

# What Do You *Really* Believe If You Believe in Evolution?

*E*volution teaches that over millions of years, chance and accident create improvements in animals and plants. After those improvements have been created by chance and accident, the animals and plants with the improvements survive better than the ones without the improvements. The improved plants and animals then pass the improvements to their children. So, pure chance creates the improvements and survival of the fittest removes the weaker and leaves the world to the stronger. According to evolutionists, this is the way that all living things were created. Or, as stated by a leading evolutionist,

"The idea is simply that you fiddle around and you change something and then you ask, Does it improve my survival or not? And if it doesn't, then those individuals die and that idea goes away. And if it does, then those individuals succeed, and you keep fiddling around, improving. It's an enormously powerful technique."<sup>1</sup>

So, if you believe in evolution, what do you believe that this fiddling has accomplished?

You believe that random fiddling discovered the formulae for 100,000 separate human proteins and enzymes, that it came up with a language to describe these formulae and then accurately inscribed every one of the formula into a molecule.

These formulae are comprised of 3,000,000,000 letters written in a *digital language* into the arrangement of billions of atoms in a DNA molecule. If you are an evolutionist, you believe that chance and time created the language and placed billions of atoms in the proper sequence in order to record every one of the formulae. And you believe that more fiddling came up with the both the method and the mechanism that knows where one formula begins and another ends and then copies it, reads the copy and produces the molecule that the particular formula describes.

And if you are an evolutionist, you believe fiddling (accidental changes) did this even though the chance that fiddling would produce only 1/50 of those formulae is one in  $10^{40000}$  -- statistically zero.<sup>2</sup>

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1 Howard Berg, Harvard University researcher, as quoted in National Geographic, November 2006, p.114

2 See Fred Hoyle & N. Chandra Wickramasinghe, *Astronomers, Mathematicians & Cosmologists*, University College Cardiff, Evolution from Space, J. M. Dent & Sons 1981, and in *The Omni Lecture, and Other Papers on the Origin of Life*, Enslow Publishers 1982, p. 27-28):



The 1958 edition of Encyclopedia (pictured above) contains 23 volumes (excluding the Atlas). Each full page of print contains two columns of 72 lines. Each line contains an average of 50 letters. Therefore, there are approximately 7200 letters on each page. Discounting the picture pages, there are approximately 900 pages in each volume. There are therefore 6,480,000 letters in each volume. There are 3 billion letters in a DNA strand. Three billion divided by 6,480,000 equals 462 plus a fraction. The DNA strand is therefore approximately equal to 462 volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica. That is slightly more than 20 sets of 23 volumes each.

Based upon the number of letters in DNA and the number of pages in the Encyclopedia Britannica, recording the chemical descriptions of all of the human proteins and all other elements of DNA is equivalent to writing 20 Encyclopedia Britannicas. All of this was written in an unknown language into the arrangement of atoms in a molecule. Quite obviously, unless there is some other reason, fiddling around with accidental changes simply does not fully account for what has been observed in the DNA molecule.

The basis for the evolutionist's faith in evolution would therefore appear to be something other than simple reason. Perhaps the evolutionist believes what he believes because he requires an explanation and he cannot find a better one.

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"Life cannot have had a random beginning ... The trouble is that there are about two thousand enzymes, and the chance of obtaining them all in a random trial is only one part in  $10^{40,000}$ , an outrageously small probability that could not be faced even if the whole universe consisted of organic soup."

Ali Demirsoy, Kalitimve Evrim, *Inheritance and Evolution*, Ankara: Meteksan Publishing Co., 1984, p. 61:

"In essence, the probability of the formation of a Cytochrome C sequence is as likely as zero. That is, if life requires a certain sequence, it can be said that this has a probability likely to be realized once in the whole universe."

# The Code

*The code* contained in the DNA molecule consists of perhaps millions of instructions for the production of 100,000 different human proteins and enzymes. The code is a language with an alphabet and words. Each word has a meaning. The letters in the alphabet are written by the arrangement of 4 kinds of smaller molecules. Each different arrangement is a different letter. With 4 different molecules, there are 24 different possible letters. This is very much like any language or like the arrangements of electrical pluses and minuses in a computer chip that are used to define the letters on a computer screen. And in the same way that words in a book are arranged to convey a thought, the molecules in the DNA strand are arranged to describe chemical structures.

