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## **SCIENCE, GENESIS AND CREATION (4) THE CREATION OF PLANT LIFE**

And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so. And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind: and God saw that it was good. And the evening and the morning were the third day. (Gen 1: 11-13)

The book of Genesis tells us that when God created the earth, it was without form, void, and dark. In the next stages of the creation God started to shape the raw earth He had created. God created light in the first day, and on the second day, He created the atmosphere and separated the water below the heaven from the water above the heaven. On the third day, God gathered the water which was below the heaven (the atmosphere) into one place and made the dry earth to appear. Now the earth that was without form started to take form, and instead of being covered with darkness, there was now light.

Now God decided to fill the earth so that it is void no more. And so, he created plant life. Note how God prepared the earth for the new

creation by creating light first. Light that will be needed for the metabolism of the plants by the process of photosynthesis.

God created the three main varieties of plants, *grass*; the staple food for animals which God intended to create shortly after, and the *herb yielding seed*, which includes vegetables and grains like wheat, corn and barley. These, God knew will be needed when He creates man much later He also created the *fruit tree yielding fruit*.

Now the earth brought all three categories of plants according to God's command, the *grass*, and *herb yielding seed after his kind*. Note the word "yielding seed after his kind". That means that every kind of herb reproduced its own kind. *And the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind*. Here we are told that each fruit bearing tree had *its seed in itself*. We have to understand this very clearly.

The word seed is used in the Bible in two ways. The first means grains like in the *herb yielding seed*, which means shrubs that yield grains. The other use of the word (which is the commoner use) is to mean offspring. In Genesis 3:15, God tells the serpent: "And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy *seed* and her *seed*." Seed here means offspring. Again in Genesis 4:25, we are told: "And Adam knew his wife again; and she bare a son, and called his name Seth: For God, said she, hath appointed me another *seed* instead of Abel, whom Cain slew."

So, when the fruit bearing trees that God created on the third day of the creation are described as "*whose seed was in itself*", that means that it can reproduce its own offspring, or more properly reproduce itself. But, this reproduction is qualified by the statement that follows: "*after his kind*" and that means it can only reproduce its own kind. A cedar tree cannot reproduce a fig tree, nor can a fig tree reproduce an olive tree. The same goes for the herbs, since *herb yielding seed after his kind* can also be understood as shrubs reproducing their own kind only.

Here you see the wisdom of God, His first act of creating plants was a supernatural act, but He programmed in His creation the power to multiply automatically, so that there is no need for any further supernatural acts. That is why we are told that on the seventh day God rested, that means He completed all the acts of creation that needed supernatural intervention, from now on life will continue according to God's wonderful plan.

Thou shalt observe the Sabbath, on account of Him who ceased from His work of creation, but ceased not from His work of providence<sup>1</sup>

Notice also that each plant, whether it be grass or herb or tree could only reproduce its own kind, and only its own kind.

I have a feeling that the beginning of the book of Genesis makes that very clear from the outset because God in His foreknowledge, knew that one day, a man called Darwin will come claiming the opposite, that one species can produce another species by what he calls “evolution”.

Darwin introduced his idea to the world in his book *The Origin of the Species*:

Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* (publ. 1859) is a pivotal work in scientific literature and arguably the pivotal work in evolutionary biology. The book's full title is *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*. It introduced the theory that populations evolve over the course of generations through a process of natural selection.

This theory is called **Classical Darwinism** and it goes as follows:

- New traits develop by use and disuse.
- These new traits are transmitted to next generations.
- Though natural selection (survival of the fittest) only organisms with the new trait survive.
- The process gets repeated on and on till you get a new species.

To give you an example of how this happens, let us consider the evolution of the giraffe. According to this theory, here is what happened:

- Start with a deer, then comes drought, no grass, deer start to stretch their necks to reach branches.

