and, at the same time, a highly superfluous one. I would tend to agree. Certainly, my own research with antibiotics during World War II received no guidance from insights provided by Darwinian evolution. Nor did Alexander Fleming's discovery of bacterial inhibition by penicillin. I recently asked more than 70 eminent researchers if they would have done their work differently if they had thought Darwin's theory was wrong. The responses were all the same: No.**  
I also examined the outstanding biodiscoveries of the past century: the discovery of the double helix; the characterization of the ribosome; the mapping of genomes; research on medications and drug reactions; improvements in food production and sanitation; the development of new surgeries; and others. I even queried biologists working in areas where one would expect the Darwinian paradigm to have most benefited research, such as the emergence of resistance to antibiotics and pesticides. **Here, as elsewhere, I found that Darwin's theory had provided no discernible guidance, but was brought in, after the breakthroughs, as an interesting narrative gloss.**" The Scientist Aug 29, 2005 – "Why Do We Invoke Darwin?" By Philip Skell (was an American chemist, emeritus Evan Pugh Professor at Pennsylvania State University)

**Scientific Disciplines Established by Scientists who believed in Creation.**

DISCIPLINE	SCIENTIST
ANTISEPTIC SURGERY	JOSEPH LISTER (1827-1912)
BACTERIOLOGY	LOUIS PASTEUR (1822-1895)
CALCULUS	ISAAC NEWTON (1642-1727)
CELESTIAL MECHANICS	JOHANN KEPLER (1571-1630)

<sup>52</sup> The Scientist – Link to the article is [here](#). Link to a PDF of his essay is [here](#)

CHEMISTRY	ROBERT BOYLE (1627-1691)
COMPARATIVE ANATOMY	GEORGES CUVIER (1769-1832)
COMPUTER SCIENCE	CHARLES BABBAGE (1792-1871)
DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS	LORD RAYLEIGH (1842-1919)
DYNAMICS	ISAAC NEWTON (1642-1727)
ELECTRONICS	JOHN AMBROSE FLEMING (1849-1945)
ELECTRODYNAMICS	JAMES CLERK MAXWELL (1831-1879)
ELECTRO-MAGNETICS	MICHAEL FARADAY (1791-1867)
ENTOMOLOGY OF LIVING INSECTS	HENRI FABRE (1823-1915)
FIELD THEORY	MICHAEL FARADAY (1791-1867)
FLUID MECHANICS	GEORGE STOKES (1819-1903)
GALACTIC ASTRONOMY	WILLIAM HERSCHEL (1738-1822)
GAS DYNAMICS	ROBERT BOYLE (1627-1691)
GENETICS	GREGOR MENDEL (1822-1884)
GLACIAL GEOLOGY	LOUIS AGASSIZ (1807-1873)
GYNECOLOGY	JAMES SIMPSON (1811-1870)
HYDRAULICS	LEONARDO DA VINCI (1452-1519)
HYDROGRAPHY	MATTHEW MAURY (1806-1873)
HYDROSTATICS	BLAISE PASCAL (1623-1662)
ICHTHYOLOGY	LOUIS AGASSIZ (1807-1873)
ISOTOPIC CHEMISTRY	WILLIAM RAMSAY (1852-1916)
MODEL ANALYSIS	LORD RAYLEIGH (1842-1919)
NATURAL HISTORY	JOHN RAY (1627-1705)
NON-EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY	BERNHARD RIEMANN (1826- 1866)
OCEANOGRAPHY	MATTHEW MAURY (1806-1873)
OPTICAL MINERALOGY	DAVID BREWSTER (1781-1868)
PALEONTOLOGY	JOHN WOODWARD (1665-1728)
PATHOLOGY	RUDOLPH VIRCHOW (1821-1902)
PHYSICAL ASTRONOMY	JOHANN KEPLER (1571-1630)
REVERSIBLE THERMODYNAMICS	JAMES JOULE (1818-1889)
STATISTICAL THERMODYNAMICS	JAMES CLERK MAXWELL (1831-1879)
STRATIGRAPHY	NICHOLAS STENO (1631-1686)
SYSTEMATIC BIOLOGY	CAROLUS LINNAEUS (1707-1778)
THERMOKINETICS	HUMPHREY DAVY (1778-1829)
VERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGY	GEORGES CUVIER (1769-1832)

**Notable Inventions, Discoveries and Development by Scientists who did not believe in Evolution.**

CONTRIBUTION	SCIENTIST
ACTUARIAL TABLES	CHARLES BABBAGE (1792-1871)
BAROMETER	BLAISE PASCAL (1623-1662)
BIOGENESIS LAW	LOUIS PASTEUR (1822-1895)
CALCULATING MACHINE	CHARLES BABBAGE (1792-1871)
CHLOROFORM	JAMES SIMPSON (1811-1870)
CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM	CAROLUS LINNAEUS (1707-1778)
DOUBLE STARS	WILLIAM HERSCHEL (1738-1822)
ELECTRIC GENERATOR	MICHAEL FARADAY (1791-1867)
ELECTRIC MOTOR	JOSEPH HENRY (1797-1878)
EPHEMERIS TABLES	JOHANN KEPLER (1571-1630)
FERMENTATION CONTROL	LOUIS PASTEUR (1822-1895)