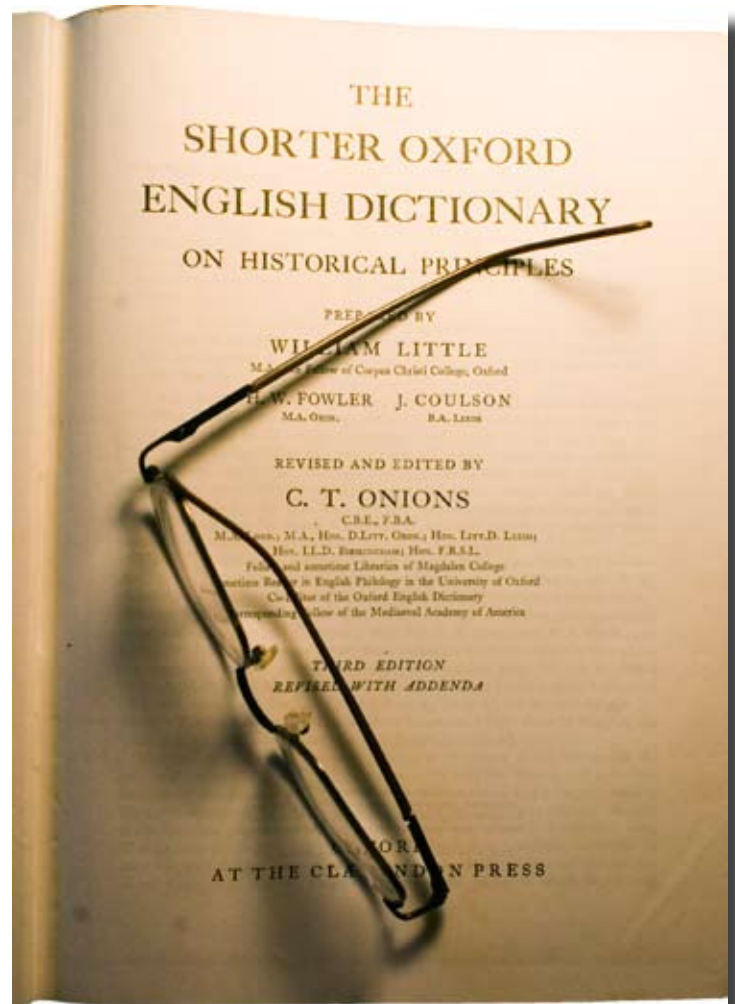
So the code is an expression of *non-physical logic* written into the physical arrangement of molecules in the DNA strand. So, the evolutionist believes that non-physical logic evolved.

In order for a code to have any purpose whatever, there must be a way to read it. In order to read it, there is a structure in the cell that "knows" what the code means. This is the "reader." The reader takes the instructions for one protein, reads them and proceed to assemble the protein described by the instructions.

So, there is a code or a language within the cells that is used by one portion of the cell to communicate with another portion of the cell for the purpose of producing complex proteins. Where did the language come from and how did cells obtain the ability to read it and to produce the proteins that it describes? Remember, what is supposed to have evolved is not just the text, but the millions of chemical formula that the text expresses.

In addition to this, the translating components themselves are chemicals *that are encoded in the DNA strand*. So the DNA code is *translated by the product of its own translation!* As clearly stated by Jaques Monod in *Chance and Necessity*,

"The [genetic] code is meaningless unless translated. The modern cell's translating machinery consists of at least fifty macromolecular components which are themselves coded in DNA: **the code cannot be translated otherwise than by products of translation.** It is the modern expression of *omne vivum ex ovo*. When and how did this circle become closed? It is exceedingly difficult to imagine." (emphasis supplied)<sup>1</sup>



*The* arrangement of the four DNA molecules is *not a physical representation of the molecule that it describes*. It is a language that describes the chemical structure of the molecule or protein to be assembled.

So what came first in the evolutionary scheme? The protein, the language that describes it, the reader or the language that describes the reader?

It is simply not rational to conclude that this mechanism for the manufacture of 100,000 proteins and enzymes is the result of accidental changes and dying animals. If for no other reason, there are not enough minutes in two billion years for it to occur. And for another reason, the process itself is purely theoretical and has never been actually observed.