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<sup>1</sup>CONSTITUTIONS OF THE HOLY APOSTLES. BOOK II  
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- Next generation of deer have longer necks.
- Only deer with longer necks survive.
- This goes on and on and after a billion years, you get a new species of long necked deer : the giraffe

Here is the story in Darwin's own jargon:

The giraffe, by its lofty stature, much elongated neck, fore-legs, head and tongue, has its whole frame beautifully adapted for browsing on the higher branches of trees. It can thus obtain food beyond the reach of the other Ungulata or hoofed animals inhabiting the same country; and this must be a great advantage to it during dearths.... So under nature with the nascent giraffe the individuals which were the highest browsers, and were able during dearth to reach even an inch or two above the others, will often have been preserved; for they will have roamed over the whole country in search of food.... Those individuals which had some one part or several parts of their bodies rather more elongated than usual, would generally have survived. These will have intercrossed and left offspring, either inheriting the same bodily peculiarities, or with a tendency to vary again in the same manner; whilst the individuals, less favoured in the same respects will have been the most liable to perish.... By this process long-continued, which exactly corresponds with what I have called unconscious selection by man, combined no doubt in a most important manner with the inherited effects of the increased use of parts, it seems to me almost certain that an ordinary hoofed quadruped might be converted into a giraffe.<sup>1</sup>

This reminds me with a children's book that I had when I was in grade 2 or 3. It was a wonderful book with vivid coloured pictures, and it had a fable about how the elephant got its long trunk.

As the story goes, the elephant long time ago did not have a long trunk! It had a nose like that of a cow. One day the elephant went to the river to drink. What he didn't know was that there was a crocodile in

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<sup>1</sup>Charles Darwin: Origin of Species sixth edition (1872) pp. 177ff

the water. As the elephant dipped its mouth to drink, the crocodile grabbed its nose and started pulling. The elephant pulled back and this went on for a long time, the nose being gradually stretched until it became a long trunk! I guess this fable was inspired by Darwin's great work, for ever since that incidence, all elephants are born with long trunks!

The problem with this reasoning is that Darwin knew nothing about the Laws of Genetics. He didn't know that traits cannot be passed on to next generations that simply.

Let me give you another example to illustrate this: You now those men who pump iron? Those guys with bulging muscles that are shown on magazine covers? Well, there are women who now pump iron too and they show them on women's magazine covers! Suppose you get one of each and let them mate, then, supposedly, you will get a baby with bulging muscles! It doesn't work that way.

In many respects this is a classic formulation of how Darwin viewed evolution: every species consists of individuals that show considerable variations. Under certain environmental conditions particular variations will be most advantageous. Natural selection weeds out the unadapted and the best-adapted survive. These variations become dominant in the species and so it evolves. In the case of giraffes, times of drought and arid conditions give an advantage to those animals that can out-compete others by reaching the higher, untouched leaves. They form the ancestral stock of the animals that evolve into giraffes.

Interestingly, Darwin believed in the "inherited effects of the increased use of parts". ... Darwin felt that this was key to explain giraffe evolution; otherwise there is no guarantee that longer features in one generation will have an effect on subsequent ones. But this view of the inheritance of acquired characteristics is rejected by mainstream Darwinists today. Various scientists have noticed that this elegant picture of giraffe evolution dissolves under closer scrutiny. Here are a few examples of my and their objections:

- 1) Since the taller, longer-necked, evolving giraffe ancestors were also larger and heavier, they would need more food than the

animals they're competing with. Wouldn't this counterbalance their advantage in times of dearth? Would they really have any advantage over smaller members of the same and other species? Moreover, it is absurd to assume that *only* the leaves on high branches were available to the giraffe during a drought. Had this been the case, then the multitude of browsing and grazing antelope species in Africa would all have gone extinct (or never evolved in the first place). So, even without growing taller, the giraffe ancestor could have competed on even terms for those lower leaves.

