
Chapter 10

MUTATIONS

Why mutations cannot produce cross-species change

This chapter is based on pp. 393-459 of Origin of the Life (Volume Two of our three-volume Evolution Disproved Series). Not included in this chapter are at least 134 statements by scientists. You will find them, plus much more, on our website: evolution-facts.org.

A **mutation is damage to a single DNA unit** (a gene). If it occurs in a somatic (body) gene, it only injures the individual; but if to a gametic (reproductive) gene, it will be passed on to his descendants.

Mutations rank equally with fossils and natural selection as the three most important aspects of life evolution.

Fossil evidence in the sedimentary rock strata is supposed to provide evidence that species evolution *has occurred* in the past, and *natural selection and mutations* are the only means (mechanisms) by which it *could occur*.

In the chapter on *Fossils and Strata*, we will learn that there is simply no evidence that evolution of life forms has ever occurred in the past. In the chapter on *Natural Selection*, we learned that the accidental gene reshuffling (which evolutionists call “natural selection”) can indeed produce changes within species—but are totally incapable of producing different species.

So that brings us to mutations. **The study of mutations is crucial! It is all that the evolutionists have left! If mutations cannot produce evolution, then nothing can.**

In this chapter you will learn that, **far from being beneficial, mutations constitute something terrible that ruin and destroy**

organisms, either in the first generation or soon thereafter. Not only is it impossible for mutations to cause the evolutionary process,—they weaken or terminate the life process! The reason we all fear radiation is because they are a powerful means of producing mutations that irreparably damage our bodies.

THE LAST HOPE—It is well-known among many knowledgeable scientists that if evolution could possibly occur, mutations would have to accomplish it. There simply is no other mechanism that can make changes within the DNA. Natural selection has consistently failed, so mutations are the last hope of a majority of the evolutionists today.

“It must not be forgotten that mutation is the ultimate source of all genetic variation found in natural populations and the only new material available for natural selection to work upon.”—*E. Mayr, *Populations, Species and Evolution* (1970), p. 103.

“The process of mutation is the only known source of the new materials of genetic variability, and hence of evolution.”—*T. Dobzansky in *American Scientist*, 45 (1957), p. 385.

Yet they have not been able to provide proof that mutations actually produce evolution.

“The complete proof of the utilization of mutations in evolution under natural conditions has not yet been given.”—*Julian Huxley, *Evolution, the Modern Synthesis*, pp. 183 and 205.

OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION—Mutations generally produce one of three types of changes within genes or chromosomes: (1) an alteration of DNA letter sequence in the genes, (2) gross changes in chromosomes (*inversion, translocation*), or (3) a change in the number of chromosomes (*polyploidy, haploidy*). But whatever the cause, the result is a change in genetic information.

Here are some basic hurdles that scientists must overcome in order to make mutations a success story for evolution: (1) Mutations must occur quite frequently. (2) Mutations must be beneficial—at least sometimes. (3) They must effect a dramatic enough change (involving, actually, millions of specific, purposive changes) so that one species will be transformed into another. Small changes will only damage or destroy the organism.

NEO-DARWINISM—(*#1/25 What the Public Is Not Told*)

When *Charles Darwin wrote *Origin of the Species*, he based evolutionary transitions on natural selection. In his book, he gave many examples of this, but all his examples were merely changes within the species.

Since then, scientists have diligently searched for examples—past or present—of natural selection changes beyond that of basic plant and animal types, but without success. For example, they cite several different horses—from miniatures to large workhorses to zebras,—but all are still horses.

Finding that so-called “natural selection” accomplished no evolutionary changes, modern evolutionists moved away from Darwinism into neo-Darwinism. This is the revised teaching that it is mutations plus natural selection (not natural selection alone) which have produced all life forms on Planet Earth.

“Evolution is, to put it simply, the result of natural selection working on random mutations.”—*M. Ruse, *Philosophy of Biology* (1973), p. 96.

Neo-Darwinists speculate that mutations accomplished all cross-species changes, and then natural selection afterward refined them. This, of course, assumes that mutations and natural selection are positive and purposive.

1 - FOUR SPECIAL PROBLEMS

In reality, mutations have four special qualities that are ruinous to the hopes of evolutionists:

(1) RARE EFFECTS—**Mutations are very rare. This point is not a guess but a scientific fact, observed by experts in the field. Their very rarity dooms the possibility of mutational evolution to oblivion.**

“It is probably fair to estimate the frequency of a majority of mutations in higher organisms between one in ten thousand and one in a million per gene per generation.”—*F.J. Ayala, “Teleological Explanations in Evolutionary Biology,” in *Philosophy of Science*, March 1970, p. 3.

Mutations are simply too rare to have produced all the necessary traits of even one life form, much less all the creatures that swarm on the earth.

Evolution requires millions upon millions of direct, solid

changes; yet mutations occur only with great rarity.

“Although mutation is the ultimate source of all genetic variation, it is a relatively rare event.”—*F.J. Ayala, “Mechanism of Evolution,” *Scientific American*, September 1978, p. 63.

(2) **RANDOM EFFECTS—Mutations are always random, and never purposive or directed.** This has repeatedly been observed in actual experimentation with mutations.

“It remains true to say that we know of no way other than random mutation by which new hereditary variation comes into being, nor any process other than natural selection by which the hereditary constitution of a population changes from one generation to the next.”—*C.H. Waddington, *The Nature of Life* (1962), p. 98.

*Eden declares that the factor of randomness in mutations ruins their usefulness as a means of evolution.

“It is our contention that if ‘random’ is given a serious and crucial interpretation from a probabilistic point of view, the randomness postulate is highly implausible and that an adequate scientific theory of evolution must await the discovery and elucidation of new natural laws.”—*Murray Eden, “Inadequacies of Neo-Darwinian Evolution as Scientific Theory,” in *Mathematical Challenges to the Neo-Darwinian Theory of Evolution* (1967), p. 109.

Mutations are random, wild events that are totally uncontrollable. When a mutation occurs, it is a chance occurrence, totally unexpected and haphazard. The only thing we can predict is that it will not go outside the species and produce a new type of organism. This we can know as a result of lengthy experiments that have involved literally hundreds of thousands of mutations on fruit flies and other small creatures.