1. Jaques Monod (1972), *Chance and Necessity*, Collins London, pp 134-135).

# The Forest

*If* you believe in evolution, you believe that fiddling and survival of the fittest somehow created and arranged 1,000,000,000,000,000 (one quadrillion) individual neurological connections into a human brain ... encoded them and timed their interactions down to the nanosecond. That is one quadrillion neuroconnections *timed* down to the nanosecond.

This translates into the chance manufacture of a hard-wired electrical network containing approximately the same number of organized connections as there are leaves on the trees in a forest that is half the size of the United States.

"In terms of complexity, an individual cell is nothing when compared with a system like the mammalian brain. The human brain consists of about ten thousand million nerve cells.

"Each nerve cell puts out somewhere in the region of between ten thousand and one hundred thousand connecting fibres by which it makes contact with other nerve cells in the brain. Altogether the total number of connections in the human brain approaches  $10^{15}$  or a thousand million million.

"Numbers in the order of  $10^{15}$  are of course completely beyond comprehension. Imagine an area about half the size of the USA (one million square miles) covered in a forest of trees containing ten thousand trees per square mile. If each tree contained one hundred thousand leaves, the total number of leaves in the forest would be  $10^{15}$ , equivalent to the number of connections in the human brain!"<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis*, by Michael Denton (Adler & Adler, 1985), p 330. Dr. Michael Denton is a Australian molecular biologist and medical doctor who has lived and worked in London, Toronto and Sydney.



A forest the size of continental Europe with wires connecting every leaf forming the largest and most complex computer the world has ever known.  
And all supposedly derived from a massive unobserved series of extremely fortunate mutations.

*T*hat is a forest that is approximately the size of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran combined, or the size of Continental Europe or twice the size of India.

Evolutionists generally estimate the age of the earth to be 2,000,000,000 years. If this is correct, then the rate of evolution for the human brain would be clocked at 500,000 new connections each year. Each connection would have to be fully evolved, perfected, installed, and precisely timed to operate at the speed of light (electricity). This translates into 1369 organized connections each day, or approximately one perfect connection every minute for two billion years.

Currently there are less than 10 "observed" beneficial mutations in man, and these are questionable.

Evolutionists presume that anything can happen over a two billion year period. But they are mistaken. Time does not create. And the argument that "just about anything" can happen given enough time is pure theory.

A two billion year period is grossly inadequate for the evolution of just just *one* enzyme and impossible for the evolution of the human brain.

# Memory

*I*t would seem that 1,000,000,000,000,000 organized and “hardwired” electrical neurological connections within the brain would be sufficient to provide for the memories of a lifetime. But research has shown that this is far too small a number, especially when all of these connections are doing other tasks.

Trillions of neuro-connections are *minuscule* in comparison to what occurs in memory. Twenty encyclopedias of chemical formulae written into a molecule and enzymes that have as much chance of occurring at random as 1 in  $10^{40000}$  pale in comparison to what occurs in memory.

*D*iscoveries have shown that memories, skills and learned abilities are not just functions of an alternating and constantly changing electrical network like a computer chip, as science first believed. But instead, they are functions of minute chemical alterations of the individual molecules that form each of the trillions of neurons in the brain. Memory takes place by encoding records of experience by means of the phosphorylation of the molecules that compose the *structure* of brain cells. It is a writing of the memories into a *code*. It is a living design, an order down to the molecules that compose the neurons. Memory is a direct interaction with trillions upon trillions of individual molecules.

As stated by Clark and Hawkins, the most likely unit of memory storage is not the neuron, but molecules of the neuron:

“Taken together, these findings suggest that the most likely unit of information storage during learning is not the neuron itself, but rather the molecules that comprise it.”<sup>1</sup>

Memory stores pictures, smells, sounds, touch, emotion, skills, logic and all else that we experience. All of these things are stored in the arrangement of the phosphorylation of billions upon billions of molecules.

1. Clark, Gregory A. and Hawkins, Robert D., 1988. Learning and the Single Cell: Cellular Strategies for Information Storage in the Nervous System,” Brain Structure, Learning and Memory, Ed. Davis, Joel L., Newburgh, Robert W., and Wegman, Edward, J. (Heckman Bindery, Manchester, Indiana) 1988, p. 24:

In order to recall what is stored, one must translate the arrangement of the phosphorylation of the right molecules. This means two things. First the correct code must be located, and second the code must be translated. So there is a code, a translator and a mechanism to locate the code.