2) Male giraffes today are up to one meter taller than female giraffes; newborn and young giraffes are much smaller. The moment this sexual dimorphism manifested in the evolution of the giraffe, it would have been the males that could have reached the higher branches. The females and young animals would have died and the species would have gone extinct (Pincher 1949).<sup>1</sup>

The comments given above are taken from an evolution website!

Here is another Darwinian scenario: As monkeys leave trees and start walking upright, they don't need tails. Gradually the tails become shorter and shorter until you get a monkey without a tail!

Brachiators began as four-footed monkey-like creatures in the Tertiary Era in Africa and Northern Europe. Eventually, the some of the monkeys began to use their arms to swing, and lost their tails, due to evolution. Without a tail, they ceased to be monkeys, and became apes with strong arms. Through the ages, the apelike ancestors developed stronger arms and the shoulder blades moved from the side of their chests to the back of their bodies.<sup>2</sup>

A man named Angus Weisman wanted to test this hypothesis in the lab,

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.natureinstitute.org/pub/ic/ic10/giraffe.htm>

<sup>2</sup><http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brachiator>

so he started cutting mice tails and breeding them to see if the new generation of mice will be born without tails. Here is what happened:

August Weisman conducted an experiment in which he attempted to prove whether or not acquired characteristics were inheritable. Weisman's experiment involved the amputation of the tails of mice. The tailless mice were then bred to see if their descendants would have tails. The mice in the succeeding generation that had tails (all of them) had their tails amputated and were bred again. Eventually Weisman concluded that acquired characteristics could not be inherited.<sup>1</sup>

Weisman must have been a very patient man for he persisted for twenty generations before giving up!

George Bernard Shaw, in the Preface to *Back to Methuselah*, criticizes Weisman in this satire on the theory of evolution:

The scientific form of his experiment would have been something like this. First, he should have procured a colony of mice highly susceptible to hypnotic suggestion. He should then have hypnotized them into an urgent conviction that the fate of the mouse world depended on the disappearance of its tail. Having thus made the mice desire to lose their tails with a life-or-death intensity, he would very soon have seen a few mice born with little or no tail. These would be recognized by the other mice as superior beings, and privileged in the division of food and in sexual selection. Ultimately the tailed mice would be put to death as monsters by their fellows, and the miracle of the tailless mouse completely achieved.<sup>2</sup>

Darwin should have done this: hypnotize an ape, convince it of the need to evolve, then say: "When I snap my fingers, you will wake up a man!"

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<sup>1</sup>[http://homepage.mac.com/tehart/Dissertation\\_Introduction.pdf](http://homepage.mac.com/tehart/Dissertation_Introduction.pdf).

<sup>2</sup>George Bernard Shaw, *Complete Plays with Prefaces*, vol. II, (New York: Dodd, Mead, and Co., 1962) lii.

Richard Lewontin is an evolutionist and outspoken anti creationist. He writes in his book *Evolution*: “As a region becomes drier, plants respond by developing deeper root system, ... but only if their gene pool contains genetic variation for root length.” He goes on to add:

It cannot be stressed enough that what natural selection actually does is get rid of information. It is not capable of creating anything new, by definition. In the above example, the plants became better able to survive dry weather because of the *elimination* of certain genes; i.e. they lost a portion of the information which their ancestors had. The information for the longer roots was already in the parent population; natural selection caused nothing new to arise in, or be added to, the population. In such an information-losing process, there is automatically a limit to variation, as gene pools cannot keep on losing their information indefinitely.<sup>1</sup>

This can be seen in breeding, which is artificial selection (as opposed to natural selection), the principle is exactly the same as natural selection. People have been able to breed all sorts of varieties from wild horses—big working horses, miniature toy ponies, and so on. But you can't start with a horse and end up with an elephant.