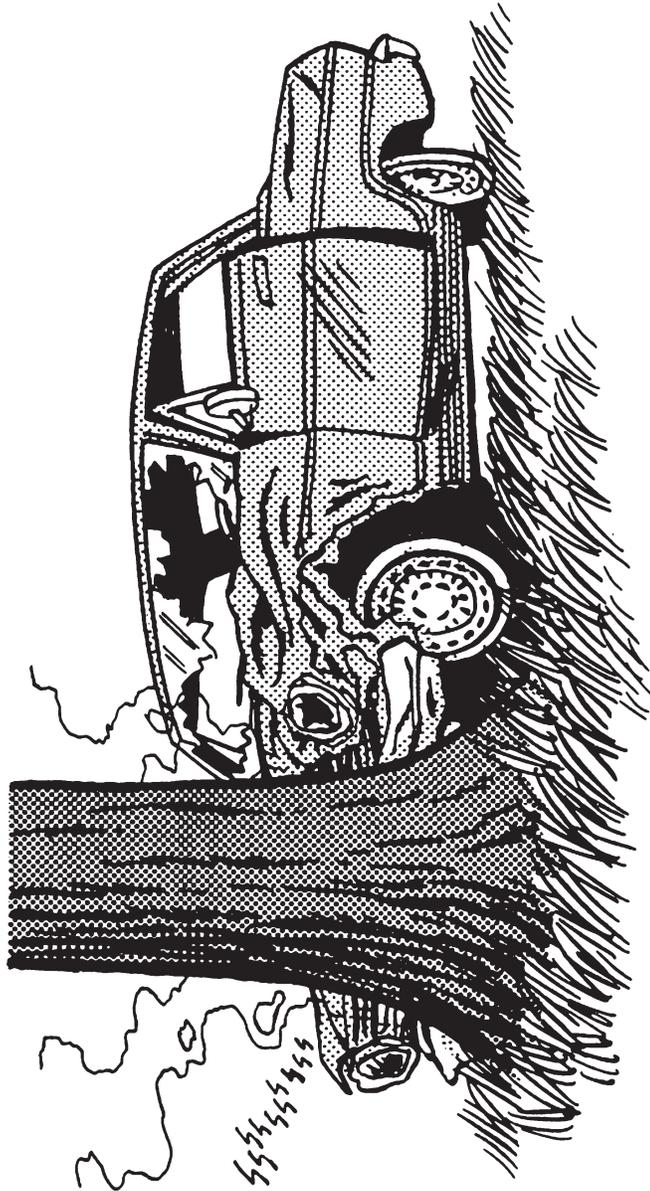
Evolution requires purposive changes. Mutations are only chance occurrences and cannot accomplish what is needed for organic evolution.

(3) **NOT HELPFUL—Evolution requires improvement. Mutations do not help or improve; they only weaken and injure.**

“But mutations are found to be of a random nature, so far as their utility is concerned. Accordingly, the great majority of mutations, certainly well over 99%, are harmful in some way, as is to be expected of the effects of accidental occurrences.”—*H.J. Muller, “Radiation Damage to the Genetic Material,” in *American Scientist*, January 1950, p. 35.

WHAT MUTATIONS ARE LIKE—Tossing a single mutation into a living organism is like a speeding automobile that has just collided with a tree. Accidents can be dangerous, and mutations are accidents which are always dangerous and frequently lethal.

WHAT MUTATIONS ARE NOT LIKE—Sub-species changes in animals, plants, and microbes are not mutations. In animals, each is a different breed of the same animal species. In plants, each is a different variety or hybrid of the same plant species. In microbes, each is a variant of the same microbe species. True mutations are different—and always damage and shorten the life of the creature or his posterity.



(4) HARMFUL EFFECTS—(**#2/21 Mutations are Always Harmful**) **Nearly all mutations are harmful. In most instances, mutations weaken or damage the organism in some way, so that it (or its offspring if it is able to have any) will not long survive.**

As mentioned earlier, scientists turned to *neo-Darwinism* in the hope that it could do that which *Darwinism* could not do. The man more responsible than any other for getting scientists on the neo-Darwinian bandwagon was *Julian Huxley. But in his writings, even he knew he was on thin ice:

“A proportion of favorable mutations of one in a thousand does not sound much, but is probably generous, since so many mutations are lethal, preventing the organism from living at all, and the great majority of the rest throw the machinery slightly out of gear.”—**Julian Huxley, Evolution in Action, p. 41.*

Elsewhere in the same book, he admitted this:

“One would expect that any interference with such a complicated piece of chemical machinery as the genetic constitution would result in damage. And, intact, this is so: the great majority of mutant genes are harmful in their effects on the organism.”—**Julian Huxley, op. cit., p. 137.*

So there you have it: four special facts about mutations that demolish any possibility that they could mutate even one species into another, much less produce all the species in the world.

Mutations are rare, random, almost never an improvement, always weakening or harmful, and often fatal to the organism or its offspring.

MILLIONS OF MUTATIONAL EXPERIMENTS—At this point, you might ask, “**How can we be certain of such facts about mutations if they are so rare?**” That is a good question.

The answer is this: Although mutations only occur with extreme infrequency in nature, **in the laboratory researchers have learned how to produce mutations at will. The usual method is radiation, but certain chemicals can accomplish it also.** A sufficient amount of X-rays applied to the genes of the germ cells of an organism will produce mutations in its offspring. As a result, **research geneticists have had the opportunity to study the effects of hundreds of thousands of mutations, on millions of**

generations of certain creatures. More on this later in this chapter.

BASIS OF EVOLUTION—Modern evolutionary theory, from the mid-twentieth century onward, is based on **the idea that mutations plus natural selection, plus time can produce most wonderful changes in all living creatures.** And this has been responsible for all the astounding faculties and complicated organs that we see in plants and animals.

Since DNA in the cell is the blueprint of the form that life will take, it does at first seem reasonable to assume that if the blueprint could be changed, the life form might greatly improve.

Capitalizing on the theme, **evolutionists explain in their textbooks that it is mutations that have provided us with the millions of beneficial features in every species in the world. All that is needed is time and lots of random, mutational changes in the DNA code, and soon myriads of outstanding life forms will emerge.**

Evolutionists also tell us that mutations will wonderfully adapt us to our environmental needs. *Carl Sagan, a leading scientist and science fiction writer, says that we have no creatures that move about on wheels on Planet Earth *only because it is too bumpy!*

“We can very well imagine another planet with enormous long stretches of smooth lava fields in which wheeled organisms are abundant.”—*Carl Sagan, *The Cosmic Connection*, p. 42.