*D*o you remember a particular kiss? Do you remember holding your baby? Do you remember that cold crisp day so many years ago? How is it that you can strike upon these memories instantaneously, no matter how long ago they may have first occurred? What tracking mechanisms have been installed to enable you at the whim of a thought to locate the precise molecules and then translate that particular memory requested? There is no magic here. It is an immensely complex functioning network of trillions upon trillions of organized molecules. No one knows the answer to how this works. But one thing is certain. Fiddling around and dying animals did not and could not create it.

If the number of neuro-connections in a human brain is equal to the number of the leaves on the trees in a forest the size of continental Europe, imagine the size of the forest that has the same number of leaves as the molecules encoding memory. And yet there is a mechanism for encoding and *indexing* all of them so that they may be located at a later time.

*W*here are these memories? How do you find them? What magnificent design can create a code for the recording of sensory perception, thought and logic into particular molecules. How does the code for emotion differ from the code for sound? How does the code record colors, intensity, logic? How was the code written?

No one knows how this occurs. It is beyond the understanding of the most advanced scientific knowledge. It is a design of practically inconceivable complexity. And if it were not observable, one could conclude that even the simplest form of memory is simply not possible, as reflected in this old, but often quoted statement:

“This series of experiments has yielded a good bit of information about what and where the memory trace is not. It has discovered nothing directly of the real nature of the engram. I sometimes feel, in reviewing the evidence on the localization of the memory trace, that the necessary conclusion is that learning just is not possible. It is difficult to conceive of a mechanism which can satisfy the conditions set for it. Nevertheless, in spite of such evidence against it, learning does sometimes occur.”<sup>2</sup>

2. Lashly, K.S., 1950. In search of the engram. In Symposium of the Society of Experimental Biology, No. 4, 454-482. New York: Cambridge University Press.

# The Honeybee



*It is possible* to compute the number of computational cycles performed by a brain in a given period of time. The science that determines the rate of computational cycles performed by a brain is called computational neuroscience. Two of the most respected scientists in the field of computational neuroscience are T.J. Sejnowski and P.S. Churchland, both of whom are professors at the University of California. Professors Sejnowski and Churchland perform experiments on the brains of insects to compute the rate of computational cycles in those brains. Their work has yielded conclusions as to the number of actual computations performed by the brain of a honeybee and the brain of the common fly.<sup>1</sup>

Much of their work can be found in *The Computational Brain*<sup>1</sup> Their reputation and scholarship can be established though any search engine.

Sejnowski and Churchland calculate that the rate of organized computations in the brain of the honeybee is approximately one *billion* computations in each 1/1000 of a second.

*So* a self-contained brain the size of a pinhead supplies exactly the right amount of electricity to itself and has been programed (by fiddling, no doubt) to operate a living machine that requires accurate and often simultaneous calculations for vision, movement, hovering, decision making, threat recognition, food gathering, timing, distance, orientation, memory, mapping, communicating, duty and relationships. In order for this to occur, this living computer must compute at the rate of one billion organized and effective computations every 1/1000 of a second. This brain must be fully self contained, self-powered and be no larger than the head of a pin.



Who figured out how this brain could do this? Evolution has an answer: no one.

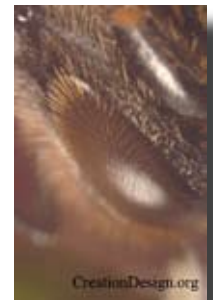
"... You fiddle around and you change something and then you ask, Does it improve my survival or not? And if it doesn't, then those individuals die and that idea goes away. And if it does, then those individuals succeed, and you keep fiddling around, improving."<sup>2</sup>

It is a very powerful technique, you know. Apparently there is *nothing* that chance and time cannot do.

*Consider* the complexity of the order, the depth of the required mathematical calculations, the precise timing of the nerve impulses down to nanoseconds, the incomprehensibly exact provisions for precisely the correct amount of energy, and the encoding and indexing of the memory that enables the bee to return to the hive over miles of terrain. Consider the complexity of the neuronet programming that encompasses overlapping but separate networks that must work in harmony and at the same time operate simultaneously. Consider these things and reconsider whether accidental beneficial mutations and dying animals really are an adequate explanation.

