

## The Overwhelming Evidence for Evolution (or: Wishful Thinking)

### “The evidence for evolution is overwhelming”

You will find this phrase frequently used when reading any one of hundreds of articles and books written about the "Theory of Evolution". In fact, it is printed in oversized letters as the headline for the featured article in the November 2004, *National Geographic* magazine.

Visit the website for the National Academies of Science, and in the preview for the 2008 edition of *Science, Evolution, and Creationism* you will find:

“It provides a succinct overview of the many recent advances from the fossil record, molecular biology, and a new field known as evolutionary-developmental biology that have yielded important, new, and **overwhelming evidence for evolution.**”

But what exactly *is* this “overwhelming evidence”?

The first thing we need to do is define our terms. As stated above, the "Theory of Evolution" proposes that small changes in the genetic code of an organism of a particular species sometimes resulted in a beneficial adaptation for that organism. This beneficial adaptation was then passed on to the offspring of the organism in a process known as “natural selection”.

An example will help make this clearer. A genetic mutation causes a dark spot to appear on a body part of a particular animal species. Sight of this dark spot might startle a potential predator and cause it to hesitate for a moment before attacking, thereby giving the animal a little extra time to escape. The animal that evolved this ‘dark spot’ adaptation then passes along the new gene to its offspring and gradually its offspring develop many of these new spots, further enhancing its ability to avoid predators.

So we would expect that evidence for “evolution” would provide proof of *how* the genetic changes came about and *how* they are worked on by natural selection. But that is **not** what is found in any scientific literature that provides “evidence” for evolution.

The second thing we need to do is define ‘evidence’. It would be most rational to state that evidence for a scientific claim should make use of the Scientific Method. The Scientific Method includes four basic steps:

1. Observation
2. Hypothesis
3. Experimentation / Testing
4. Conclusion

A simple example will provide us with some focus.

If you put a paper cup filled with water into the freezer section of a refrigerator and leave it overnight, you will find that it has turned to ice by morning. Your **observation** is that the water left in the cup the previous night has turned into ice. If you had no knowledge at all of what makes ice, you might have assumed that something about the paper cup turned the water into ice. That would be your **hypothesis**. The next step of the scientific method is **experimentation and testing**. So the next night you put water in the paper cup and leave it on the kitchen counter. The next morning you find no ice, and conclude that it is not the paper cup that turns the water into ice. You then hypothesize that putting the cup of water behind a closed door causes the ice to form. To test your hypothesis you put the cup of water inside a kitchen cabinet and close the door, and leave it overnight. When you find no ice the next morning you conclude that ice is not formed when a cup of water is placed behind a closed door. Eventually you come up with the hypothesis that the water turns to ice because of cold temperature. To test this hypothesis you place the cup of water in varying degrees of temperature, and using controlled experiments and repeated testing, **conclude** that water always turns to ice at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit.

Now, let us scrutinize the three main proofs offered for the "Theory of Evolution" in light of the Scientific Method.

### **The fossil record**

First of all, it must be noted that the fossil record is for the most part incomplete. While it is true that there are some fossils that seem to indicate a gradual increase in sophistication and complexity of species over a long period of time, there are so many major gaps, it is impossible to use the fossil record as evidence. Indeed, when you read the pages of the evolutionary texts you will find scores of statements such as these:

“The patterns established from the fossil record of the major groups of vascular plants, vertebrates, and nonvertebrate metazoans are conspicuously different. There are relatively few major lineages, all of which are very distinct from one another. Gaps between the lineages indicate that adaptive space is not fully occupied. Instead of showing gradual and continuous change through time, the major lineages appear suddenly in the fossil record, already exhibiting many of the features by which their modern representatives are recognized.”

*(“Patterns and Processes of Vertebrate Evolution”  
Robert L. Carroll, Cambridge University Press – 1997)*

“Since fossils of intermediate forms have never been discovered, the exact sequence of evolutionary events that led from invertebrate chordates to the first fishlike vertebrates remains shrouded in mystery” –

*(Biology – Audesirk & Audesirk, Ch 18, Diversity of Life)*

What is more striking is that even if the fossil record were complete, it offers no evidence at all for evolution! If you were asked to prove that various species of plants and animals

lived on Earth millions of years ago, and you went out and dug up hundreds of thousands of fossils that could be dated in geological strata that were millions of years old, then those fossils would be incontrovertible evidence that species of plants and animals did indeed exist on Earth millions of years ago.