Sagan’s idea of people sprouting wheels instead of legs because they live on flat ground is about as humorous as lava fields that are generally smooth and level.

We have already mentioned four facts about mutations: (1) They are **extremely rare**. (2) They are **only random** in what they do. (3) They are **never really beneficial**. (4) They are **harmful or lethal**. But now the situation gets worse.

2 - TWENTY-EIGHT REASONS

Here are 28 reasons why it is not possible for mutations to produce species evolution:

1 - NOT ONCE—Hundreds of thousands of mutation experiments have been done, in a determined effort to prove the possibil-

ity of evolution by mutation. And this is what they learned: **NOT ONCE has there ever been a recorded instance of a truly beneficial mutation** (one which is a known mutation, and not merely a reshuffling of latent characteristics in the genes), **nor such a mutation that was permanent, passing on from one generation to another!**

Read the above paragraph over a couple times. **If, after millions of fruit-fly mutation experiments, scientists have never found one helpful and non-weakening mutation that had permanent effects in offspring—then how could mutations result in worthwhile evolution?**

“Mutations are more than just sudden changes in heredity; they also affect viability [ability to keep living], and, to the best of our knowledge invariably affect it adversely [they tend to result in harm or death]. Does not this fact show that mutations are really assaults on the organism’s central being, its basic capacity to be a living thing?”—*C.P. Martin, “A Non-Geneticist Looks at Evolution,” in *American Scientist*, p. 102.

2 - ONLY HARM—The problem here is that **those organisms which mutations do not kill outright are generally so weakened that they or their offspring tend to die out.** Mutations, then, work the opposite of evolution. Given enough mutations, life on earth would not be strengthened and helped; it would be extinguished.

This gradual buildup of harmful mutations in the genes is called genetic load.

“The large majority of mutations, however, are harmful or even lethal to the individual in whom they are expressed. Such mutations can be regarded as introducing a ‘load,’ or genetic burden, into the [DNA] pool. The term ‘genetic load’ was first used by the late H.J. Muller, who recognized that the rate of mutations is increased by numerous agents man has introduced into his environment, notably ionizing radiation and mutagenic chemicals.”—*Christopher Wills, “Genetic Load,” in *Scientific American*, March 1970, p. 98.

3 - USUALLY ELIMINATE—Because of their intrinsic nature, mutations greatly weaken the organism; so much so that **if that organism survives, its descendants will tend to die out.**

The result is a weeding-out process. Contrary to the hopes of the neo-Darwinians, natural selection does not enhance the effects of the mutation. **Natural selection eliminates mutations by kill-**

ing off the organism bearing them!

“After a greater or lesser number of generations the mutants are eliminated.”—*G. Ledyard Stebbins, *Processes of Organic Evolution* (1971), pp. 24-25.

“If one allows the unquestionably largest experimenter to speak,—namely *nature*, one gets a clear and incontrovertible answer to the question about the significance of mutations for the formation of species and evolution. They disappear under the competitive conditions of natural selection, as soap bubbles burst in a breeze.”—*Herbert Nilsson, *Synthetische Artbildung*, p. 174.

4 - MUTAGENS—It is a well-known fact that scientists have for decades been urging the removal of radiation hazards and mutagenic chemicals (scientists call them *mutagens*) because of the increasing damage mutations are doing to people, animals, and plants.

It is time that the evolutionists, who praise the value of mutations, admit very real facts. How can such terrible curses, which is what mutations are, improve and beautify the race—and produce by random action all the complex structures and actions of life?

If scientists really believed in mutations as the great improvers of the race, they would ask that more, not less, mutagenic radiations might be given to plant and animal life! But they well-know that mutations are extremely dangerous. **Who is that confirmed neo-Darwinist who is willing to let his own body be irradiated with X-rays for minutes at a time, so that his offspring might wonderfully improve?**

“The most important actions that need to be taken, however, are in the area of minimizing the addition of new mutagens to those already present in the environment. Any increase in the mutational load is harmful, if not immediately, then certainly to future generations.”—*Christopher Wills, “Genetic Load,” in *Scientific American*, March 1970, p. 107.

5 - DANGEROUS ACCIDENTS—How often do accidents help you? What is the likelihood that the next car accident you have will make you feel better than you did before?

Because of their random nature and negative effects, mutations would destroy all life on earth, were it not for the fact that in nature they rarely occur.

“An accident, a random change, in any delicate mechanism can hardly be expected to improve it. Poking a stick into the machinery of one’s watch or one’s radio set will seldom make it work better.”—*Theodosius Dobzhansky, *Heredity and the Nature of Man* (1964), p. 126. [Dobzhansky is a geneticist.]

Actually, a significant part of the grave danger in mutations is their very randomness! A mutation is a chance accident to the genes or chromosomes.

“We could still be sure on theoretical grounds that mutants would usually be detrimental. For a mutation is a random change of a highly organized, reasonably smooth-functioning human body. A random change in the highly integrated system of chemical processes which constitute life is certain to impair—just as a random interchange of connections [wires] in a television set is not likely to improve the picture.”—*J.F. Crow, “Genetic Effects of Radiation,” in *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 14 (1958), pp. 19-20.

Referring to the harmful effects of mutations, *Bullock concludes:

“Such results are to be expected of accidental changes occurring in any complicated organization.”—*Helen Bullock, “Crusade to Unravel Life’s Mystery,” *The Toronto Star*, December 19, 1981, p. A13.

6 - INTERTWINED CATASTROPHE—A new reason why mutations are so insidious has only recently been discovered. Geneticists discovered the answer in the genes. **Instead of a certain characteristic being controlled by a certain gene, it is now known that each gene affects many characteristics, and each characteristic is affected by many genes!** We have here a complicated interweaving of genetic-characteristic relationships never before imagined possible!

Touch such a delicate system with mutations and you produce interlocking havoc.

7 - ONLY RANDOM EFFECTS—So far in this chapter, we have tended to ignore the factor of random results. **What if mutations were plentiful and always with positive results, but still random as they now are? They would still be useless.**

Even assuming mutations could produce those complex structures called feathers, **birds would have wings on their stomachs, where they could not use them, or the wings would be upside**

down, without lightweight feathers, and under- or oversized.