Genetics and evolution have been enemies from the beginning of both concepts. Gregor Mendel, the father of genetics, and Charles Darwin, the father of modern evolution, were contemporaries. At the same time that Darwin was claiming that creatures could change into other creatures, Mendel was showing that even individual characteristics remain constant. While Darwin's ideas were based on erroneous and untested ideas about inheritance, Mendel's conclusions were based on careful experimentation. Only by ignoring the total implications of modern genetics has it been possible to maintain the fiction of

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v23/i3/muddywaters.as>

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evolution.<sup>1</sup>

Science Text books like to introduce two topics as “proof” of Darwin’s original theory (Classical Darwinism), Darwin’s finches and the peppered moth. So what about these “proofs”?

### **DARWIN’S FINCHES:**

Darwin's finches are an excellent example of the way in which species' gene pools have adapted in order for long term survival via their offspring. ... Finches have adapted to take advantage of feeding in different ecological niches. Their beaks have evolved over time to be best suited to their function. For example, the finches who eat grubs have a thin extended beak to poke into holes in the ground and extract the grubs. Finches who eat buds and fruit would be less successful at doing this, while their claw like beaks can grind down their food and thus give them a selective advantage in circumstances where buds are the only real food source for finches.<sup>2</sup>

What is hailed here as a proof of evolution is simply called “population shifts”. Finches born with long thin beaks will go to areas where there are grubs and those born with short beaks will migrate to areas where there are buds! You start with a finch and you end up with a finch, no new species has emerged here as Darwin claimed.

### **THE PEPPERED MOTH:**

The evolution of the peppered moth over the last two hundred years has been studied in detail. Originally, the vast majority of peppered moths had light coloration, which effectively camouflaged them against the light-colored trees and lichens which they rested upon. However, due to widespread pollution

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v23/i3/muddywaters.asp>

<sup>2</sup>[http://www.biology-online.org/2/11\\_natural\\_selection.htm](http://www.biology-online.org/2/11_natural_selection.htm)

during the Industrial Revolution in England, many of the lichens died out, and the trees which peppered moths rested on became blackened by soot, causing most of the light-colored moths, or typica, to die off due to predation. At the same time, the dark-colored, or melanic, moths, carbonaria, flourished because of their ability to hide on the darkened trees.<sup>1</sup>

Once again, this is not evolution stupid! You start with a peppered moth and you end up with a peppered moth. NO NEW SPECIES HAS EMERGED HERE!

### **THE EVOLUTION OF EVOLUTION:**

With so many problems with “Classical Darwinism”, basically because of its incompatibility with the Laws of Genetics, evolutionists started looking for other ways in which to explain evolution that would incorporate the current scientific knowledge about Genetics. They came up with:

### **NEO-DARWINISM:** (aka Synthetic Neo Darwinism)

Neo-Darwinism generally denotes the integration of Charles Darwin's theory of the evolution of species by natural selection, Gregor Mendel's theory of genetics as the basis for biological inheritance, random genetic mutation as the source of variation, and mathematical population genetics.<sup>2</sup>

The new mantra now is “random genetic mutation as the source of variation”.

Mutations are changes to the base pair sequence of genetic material (either DNA or RNA). Mutations can be caused by copying errors in the genetic material during cell division and by exposure to ultraviolet or ionizing radiation, chemical mutagens, or viruses, or can occur deliberately under cellular

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<sup>1</sup>[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peppered\\_moth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peppered_moth)

<sup>2</sup>[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern\\_evolutionary\\_synthesis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_evolutionary_synthesis)

control during processes such as meiosis or hypermutation.<sup>1</sup>

Let me paraphrase this in lay terms: Mutations are errors in the transmission of genetic information (defective genes), like typographical errors. In humans, they are responsible for 3,500 hereditary diseases like albinism and hemophilia. Fortunately, because we have two set of genes (one from Dad and one from Mom), a bad gene from one side is compensated for by the gene from the other side.<sup>2</sup>

But, can copying errors in the genetic material lead to the formation of new species? This is what we will investigate next.

First and foremost, errors cannot create anything except abnormal individuals, and since, according to Darwin, only the fittest survive, then these abnormal individuals will not survive.