But that is NOT the question. The question is *how* did the species change, or “evolve” from one form to another, and how did they get there in the first place? The fossil record is merely an observation that there once were various species in the world, just as there are species in the world now. It says nothing as to the steps and processes by which these changes and modifications in body plans came about! Where is the experimentation and testing phase? True experimentation and testing would involve putting a quantity of amino acids or nucleotide bases in a watery environment, and finding that complete, functional proteins and organs actually take form.

“Oh no!”, the evolutionary scientists will exclaim. “That can’t be done! It takes millions of years for these evolutionary changes to occur”. And, if you ask them exactly how life species “evolved” from one into another, they will admit, “Well, all of the exact details are not known.”

Let’s move on now to the second “proof”.

### **Commonality of DNA, and homologous structures**

It is irrefutable. The pattern of the genetic code in all life forms is similar, and in many ways our DNA is similar to that of more primitive species. So, in discussing the commonality in DNA we find:

“The fundamental unity of this great diversity of life lies in the fact that virtually all organisms carry their genetic information in the DNA molecule, within the cell. *The only reasonable explanation of this fact is that all organisms are related by descent.*”

(“*Evolution and the Myth of Creation*” – Tim M. Berra, Stanford University Press)

Similarly, evolutionary scientists point to the fact that the skeletal bones in the limbs of many diverse species such as penguins, alligators, bats and humans are closely related. Therefore, they conclude that these homologous structures are evidence of evolution.

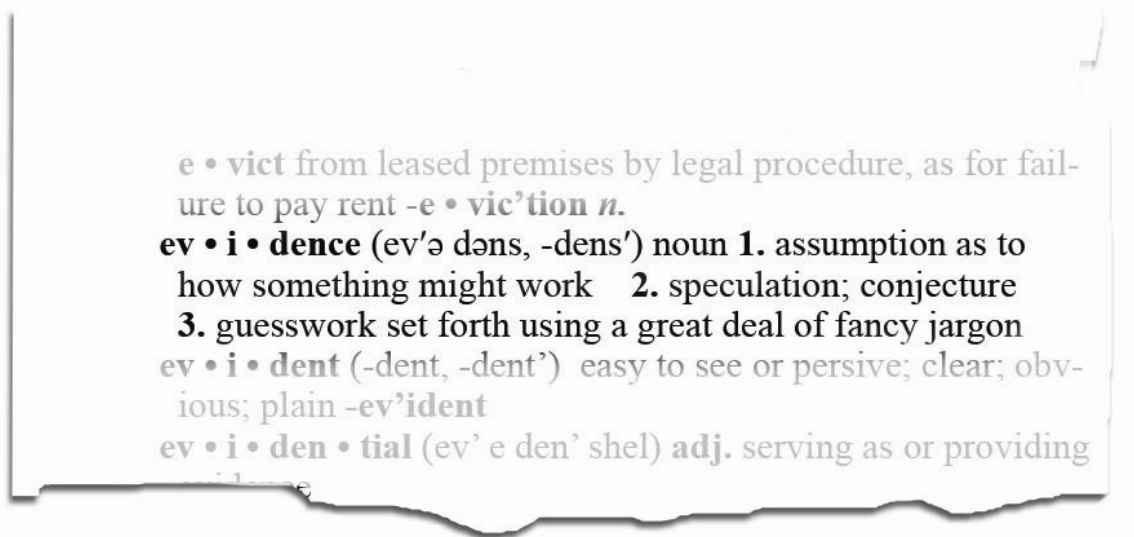
But again, where is the experimentation and testing? How did the first DNA “evolve”? How did it change over the course of time? How did the first bones evolve with osteoblasts, and osteoclasts, and osteocytes, and Haversian canals and canaliculi?

When you ask any of these clear, specific scientific questions, the evolutionary scientists invariably reply, “Well, we don’t have all the exact details. No one was around to witness the first DNA strand. But that does not mean evolution has not occurred! It is just like the law of gravity. We might not understand all the details, but that doesn’t mean that objects fall upwards!