Most animals would have no eyes, some would have one, and those that had any eyes would have them under their arm-pits or on the soles of their feet.

The random effects of mutations would annihilate any value they might otherwise provide.

8 - ALL AFFECTED—Mutations tend to have a widespread effect on the genes.

“Moreover, despite the fact that a mutation is a discrete, discontinuous effect of the cellular, chromosome or gene level, its effects are modified by interactions in the whole genetic system of an individual . . . *Every character of an organism is affected by all genes, and every gene affects all other characters.* It is this interaction that accounts for the closely knit functional integration of the genotype as a whole.”—*Ernst Mayr, *Populations, Species, and Evolution*, p. 164 [emphasis his].

Each mutation takes its toll on large numbers—even all the genes, directly or indirectly; and since 99 percent of the mutations are harmful and appear in totally random areas, they could not possibly bring about the incredible life forms we find all about us.

Since each altered characteristic requires the combined effort of many genes, it is obvious that many genes would have to be mutated in a GOOD way to accomplish anything worthwhile. But almost no mutations are ever helpful.

More generations of fruit flies have been experimented on for mutational effects than mankind could have lived for millions of years! This is due to the fact that a fruit fly produces “a new generation” in a few short hours; whereas a human generation requires 18-40 years, and researchers in many locations have been breeding fruit flies for over 90 years.

Thousands and thousands of generations of fruit flies have been irradiated in the hope of producing worthwhile mutations. But only damage and death has resulted.

“Most mutants which arise in any organism are more or less disadvantageous to their possessors. The classical mutants obtained in *Drosophila* [fruit fly] show deterioration, breakdown, and disappearance of some organs.”—*Dobzhansky, *Evolution, Genetics and Man* (1955), p. 105.

9 - LIKE THROWING ROCKS—Trying to accomplish evolution with random, accidental, harmful mutations is like trying to improve a television set by throwing rocks at it (although I will admit that may be one of the best ways to improve the benefit you receive from your television set).

***H.J. Muller won a Nobel prize for his work in genetics and mutations. In his time, he was considered a world leader in genetics research. Here is how he describes the problem:**

“It is entirely in line with the accidental nature of mutations that extensive tests have agreed in showing the vast majority of them detrimental to the organism in its job of surviving and reproducing, just as changes accidentally introduced into any artificial mechanism are predominantly harmful to its useful operation . . . Good ones are so rare that we can consider them all bad.”—*H.J. Muller, “How Radiation Changes the Genetic Constitution,” in *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, 11 (1955), p. 331.

10 - MATHEMATICALLY IMPOSSIBLE—(*#3/9 *Math on Mutations**) Fortunately **mutations are rare. They normally occur on an average of perhaps once in every ten million duplications of a DNA molecule.**

Even assuming that all mutations were beneficial—in order for evolution to begin to occur in even a small way, it would be necessary to have, not just one, but a SERIES of closely related and interlocking mutations—all occurring at the same time in the same organism!

The odds of getting *two mutations* that are in some slight manner related to one another is the product of two separate mutations: ten million times ten million, or a hundred trillion. That is a 1 followed by 14 zeros (in scientific notation written as 1×10^{14}). What can two mutations accomplish? Perhaps a honeybee with a wavy edge on a bent wing. But he is still a honeybee; he has not changed from one species to another.

More related mutations would be needed. **Three mutations in a sequence would be** a billion trillion (1 with 21 zeros). But that would not begin to do what would be needed. **Four mutations, that were simultaneous or sequentially related, would be** 1 with 28 zeros after it (1×10^{28}). But all the earth could not hold enough organisms to make that possibility come true. And four mutations

together does not even begin to produce real evolution. **Millions upon millions of *harmonious, beneficial* characteristics would be needed to transform one species into another.**

But ALL those simultaneous mutations would have to be beneficial; whereas, in real life, mutations very rarely occur and they are almost always harmful.

(By the way, you would need to produce all those multi-mutations in a mated pair, so they could properly produce young. Otherwise it would be like mating a donkey and a horse—and getting a sterile offspring.)

“The mass of evidence shows that all, or almost all, known mutations are unmistakably pathological and the few remaining ones are highly suspect . . . All mutations seem to be of the nature of injuries that, to some extent, impair the fertility and viability of the affected organism.”—*C.P. Martin, “A Non-Geneticist Looks at Evolution,” in *American Scientist*, 41 (1953), p. 103.

Evolution cannot succeed without mutations, and evolution cannot succeed with them. Evolution is an impossibility, and that’s it.

11 - TIME IS NO SOLUTION—But someone will say, “*Well, it can be done—if given enough time.*” **Evolutionists offer us 5 billion years for mutations to do the job of producing all the wonders of nature that you see about you.** But 5 billion years is, in seconds, only 1 with 17 zeros (1×10^{17}) after it. And the whole universe only contains 1×10^{80} atomic particles. So there is no possible way that all the universe and all time past could produce such odds as would be needed for the task! *Julian Huxley, the leading evolutionary spokesman of the mid-twentieth century, said it would take 10^{3000} changes to produce just one horse by evolution. That is 1 with 3000 zeros after it! (*Julian Huxley, *Evolution in Action*, p. 46).

Evolution requires millions of beneficial mutations all working closely together to produce delicate living systems full of fine-tuned structures, organs, hormones, and all the rest. And all those mutations would have to be non-random and intelligently planned! In no other way could they accomplish the needed task.

But, leaving the fairyland of evolutionary theory, to the real

world, which only has rare, random, and harmful mutations, we must admit that mutations simply cannot do the job.

And there is no other way that life forms could invent and reinvent themselves by means of that mythical process called “evolution.”

“A majority of mutations, both those arising in laboratories and those stored in natural populations produce deteriorations of the viability, hereditary disease and monstrosities. Such changes it would seem, can hardly serve as evolutionary building blocks.”—**T. Dobzhansky, Genetics and the Origin of Species (1955), p. 73.*

12 - GENE STABILITY—It is the very rarity of mutations that guarantees the stability of the genes. Because of that, the fossils of ancient plants and animals are able to look like those living today.