GALVANOMETER	JOSEPH HENRY (1797-1878)
GLOBAL STAR CATALOG	JOHN HERSCHEL (1792-1871)
INERT GASES	WILLIAM RAMSAY (1852-1916)
KALEIDOSCOPE	DAVID BREWSTER (1781-1868)
LAW OF GRAVITY	ISAAC NEWTON (1642-1727)
MINE SAFETY LAMP	HUMPHREY DAVY (1778-1829)
PASTEURIZATION	LOUIS PASTEUR (1822-1895)
REFLECTING TELESCOPE	ISAAC NEWTON (1642-1727)
SCIENTIFIC METHOD	FRANCIS BACON (1561-1626)
SELF-INDUCTION	JOSEPH HENRY (1797-1878)
TELEGRAPH	SAMUEL F.B. MORSE (1791-1872)
THERMIONIC VALVE	AMBROSE FLEMING (1849-1945)
VACCINATION & IMMUNIZATION	LOUIS PASTEUR (1822-1895)

## 11) Conclusion, and final Comments.

It is impossible to sum up all the multitude of comments listed above. However, what seems abundantly clear is that research into the genomes of many creatures has revealed that the enormous level of complexity is mind boggling. It has caused hardened atheists to re-think their positions. The deeper they dig, the more complex and interconnected the parts seem to be. The drawing below seeks to pictorially show this multi-layer complexity. What will be the outcome of all this effort and money spent on scientific research? Only time will tell, but what seems apparent right now is that many of the evolutionary paradigms of the past are being overturned at a rapid rate from within the mainstream. They will need to be re-thought.

To break free of the evolutionary common descent paradigm will take a monumental shift in thinking. That day still seems a way off. What we now know for sure is that with the benefits of new technology and insights, science can see much deeper than ever before in the handiwork of God ([Psalm.19:1-3](#)). In the future, we may be able to see deeper again than now. The outcome sounds something like what is described in [Daniel.12:4](#) “But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words and seal the book, even to the time of the end; many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.”

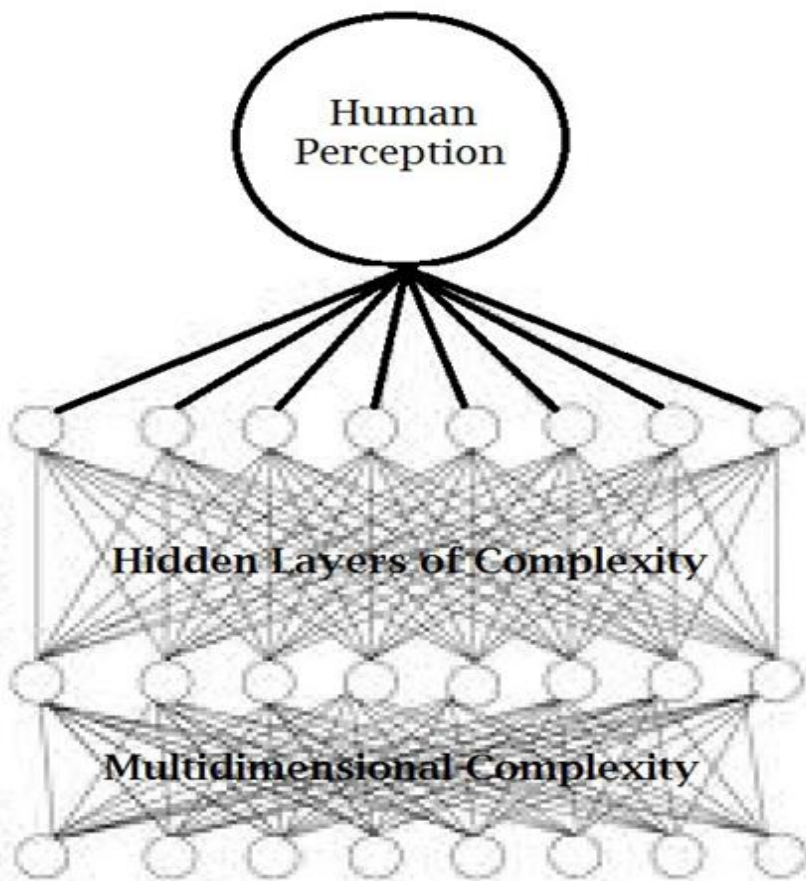
Although many shall run to and fro looking for answers, we are yet assured,

[Rom.10:6-8](#) “...Say not in thine heart, Who shall ascend into heaven? .... Or, Who shall descend into the deep? ... But what saith it? **The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth, and in thy heart; that is the word of faith, which we speak**”. (Paul is drawing his words from Moses’ final words to Israel, in [Deut.30:10-14](#)).

This concept is what Jesus was referring to, where he responded to the tempter –

[Matt.4:4](#). “Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God”

**Whom do you believe, who do you trust? That is the question.**



Life and the genome. Layers upon layers of multidimensional complexity.