Francis Hitching wrote a book , *The Neck of the giraffe: Where Darwin went wrong*, in which he wrote:

Computer scientists, especially were baffled as to how random mutations alone could possibly enrich the library of genetic information. A mutation, they repeatedly pointed out, is a mistake; the equivqalent of a typing error. And how could mistakes build up into a new body of complicated ordered information?<sup>3</sup>

In the same book quoting evolutionist Theodosius Dobzahnsky:, he adds:

A majority of mutations, both these arising in laboratories and those stored in natural populations, produce deteriorations of viability, hereditary diseases and monstrosities. Such changes, it would seem, can hardly serve as evolutionary building blocks.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup><http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mutation>

<sup>2</sup>Gary Parker: Creation Facts of Life page 96

<sup>3</sup>Francis Hitching, *The Neck of the Giraffe: Where Darwin Went Wrong*, London: Pan Books 1982

<sup>4</sup>Francis Hitching, *The Neck of the Giraffe: Where Darwin Went Wrong*, London: Pan Books 1982

Nobel Prize winner Ernest Chainwrote an article titled *Was Darwin wrong?* In Life Magazine, April 1982. Here is what he said:

To postulate that the development and survival of the fittest is entirely a consequence of chance mutations seems to me a hypothesis based on no evidence and irreconcilable with the facts. These classical evolutionary theories are a gross oversimplification of an immensely complex and intricate mass of facts, and it amazes me that they are swallowed so uncritically and readily, and for such a long time by so many scientists without a murmur of protest<sup>1</sup>

The same argument is echoed by other prominent scientists:

If you start with a simple micro-organism no matter how it arose on the Earth, primordial soup or otherwise, then if you just have that single organizational informational unit and you said that you copied this sequentially time and time again, the question is, does that accumulate enough copying errors (mutations), and do these accumulations of copying errors lead to the diversity of living forms that one sees on Earth? That is the general usual formulation of the Theory of Evolution.<sup>2</sup>

Chandra Wickramasinghe is atheist who does not believe in creation and yet he admits later on:

It has been claimed that the combination of the mistakes and the selection leads to the steady evolution of life. We looked at this quite systematically, quite carefully, in numerical terms. Checking all the numbers, rates of mutation and so on, we decided that there is no way in which that could even marginally approach the truth. On the contrary, any organized living system that developed or emerged say in the form of a microbe, 4 billion

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<sup>1</sup>Ernest Chain, "Was Darwin Wrong" Life Magazine, April 1982

<sup>2</sup>Chandra Wickramasinghe, The intellectuals speak out about God page 29

years ago, if it was allowed to copy itself time and time again, it would have destroyed itself essentially ... For every favourable mutation there will be hundreds of unfavourable mutations.<sup>1</sup>

Second, the body has a mechanism for correcting these copying errors:

The overwhelming majority of mutations have no significant effect, since DNA repair is able to mend most changes before they become permanent mutations, and many organisms have mechanisms for eliminating otherwise permanently mutated somatic cells.<sup>2</sup>

In a remarkable series of experiments, mutant genes were paired to create an eyeless fly. When these flies in turn were interbred, the predictable result was offspring without eyes, and so it continued for a few generations. But then, contrary to all expectations, a few flies began to hatch out with eyes. Somehow the genetic code had a built in repair mechanism that re-established the missing genes.<sup>3</sup>

Third: The mathematical problem:

Mutations are rare, they occur once in every ten million duplications of a DNA molecule. The mathematical problem for evolution comes when you want a series of related mutations. The odds of getting two mutations that are related to one another is one in  $10^{14}$

What about trying for four related mutations? One in  $10^{28}$ . Suddenly, the earth is not big enough to hold enough organisms to make that very likely.<sup>4</sup>

Fourth: The fossil record:

Current text books give the reader the impression that the fossil

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<sup>1</sup>Chandra Wickramasinghe, *The intellectuals speak out about God* page 29

<sup>2</sup>Ibid

<sup>3</sup>Grant R Jeffrey: *CREATION* page 187

<sup>4</sup>Gary Parker: *Creation Facts of Life* 2001 pp. 91-92

record supports the theory of evolution. The truth of the matter is exactly the opposite:

All paleontologists know that the fossil record contains precious little in the way of intermediary forms, transitions between major groups are characteristically abrupt.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Niles Eldredge has written:

We paleontologists have said that the history of life supports the story of gradual adaptive changes, all the while really knowing that it does not.<sup>2</sup>

Another scientist reiterates the same view:

Contrary to what most scientists write, the fossil record does not support the Darwinian theory of evolution, because it is this theory (there are several) which we use to interpret the fossil record.<sup>3</sup>

In the conference on Macro-evolution Chicago, 1980, the world famous paleontologist of the American Museum of Natural history, Dr. Niles Eldridge said:

The pattern that we were told to find for the last 120 years does not exist.<sup>4</sup>

This is not a new view, scientists have been saying this even in the 1940s as we see here:

Statistically, the absence of any traces of transitional forms

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<sup>1</sup>Stephen Jay Gould *Natural History* 86 (6) (1977)

<sup>2</sup>Philip Johnson *Darwin On Trial* 1991 p 82

<sup>3</sup>Ronald R West, *Compass*, vol. 45, p 216, May 1968.

<sup>4</sup>Francis Hitching, *The Neck of the Giraffe: Where Darwin Went Wrong*, New York: 1982 p. 22

proves that there weren't any.<sup>1</sup>

Grant Jeffrey in his excellent book *Creation* sums it all:

After a century and a half of claims by evolutionists that just a little more time would produce the necessary fossil evidence of the missing link between the species that would confirm the theory of evolution, we find there is an astonishing *total lack of evidence* to confirm any indisputable transitional forms or missing links<sup>2</sup>

Now we are back to square one! Classical Darwinism has been abandoned in favour of Neo Darwinism, which in turn, turns to be hopelessly flawed. But, evolutionists and atheists would not give up. So, another phase in the evolution of Evolution has to start:

#### **POST NEO DARWINISM:**

In an article titled WAITING FOR POST NEO DARWIN, Joseph Felstenstein from the *Department of Genetics, University of Washington, Seattle* wrote:

As a dutiful reader of the popular science press, I have drawn from it the conclusion that the Neo Darwinian synthetic Theory of Evolution is dead, and has been replaced by a Totally New, Improved Model. The editor of this volume describes in the Preface how he was led “to break through the conceptual barrier provided by the synthetic theory and to demand a new and better theory of evolution.”<sup>3</sup>

You could see the frustration of the writer of the article and the editor of the prestigious *Evolution* magazine about the failure of the previous

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<sup>1</sup>D. Dewar and H. S. Shelton *Is Evolution Proved?* Hollis and Carter 1947

<sup>2</sup>Grant R Jeffrey: *CREATION* page 191

<sup>3</sup>Joseph Felstenstein: WAITING FOR POST NEO DARWIN, *Evolution*, 40 (4) 1986 pp. 883-889

theories and how they are dead. They insisted that the scientific community come with a plausible replacement for these dead theories. The scientific community reluctantly came up with the theory known as Post Neo Darwinism. And here is the theory: Evolution is O.K. but neither natural selection nor mutation can explain it, we are not certain about the mechanism!

Colin Patterson, leading Paleontologist at the British Museum used to accuse creationists of affirming the ct of diversity without offering any mechanism to explain it. But now, addressing a large number of evolutionists, he says that this is what evolutionist are doing:

A theory that accepts the diversity of life but cannot give an explanation about how that diversity came into being is not a theory at all.<sup>1</sup>

### **PUNCTUATED EQUILIBRIUM:**

The next attempt to revive the dead theory of Evolution is called Punctuated Equilibrium.