“Mutations rarely occur. Most genes mutate only once in 100,000 generations or more.” “Researchers estimate that a human gene may remain stable for 2,500,000 years.”—**World Book Encyclopedia, 1966 Edition.*

“Living things are enormously diverse in form, but form is remarkably constant within any given line of descent: pigs remain pigs and oak trees remain oak trees generation after generation.”—**Edouard Kellenberger, “The Genetic Control of the Shape of a Virus,” in Scientific American, December 1966, p. 32.*

13 - AGAINST ALL LAW—After spending years studying mutations, *Michael Denton, an Australian research geneticist, finalized on the matter this way:

“If complex computer programs cannot be changed by random mechanisms, then surely the same must apply to the genetic programs of living organisms.

“The fact that systems [such as advanced computers], in every way analogous to living organisms, cannot undergo evolution by pure trial and error [by mutation and natural selection] and that their functional distribution invariably conforms to an improbable discontinuum comes, in my opinion, very close to a formal disproof of the whole Darwinian paradigm of nature. By what strange capacity do living organisms defy the laws of chance which are apparently obeyed by all analogous complex systems?”—**Michael Denton, Evolution: A Theory in Crisis (1985), p. 342.*

14 - SYNTROPY—This principle was mentioned in the chapter on *Natural Selection*; it belongs here also. *Albert Szent-Gyorgyi

is a brilliant Hungarian scientist who has won two Nobel Prizes (1937 and 1955) for his research. In 1977, he developed a theory which he called *syntropy*. *Szent-Gyorgyi points out that **it would be impossible for any organism to survive even for a moment, unless it was already complete with all of its functions and they were all working perfectly or nearly so. This principle rules out the possibility of evolution arising by the accidental effects of natural selection or the chance results of mutations.** It is an important point.

“In postulating his theory of *syntropy*, Szent-Gyorgyi, perhaps unintentionally, brings forth one of the strongest arguments for Creationism—the fact that a body organ is useless until it is completely perfected. The hypothesized law of ‘survival of the fittest’ would generally select against *any* mutations until a large number of mutations have already occurred to produce a complete and functional structure; after which natural selection would then theoretically select for the organism with the completed organ.”—Jerry Bergman, “Albert Szent-Gyorgyi’s *Theory of Syntropy*,” in *Up with Creation* (1978), p. 337.

15 - MINOR CHANGES DAMAGE OFFSPRING THE MOST— With painstaking care, geneticists have studied mutations for decades. An interesting feature of these accidents in the genes, called mutations, deals a stunning blow to the hopes of neo-Darwinists. Here, in brief, is the problem:

(1) **Most mutations have very small effects;** some have larger ones. (2) **Small mutations cannot accomplish the needed task,** for they cannot produce evolutionary changes. Only major mutational changes, with wide-ranging effects in an organism, can possibly hope to effect the needed changes from one species to another.

And now for the new discovery: (3) **It is only the minor mutational changes which harm one’s descendants. The major ones kill the organism outright or rather quickly annihilate its offspring!**

“One might think that mutants that cause only a minor impairment are unimportant, but this is not true for the following reason: A mutant that is very harmful usually causes early death or senility. Thus the mutant gene is quickly eliminated from the population . . . Since minor mutations can thus cause as much harm in the long run

as major ones, and occur much more frequently, it follows that most of the mutational damage in a population is due to the accumulation of minor changes.”—*J.F. Crow, “Genetic Effects of Radiation,” in *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, January 1958, p. 20.

“The probabilities that a mutation will survive or eventually spread in the course of evolution tend to vary inversely with the extent of its somatic effects. Most mutations with large effects are lethal at an early stage for the individual in which they occur and hence have zero probability of spreading. Mutations with small effects do have some probability of spreading and as a rule the chances are better the smaller the effect.”—*George Gaylord Simpson, “Uniformitarianism: An Inquiry into Principle Theory and Method in Geohistory and Biohistory,” Chapter 2; in *Max Hecht and *William C. Steeres, ed., *Essays in Evolution and Genetics* (1970), p. 80.

16 - WOULD HAVE TO DO IT IN ONE GENERATION—Not even one major mutation, affecting a large number of organic factors, could accomplish the task of taking an organism across the species barrier. **Hundreds of mutations—all positive ones,—and all working together would be needed to produce a new species.** **The reason: The formation of even one new species would have to be done all at once—in a single generation!**

“Since Lamarck’s theory [*acquired characteristics*] has been proved false, it is only of historical interest. Darwin’s theory [*natural selection*] does not satisfactorily explain the origin and inheritance of variations . . . deVries’ theory [*large mutations, or hopeful monsters*] has been shown to be weak because no single mutation or set of mutations has ever been so large that it has been known to start a new species in one generation of offspring.”—*Mark A. Hall and *Milton S. Lesser, *Review Text in Biology*, (1966), p. 363.

17 - INCONSEQUENTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS—A major problem here is that, on one hand, mutations are damaging and deadly; but on the other,—aside from the damage—**they only directly change small features.**

“Is it really certain, then, as the neo-Darwinists maintain, that the problem of evolution is a settled matter? I, personally, do not think so, and, along with a good many others, I must insist on raising some banal objections to the doctrine of neo-Darwinism . . .

“The mutations which we know and which are considered responsible for the creation of the living world are, in general, either

organic deprivations, deficiencies (loss of pigment, loss of an appendage), or the doubling of the pre-existing organs. In any case, they never produce anything really new or original in the organic scheme, nothing which one might consider the basis for a new organ or the priming for a new function.”—*Jean Rostand, *The Orion Book of Evolution* (1961), p. 79.

*Richard Goldschmidt was the geneticist who first proposed miraculous multimillion, beneficial mutations as the only possible cause of species crossover. (More on this later.) This is what he wrote about the inconsequential nature of individual mutations:

“Such an assumption [that little mutations here and there can gradually, over several generations, produce a new species] is violently opposed by the majority of geneticists, who claim that the facts found on the subspecific level must apply also to the higher categories. Incessant repetition of this unproved claim, glossing lightly over the difficulties, and the assumption of an arrogant attitude toward those who are not so easily swayed by fashions in science, are considered to afford scientific proof of the doctrine. It is true that nobody thus far has produced a new species or genus, etc., by macromutation. It is equally true that nobody has produced even a species by the selection of micromutations.”—*Richard Goldschmidt, in *American Scientist* (1952), p. 94.