This analogy is, of course, the height of absurdity. If you ask the question, “Do objects fall downward?” then repeated dropping of objects would be evidence for the concept of gravity. Similarly, if you ask the question, “Is the DNA found in life forms common?” or, “Do some animals share common skeletal elements?”, then we can clearly show evidence of these facts. But that is NOT the question surrounding the "Theory of Evolution".

The "Theory of Evolution" states that small, gradual changes in the genetic code sometimes resulted in a beneficial adaptation for an organism of a particular species, and since it now lived a little longer or a little better, it naturally would have more offspring, and its new and improved genes get passed along. So evidence for evolution MUST show *how* genes evolved, and *how* various anatomical structures came to be. But again, there has never been even one experiment showing that a gene has evolved, or any anatomical structure or any physiological process, and instead of true, scientific evidence, the evolutionary scientists offer assumptions as to how they *think* that DNA or bones *might* have evolved.

So now we must do a little bit of editing in our dictionaries:



There is yet another piece of “overwhelming evidence” offered by the mainstream scientific community.

### **Evolution occurs every day right before your eyes**

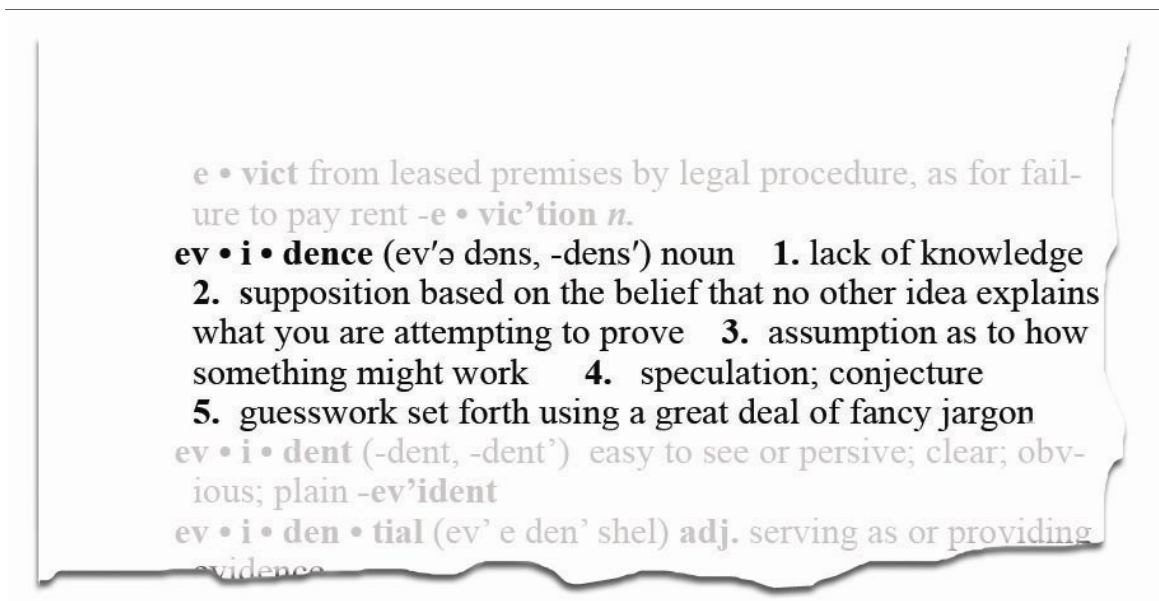
Fact: Some bacteria experience mutations that make them resistant to previously effective antibiotics.

OK. Mutations do occur. There is no dispute about that. But how do mutations account for the changes that take place from one species to another? In fact, as demonstrated throughout the pages of *The Hoax Called Evolution*, genetic mutations and natural

selection cannot begin to explain how even one, single protein or biological process could have “evolved”.

Now, ask any evolutionary scientist to actually explain the specific steps of the evolutionary process, and when they stop “dodging the bullets” and stop asking you other irrelevant questions, they invariably reply, “Well, do you have an alternative explanation? The theory of evolution is the only, clear and well developed theory that explains how life came about in the world”.

So now we need to make another little change to our dictionaries:



If “evidence” is synonymous with ‘lack of knowledge’, ‘speculation’ and ‘assumptions’, then the evidence for evolution is indeed overwhelming.

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For more information and to purchase the book visit:  
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