Punctuated equilibrium (or punctuated equilibria) is a theory in evolutionary biology which states that most sexually reproducing species will show little to no evolutionary change throughout their history. When evolution does occur, it happens sporadically (by splitting) and occurs relatively quickly compared to the species' full duration on earth. For this reason, the theory is sometimes called evolution by jerks.<sup>2</sup>

Grant Jeffrey, in his book *Creation* comments on this new theory by saying:

This new theory claims that there is no evolutionary change in a species for millions of years and then, suddenly, these animals change spontaneously to a new species in one leap within a single

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<sup>1</sup>Patterson, Colin: Address at American Museum of Natural History New York. November 5, 1981

<sup>2</sup>[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punctuated\\_equilibrium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punctuated_equilibrium)

generation without any gradual or transitional process. That is why there is no fossil evidence for evolution. This recent modification of Darwin's theory is, in fact, a total repudiation of his theory of gradual, accumulated change over millions of years of uniform processes. The real motivation behind their new theory of punctuated evolution is their growing embarrassment that no fossil evidence has ever been found that demonstrates gradual transitions from simple forms to more complex forms of animals or plants.<sup>1</sup>

### HOW DOES IT WORK?

At some point in evolutionary history, a reptile laid an egg from which a bird was hatched!<sup>2</sup> Since this happens by sheer luck, the theory is also called “survival of the luckiest” or ...

### THE HOPEFUL MONSTER THEORY!<sup>3</sup>

The rationale for this “hopelessly monstrous” theory might lie in what are known as embryological monsters, such

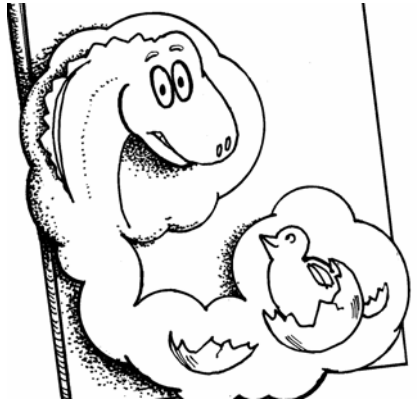
as the occasional birth of a two-legged sheep or a two-headed turtle. Even though such monsters rarely survived very long in nature, it is hoped that over a long period of time some monsters might actually be better suited to survive and reproduce than their normal siblings!

One problem with the theory is that the reptile may eat the bird!

Another problem is this: even if the bird survives to maturity, with whom shall it mate?

A third objection is that a reptile cannot become a bird unless it has the genes for a bird.

In the May 1981 issue of Discover magazine, Stephen Gould,



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<sup>1</sup>Grant R Jeffrey: *CREATION* page 212

<sup>2</sup><http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v1/i1/hopeful.asp>

<sup>3</sup>Gould, Stephen Jay. “The Return of Hopeful Monsters” *Natural History*, June-July 1977

Professor of Geology and Palaeontology at Harvard and one of the proponents of this theory wrote this:

Two outstanding facts of the fossil record; geologically sudden origin of new species and failure to change thereafter “actually predicted” this new evolutionary theory!

Niles Eldredge (Stephen Gould’s partner), and another advocate of the new theory challenged classical Darwinists by reminding them that they could disprove punctuated equilibrium theory if they were to find so much as a single series of intermediate forms in the fossil record; no one has.<sup>1</sup>

While most evolutionists have now reluctantly accepted punctuated equilibrium as the only way out of a difficult situation (i.e., no evidence), a few stubbornly cling to classical Darwinism, and indeed it is this discredited version of evolution that is generally taught as “fact” in our schools.<sup>2</sup>

Garry Parker tells us that old guard Neo Darwinists and Punctuated Equilibrium advocates are still fighting in public about who is right. He writes this in his excellent book *Creation Facts of Life*:

Sometimes it is a kind of fun to be a creationist. The rear-guard Neo Darwinian evolutionists like to point out the absurdity of the hopeful monster evolution and claim that *evolution could not happen fast*. The punctuational evolutionists point to genetic limits and the fossil evidence to show that *evolution did not happen slowly*. The creationist simply agrees with both sides: evolution couldn’t happen fast and it didn’t happen slowly, because evolution can’t and didn’t happen at all!<sup>3</sup>

Stephen Hawking wrote this in his famous book *A Brief History of Time*:

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.jesus-is-lord.com/evolmons.txt>

<sup>2</sup>Ibid

<sup>3</sup>Garry Parker: *Creation Facts of Life* p. 155

Any physical theory is always provisional, in the sense that it is only a hypothesis: you can never prove it. No matter how many times the results of experiments agree with some theory, you can never be sure that the next time the result will not contradict the theory. On the other hand, you can disprove a theory by finding even a single observation that disagrees with the predictions of the theory.<sup>1</sup>

Philosopher of science Karl Popper has emphasized the same principle:

A good theory is characterized by the fact that it makes a number of predictions that could in principle be disproved or falsified by observation. Each time new experiments are observed to agree with the predictions the theory survives, and our confidence in it is increased; but if ever a new observation is found to disagree, we have to abandon or modify the theory.<sup>2</sup>

According to this, Evolution should have been abandoned long time ago. So, why is it still around? The answer is that:

### **EVOLUTION HAS BECOME A “RELIGION”**

British physicist H. S. Lipson once wrote:

In fact, evolution became in a sense a scientific religion, almost all scientists have accepted it and many are prepared to bend their observations to fit with it. ... I know that creation is anathema to physicists and indeed is to me ... but we must not reject a theory that we do not like if the evidence supports it.<sup>3</sup>

The fact that scientists *bend their observations to fit with the theory of evolution* is actually well documented.

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<sup>1</sup>Stephen Hawking: *A Brief History of Time* 1996 p. 15

<sup>2</sup>Karl Popper: (1963), *Conjectures and Refutations*, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, UK, pp. 33–39

<sup>3</sup>Lipson, H. S. “A Physicist looks at Evolution” *Physics Bulletin*, May 1980. Page 138

Evolution is accepted by zoologists, not because it has been observed to occur or can be proved by logical coherent evidence, but because the only alternative—special creation—is clearly incredible.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Richard Lewontin, prominent evolutionist from Harvard University says the same thing:

It is not that the methods and institutions of science somehow compel us to accept a material explanation of the phenomenal world, but, on the contrary, that we are forced by our a priori adherence to material causes to create an apparatus of investigation and a set of concepts that produce material explanations. ... Moreover, that materialism is absolute, so we cannot allow a Divine Foot in the door.<sup>2</sup>

It is quite clear from this that the only reason to keep Evolution in the text books is to keep God out of our schools.

Professor Soren Lovettrup, an Embriologist, wrote a book *Darwinism, the Refutation of a Myth*, in which he wrote:

I believe that one day the Darwinian myth will be ranked the greatest deceit in the history of science.<sup>3</sup>

British Philosopher Malcolm Muggeridge spoke at the Pascal Lectures at UW in which he described the theory of evolution as “one of the great scientific frauds of the last century and a half.” He added:

I myself am convinced that the theory of evolution, ... will be one of the great jokes in the history books of the future. Posterity will marvel that so very flimsy and dubious hypothesis could be accepted with the incredible credulity that it has.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Watson, D M S: “Adaptation” *Nature* 1929 p233

<sup>2</sup>Richard Lewontin “Billions and billions of demons” New York Review Jan 9, 1997

<sup>3</sup> Soren Lovettrup *Darwinism, the Refutation of a Myth* 1987 p 422

<sup>4</sup>Malcolm Muggeridge, Pascal Lectures, University of Waterloo Research, *The Advocate*, March 8, 1984 p. 17