Later in this chapter, we will briefly discuss *Goldschmidt’s “hopeful monster” theory, since it is based on mutational changes.

18 - TRAITS ARE TOTALLY INTERCONNECTED—Experienced geneticists are well-aware of the fact that **the traits contained within the genes are closely interlocked with one another. That which affects one trait will affect many others. They work together. Because of this, all the traits, in changed form, would have to all be there together—instantly,—in order for a new species to form!**

Here is how two scientists describe the problem:

“Each mutation occurring alone would be wiped out before it could be combined with the others. They are all interdependent. The doctrine that their coming together was due to a series of blind coincidences is an affront not only to common sense but to the basic principles of scientific explanation.”—*A. Koestler, *The Ghost in the Machine* (1975), p. 129.

“Most biological reactions are chain reactions. To interact in a chain, these precisely built molecules must fit together most precisely, as the cogwheels of a Swiss watch do. But if this is so, then



"The definition of evolution is random genetic actions, which we call 'natural selection,' working on random genetic accidents, which we call 'mutations.'



"I started out trying to turn a fruit fly into a mouse. But after 30 years of trying, I can't even change one into a house fly!"



"Now, I want to tell you about the only beneficial mutation that science has ever found. It is *sickle-cell anemia*. This wonderful mutation sometimes prevents malaria in the person having it. Unfortunately, 25% of the children die from anemia, and another 25% from malaria."



"Well, Prof, I'm determined to prove evolution. At first I was going to scatter nuts, bolts, sheet steel, glass, and rubber tires around, and watch it all evolve into a Mercedes. But that wouldn't be sporting, since that isn't the way evolution did it. So now I just have here some iron ore, sand, and a rubber tree."

how can such a system develop at all? For if any one of the specific cogwheels in these chains is changed, then the whole system must simply become inoperative. Saying it can be improved by random mutation of one link . . . [is] like saying you could improve a Swiss watch by dropping it and thus bending one of its wheels or axles. To get a better watch all the wheels must be changed simultaneously to make a good fit again.”—**Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, “Drive in Living Matter to Perfect Itself,” Synthesis I, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 18 (1977), [winner of two Nobel Prizes for scientific research and Director of Research at the Institute for Muscle Research in Massachusetts].*

19 - TOO MANY RELATED FACTORS—There are far too many factors associated with each trait for a single mutation—or even several to accomplish the needed task. **Mathematical probabilities render mutational species changes impossible of attainment.**

“Based on probability factors . . . any viable DNA strand having over 84 nucleotides cannot be the result of haphazard mutations. At that stage, the probabilities are 1 in 480×10^{50} . Such a number, if written out, would read

480,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,-
000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

“Mathematicians agree that any requisite number beyond 10^{50} has, statistically, a zero probability of occurrence . . . Any species known to us, including the smallest single-cell bacteria, have enormously larger numbers of nucleotides than 100 or 1000. In fact, single cell bacteria display about 3,000,000 nucleotides, aligned in a very specific sequence. This means, that there is no mathematical probability whatever for any known species to have been the product of a random occurrence; ‘random mutations,’ to use the evolutionist’s favorite expression.”—**L.L. Cohen, Darwin was Wrong (1984), p. 205.*

20 - REPRODUCTIVE CHANGES LOW—Here is an extremely IMPORTANT point: **Mutational changes in the reproductive cells occur far more infrequently than in the cells throughout the rest of the body. Only mutational changes within the male or female reproductive cells could affect oncoming generations.**

“The mutation rates for somatic cells are very much higher than the rates for gametic cells.”—*“*Biological Mechanisms Underlying the Aging Process,*” in *Science, August 23, 1963, p. 694.*

21 - EVOLUTION REQUIRES INCREASING COMPLEXITY—**The theorists have decreed that evolution, by its very nature,**

must move upward into ever-increasing complexity, better structural organization, and completeness. Indeed, this is a cardinal dictum of evolutionists. Evolutionists maintain that evolution can only move upward toward more involved life forms,—and that it can never move backward into previously evolved life forms.

But, in reality, mutations, by their very nature, tear down, disorganize, crumble, confuse, and destroy.

Here is how one scientist explains the problem:

“One should remember that an increase in complexity is what evolution is all about. It is not conceived as causing a change which continues to maintain the same level of complexity, nor does it mean a change which might bring about a decrease in complexity. Only an *increase* in complexity qualifies.

“Radiations from natural sources enter the body in a hit-or-miss fashion. That is, they are completely random in the dispersed fashion with which they strike. Chemical mutagens also behave in an indiscriminate manner in causing chemical change. It is hard to see how either can cause improvements. With either radiations or mutagens, it would be something like *taking a rifle and shooting haphazardly into an automobile and expecting thereby to create a better performing vehicle*, and one that shows an advance in the state-of-the-art for cars.

“The question is, then, can random sources of energy as represented by radiations or mutagenic chemicals, upon reacting with the genes, cause body changes which would result in a new species?”—*Lester McCann, Blowing the Whistle on Darwinism (1986), p. 51.*

22 - EVOLUTION REQUIRES NEW INFORMATION—In order for a new organism to be formed by evolutionary change, new information banks must be emplaced. It is something like using a more advanced computer program; a “card” of more complicated procedural instructions must be put into the central processing unit of that computer. **But the haphazard, random results of mutations could never provide this new, structured information.**

“If evolution is to occur . . . living things must be capable of acquiring new information, or alteration of their stored information.”—**George Gaylord Simpson, “The Non-prevalence of Humanoids,” in Science, 143, (1964), p. 772.*

23 - EVOLUTION REQUIRES NEW ORGANS—It is not

enough for mutations to produce changes;—they must produce new organs! Billions of mutational factors would be required for the invention of one new organ of a new species, and this mutations cannot do.

“A fact that has been obvious for many years is that Mendelian mutations deal only with changes in existing characters . . . No experiment has produced progeny that show entirely new functioning organs. And yet it is the appearance of new characters in organisms which mark the boundaries of the major steps in the evolutionary scale.”—*H.G. Cannon, *The Evolution of Living Things* (1958), p. 87.