*Consider* the bee's eye. The bee's processing power provides the bee with an extremely wide, super-fast, moving image encompassing both sides of the bee simultaneously. Instant recognition is necessary to avoid collisions with branches and other bees. This is accomplished through the bee's compound eye that

contains thousands of tiny lenses encased in minute hexagonal chambers that admit only light that is directly in line with the direction of the lens. The bee's brain must simultaneously process millions of constantly changing digital codes from the eyes and instantly recreate almost 360 degree vision - and then link this vision to food recognition, food gathering, threat recognition, communication with other bees, decision making, timing, operation of wings, direction, speed, positioning, navigation, collision avoidance and memory. Theoretical accidental mutations did not create this.



2. Howard Berg, Harvard University researcher, as quoted in National Geographic, November 2006, p.114

1. *The Computational Brain*, (MIT Press, 1992). Also see Sejnowski, T.J. and Churchland, P.S., 1992, Byte Magazine, October, 1992, p. 137.

# Evolution

*Despite* the inevitable protestations of evolutionists grasping at arguments, evolution finds its only foundation in the proposition that random accidental change is the *sole and only* source of all life. And survival of the fittest is the only element that modifies those changes. For the evolutionist, there is no guidance to these changes other than survival of the fittest. In the universe of evolution, nothing other than unadulterated chance coupled with survival of the fittest produced a neuronet with a quadrillion organized functioning connections that produces thought and logic. With evolution, there is no intentional design and with evolution there is no one to intend or purpose anything. There is no God in the theory of evolution. All is chance and death.

Here is a photograph of evolution in action. If evolutionists are correct, this is a photograph of the process that produced a neuronet with a quadrillion organized connections - and everything else, too.

As the theory goes, after a while, an accidental mutation creates a quicker bird. The quicker bird ends up with more bugs than the slow birds and propagates this quickness to its children. As time goes on, the quick birds eat the food and the slow birds slowly starve. When they do, their slow genes also die out. The same is true for the bugs. The slow bugs are eaten and the quick ones live to pass on the newly developed quick genes to their progeny.

There are insurmountable obstacles to this theory. First, there are not enough minutes in two billion years - or ten billion years - to evolve a human brain. And second, the chances of birds and bugs (or other appropriate animals) evolving a human brain is zero. The chances of evolving just the human enzymes is statistically zero (1 chance in  $10^{40,000}$ ). The creation of a brain by accidental mutations and dying animals is millions of times more difficult than that. A brain would have to evolve and *install* at the rate of one perfected neuroconnection every minute for two billion years - with *no mistakes*. Does the evolutionist need more time? Try twenty billion years. Now he has a rate of one *perfected* connection every ten minutes. There is, of course, theory upon theory attempting to circumvent these facts, but birds, bugs and unobserved mutations do not create neuronets that produce thought and contain as many *organized* connections as there are leaves on the trees in a forest that is the size of continental Europe. Without an entrenched anti-theistic presupposition, no one would accept this.

Millions of unobserved extremely fortunate accidental mutations and dying animals did not and could not create the brain of a bee that is less than the size of the head of a pin and computes at the speed of one billion computations in 1/1000 of a second. Nor did accidents inscribe twenty encyclopedias of complex chemical formulae into a molecule by creating both a language and sub-cell readers to translate the language and thereby create the 100,000 essential human proteins.

What would a mind that is free from anti-theistic evolutionary indoctrination believe? Would it - uninhibited - conclude that these wonders were the product of accidental mutations and dying animals? Would it conclude that a brain of inconceivable complexity was really the result of the process pictured below?



*If* such a mind were free from prejudice and open to the possibility of a reality beyond what it can understand, would it conclude that these facts imply the existence of a Designer?

What do we really *know* about evolution? How much is conjecture based upon conjecture?

If there were such a mind and if it had the courage to see what it really sees, the courage to form its own opinion from observed fact, a mind that was open and untainted by the agenda of established academe and the fear of reprisal, what would such a mind conclude?

# Truth

*The* reality is that evolution is founded upon a logical inconsistency.