24 - EVOLUTION REQUIRES COMPLICATED NETWORKING—A relatively new field of scientific study is called “*linkage*,” “*linkage interconnections*,” or “*networking*.” This is an attempt to analyze **the network of interrelated factors in the body**. I say, “an attempt,” for there are millions of such linkages. **Each structure or organ is related to another—and also to thousands of others.** (A detailed study of this type of research will be found in *Creation Research Society Quarterly*, for March 1984, pp. 199-211. Ten diagrams and seven charts are included.)

Our concern here is that **each mutation would damage a multi-link network. This is one of the reasons why mutations are always injurious to an organism.**

The kidneys interconnect with the circulatory system, for they purify the blood. They also interconnect with the nervous system, the endocrine system, the digestive system, etc. But such are merely major systems. Far more is included. We are simply too fearfully and wonderfully made for random mutations to accomplish any good thing within our bodies.

25 - VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE MUTATIONS—“*Visible mutations*” are those genetic changes that are easily detectable, such as albinism, dwarfism, and hemophilia. *Winchester explains: **(1) For every visible mutation, there are 20 lethal ones which are invisible! (2) Even more frequent than the lethal mutations would be the ones that damage but do not kill.**

“Lethal mutations outnumber visibles by about 20 to 1. Mutations that have small harmful effects, the detrimental mutations, are even more frequent than the lethal ones.”—*A.M. Winchester, *Ge-*

netics, 5th Edition (1977), p. 356.

26 - NEVER HIGHER VITALITY THAN PARENT—Geneticists, who have spent a lifetime studying mutations, tell us that each mutation only weakens the organism. **Never does the mutated offspring have more strength than the unmutated (or less mutated) parent.**

“There is no single instance where it can be maintained that any of the mutants studied has a higher vitality than the mother species . . . *It is, therefore, absolutely impossible to build a current evolution on mutations or on recombinations.*”—*N. Herbert Nilsson, *Synthetische Artbildung (Synthetic Speciation) (1953), p. 1157 [italics his]*.

Evolutionary theory dictates that your first ancestor was a microbe. Therefore, you cannot have more characteristics or strength than microbes have!

27 - MUTATIONS ARE NOT PRODUCING SPECIES CHANGE—Theory, theory, lots of theory, but it just isn’t happening!

“No matter how numerous they may be, mutations do not produce any kind of evolution.”—*Pierre Paul Grasse, *Evolution of Living Organisms (1977), p. 88.*

“It is true that nobody thus far has produced a new species or genus, etc., by macromutation [a combination of many mutations]; it is equally true that nobody has produced even a species by the selection of micromutation [one or only a few mutations].”—*Richard B. Goldschmidt, “*Evolution, As Viewed by One Geneticist,*” *American Scientist, January 1952, p. 94.*

A “nascent organ” is one that is just coming into existence. None have ever been observed.

“Do we, therefore, ever see mutations going about the business of producing new structures for selection to work on? No nascent organ has ever been observed emerging, though their origin in pre-functional form is basic to evolutionary theory. Some should be visible today, occurring in organisms at various stages up to integration of a functional new system, but we don’t see them. There is no sign at all of this kind of radical novelty. Neither observation nor controlled experiment has shown natural selection manipulating mutations so as to produce a new gene, hormone, enzyme system, or organ.”—*Michael Pitman, *Adam and Evolution (1984), pp. 67-68.*

28 - GENE UNIQUENESS FORBIDS SPECIES CHANGE—The

very fact that each species is so different from the others— forbids the possibility that random mutations could change them into new species. There are million of factors which make each species different from all the others. The DNA code barrier that would have to be crossed is simply too immense.

“If life really depends on each gene being as unique as it appears to be, then it is too unique to come into being by chance mutations.”—*Frank B. Salisbury, “Natural Selection and the Complexity of the Gene,” *Nature*, October 25, 1969, p. 342.

3 - THE ONE “BENEFICIAL” MUTATION

SICKLE-CELL ANEMIA—Evolutionists point to sickle-cell anemia as the outstanding example of beneficial evolutionary change through mutation.

A long time ago, a mutation occurred in someone in Africa. As do all mutational changes, this one resulted in damage. In this instance, the shape of the red blood cells was changed, from its normal flattened shape, to a quarter-moon shape. **Because it tended to cause serious anemia, instead of killing outright, sickle-cell anemia passed into the race and became a recessive factor.**

The problem was that, **although the blood of a person with sickle-cell anemia does not properly absorb food and oxygen,— that person, oddly enough, will be less likely to acquire malaria from the bite of an anopheles mosquito. As a result, the sickle-cell anemia factor has become widespread in Africa. This is the best example of a “beneficial” mutation that evolutionary scientists are able to offer us.**

“Actually, only three evolutionists have ever given me an example of a beneficial mutation. It was the same example all three times: *sickle-cell anemia* . . . Sickle-cell anemia is often given as an example of a favorable mutation, because people carrying sickle-cell hemoglobin in their red blood cells are resistant to malaria. But the price for this protection is high: 25 percent of the children of carriers will probably die of the anemia, and another 25 percent are subject to malaria.

“The gene will automatically be selected when the death rate from malaria is high, but evolutionists themselves admit that the short time advantages produce ‘mischievous results’ detrimental to long-term survival.”—*Henry Morris and Gary Parker, What is Creation Science? (1987), pp. 103, 104.*

Actual statistics reveal that the death rate from malaria for normal people in certain parts of Africa is over 30 percent while only 25 percent of carriers of sickle-cell anemia are likely to contract it. But in return for the advantage, 25 percent of their children will die of this serious anemia.

These carriers have a 50-50 proportion of regular and sickle-cell red blood cells, but 25 percent of their children will have 100 percent sickle-cell RBCs, and will die as a result. The other 75 percent will also be carriers and have the 50-50 proportion of cells.

In sickle-cell anemia, **one amino acid in a peptide of nine in a string is faulty. Valine is there instead of glutamic acid. That one change makes all the difference, changing regular hemoglobin into sickle-cell hemoglobin.**

This outstanding example of a “beneficial mutant” not only damages those who have it, but in the process would normally eradicate itself. It is only the deaths caused by malaria that favor it.