Evolution professes to be scientific and to follow the scientific method. As such, it argues that it cannot posit supernatural events, so any discussion of God is outside the scope of science and therefore beyond the parameters of evolutionary thought. This concept applies to intelligent design arguments. That is, since science cannot posit supernatural events, it cannot posit God, so God cannot be an explanation for anything. This is lovely logic until one encounters undeniable facts that point to the existence of a Designer. At that point, evolution, which has *ab initio* disclaimed any capacity to discern supernatural events, now argues that observed facts cannot point to supernatural events because supernatural events do not exist.

So evolution disclaims any inquiry into supernatural events, and then uses that same disclaimer to argue that supernatural events do not occur! This is logically inconsistent, because if one argues that God did not create, one cannot base that argument on a presupposition that God is not a Creator. Of course, if one argues that God did not create, one cannot at the same time disclaim any capacity to address the existence or the non-existence of God.

And what if supernatural events are the best explanation of what is observed? In that case, has science posited itself right out of the running? Why can't science acquiesce to the existence of the Creator? The answer of the anti-theistic scientist to that question is because theism is outside of the realm of science. It is for precisely that reason that science cannot logically conclude that there is or there is not a Creator. Indeed when evolution argues that there is no Creator, it makes a theological conclusion. And when evolution says "Since there is no Creator, evolution is the best answer," evolution is quite blatantly arguing theology because it is taking a position regarding the existence of God.

*What does it take* to convince a skeptic to reconsider his *a priori* rejection of a Designer? Twenty encyclopedias of chemical formulas encoded into a molecule? A living computer the size of a pin head that computes at the rate of a trillion organized computations each second? A neuronet with a quadrillion organized synapses? A mechanism that records and *indexes* memory on millions of quadrillions of molecules?

If these things are insufficient to cause a skeptic to reconsider, then the author submits that *nothing* will be sufficient. For him, no amount of complexity and organization will ever be beyond what fiddling around and accidental mutations can create. And it does not matter to him that the actual process has never been observed. Why? Because he will never move past his *a priori* presumption. And the fact that his presumption is no more than a theological belief is no moment to him. God is not going to create under any circumstance whatever. This man will punish anyone who disagrees with him because he is threatened.

If there is a man for whom *nothing* is sufficient, then that man is indeed a fool. Does he believe that he will never die, and therefore has no need to consider such things? Can it be that such a man is already dead inside - and he knows it? This man looks inside himself and finds a void. He knows instinctively that if there is a God then only God can fill that void. And he is right. He is empty and it is the function of God to fill that emptiness.

It is the sins of this man that have caused his spiritual death and separation from God, and this man can do nothing on his own to merit a right relationship with God. What has been done, he cannot undo.

But God brings new birth to the spiritually dead. Christ paid the penalty for the sins of the spiritually dead when He died on the cross, and proved it by his resurrection from the dead (the tomb of Christ in Jerusalem is empty.) Christ offers life to all that trust in Him and to all that trust in what He did when he died in our place on the cross.

What he offers is an actual *experiential* relationship with God, true inner peace and a filling of the void. This is *not* the change of philosophical position. It is an actual experiential supernatural occurrence.

Jesus Christ, the Messiah, is God's only provision for man's sin. It is through Him and Him alone that man can find true peace. "I give you peace that passes human understanding."

"I am the way, the Truth and the Life and no man comes to the Father but through me." Every man must come to Christ in order to find God. "As many as received Christ, to them He gave the right to become children of God."

We receive Christ by personal invitation. "Behold I stand at the door and knock; if anyone hears my voice and opens the door, I will come in to him." So, receiving Christ is neither an intellectual assent nor an emotional reaction. It is *decision* to trust in Christ and in Christ alone for the forgiveness of all sin. It is not a conjuring of faith. It is a *decision* to trust in Christ *in spite of the absence of faith*. Faith comes as a *result* of the decision, not vice versa.

You can decide right now to receive Christ. You can receive Christ by expressing your decision to God in private prayer. You may not really believe, but you can still decide to trust in Christ. Trusting in the cross, ask God to give you the peace that you seek and agree to surrender your will to His. If He is not there, then you will never hear from Him. But if He is there, then you will discover something that you have never known and never imagined. God is there and if you mean what you say to Him, He will respond. Do it *now*, right now.

Charles Chesnutt

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