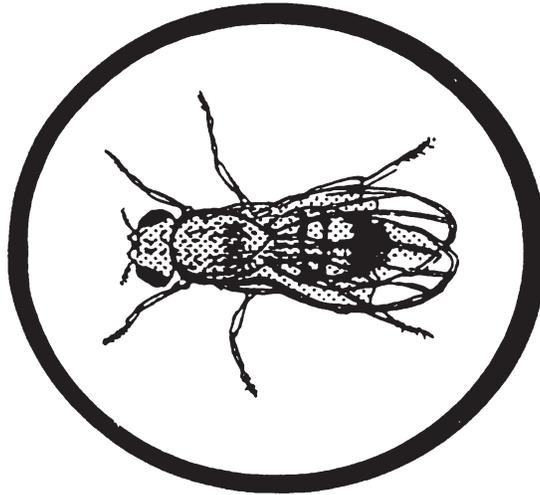
“In regions where malaria is not an acute problem, the gene does tend to die out. In America, the incidence of sickle-cell genes among blacks may have started as high as 25 percent. Even allowing for a reduction to an estimated 15 percent by admixture with non-black individuals, the present incidence of only 9 percent shows that the gene is dwindling away. In all probability it will continue to do so. If Africa is freed of malaria, the gene will presumably dwindle there, too.”—*Asimov’s *New Guide to Science* (1984), p. 619.

DRUG-RESISTANT GERMS—What about strains of bacteria and viruses which are resistant to antibiotics and other modern drugs? You will frequently hear in the media that “new mutations” of germs are drug-resistant. This is not true.

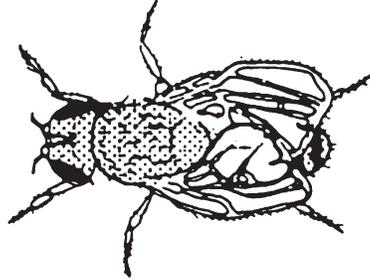
We have here a situation much like the peppered moth, discussed early in the last chapter. Each bacteria and virus has its own gene pool, so it can produce a number of varieties. When a certain antibiotic is repeatedly given to people with tuberculosis, and those people do not take the drug long enough to kill the *tubercle bacillus*,—opportunity is given for drug-resistant strains of the bacillus to reproduce in great numbers while less-resistant strains are reduced in number. Only occasionally do mutated strains of germs occur, and when they do, they soon die out. *More on this later in*

THE GREAT FRUIT FLY EXPERIMENTS—For most of the 20th-century, researchers have tried to change fruit flies into different species. Many have devoted their lives to the task. The sheer immensity of the task was daunting—yet the goal was keenly anticipated. It would prove that mutations could produce new species. But not once did it happen. In fact, the multiplied millions of mutations induced by countless irradiations on millions of generations of the tiny creatures—more generations of fruit flies than larger creatures could have lived on earth in millions of years—only powerfully disproved the possibility that mutations could produce evolutionary (cross-species) changes.

THE GREAT FRUIT FLY EXPERIMENTS



**NORMAL
FLY**

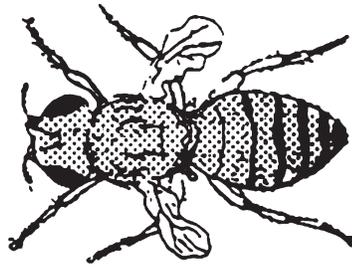


RUDIMENTARY

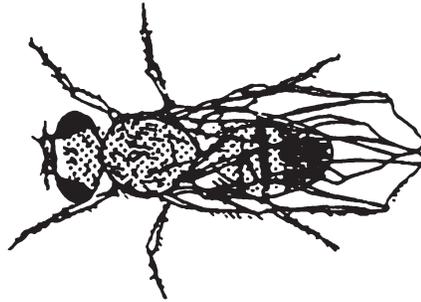


MINIATURE

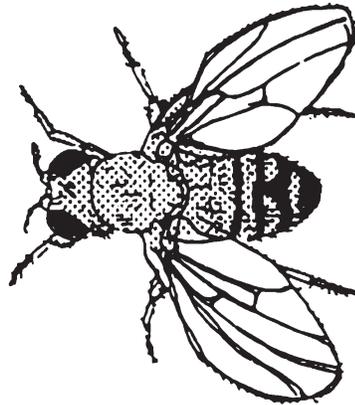
Few men have been as embittered as the conscientious geneticists who wasted their lives on this project. All they have produced is variants of the same fruit fly species (*Drosophila melanogaster*), with various shapes and sizes of wings, body lengths, shriveled body parts and, in a few cases, multiple wings which did not work properly.



VESTIGIAL



SCUTE CROSSVEINLESS CUT



DICHAETE

this chapter.

4 - MUTATIONAL RESEARCH

FRUIT FLIES TO THE RESCUE—(*#4/12 Fruit Flies Speak Up*) In 1904, *Walter S. Sutton, an American cytologist, decided there might be some connection between Gregor Mendel’s 1860s research and the newly discovered chromosomes with their genes. **A major breakthrough came in 1906, when *Thomas Hunt Morgan, a Columbia University zoologist, conceived the idea of using fruit flies (*Drosophila melanogaster*) for genetic research.** This was due to the fact that they breed so very rapidly, require little food, have scores of easily observed characteristics, and only a few chromosomes per cell.

“The fly could be bred by the thousands in milk bottles. It cost nothing but a few bananas to feed all the experimental animals; their entire life cycle lasts a short time and they have only four chromosomes.”—*R. Milner, *Encyclopedia of Evolution* (1990), p. 169.

Later still, fruit flies began to be used in mutational research. What that research revealed—settled the question for all time as to whether evolution could successfully result from mutations. And those little creatures should be able to settle the matter, for it takes only 12 days for a fruit fly to reach maturity; after that it steadily reproduces young. Each of its offspring matures in 12 days, and the generations multiply rapidly. What it would take mammals tens of thousands of years to accomplish, the humble fruit flies can do within a very short time.

We have heard about “the stones crying out” (Luke 19:40). The fossil rocks surely are. Well, the little fruit flies had a testimony to give also.

HISTORY OF RESEARCH—**Because the mainstay of evolutionary theory is mutations, it would be well if we gave a little space to a brief review of research on mutations. This will show how thoroughly this matter has been investigated. A number of individuals have dedicated their lifetime to an analysis of mutations.**

Mutations were first studied by *Hugo deVries, *T.H. Morgan, *Calvin Bridges, and *A.H. Sturtevant. Above the microscopic

level, fruit flies (*Drosophila melanogaster*) reproduce faster than any other creature that is large enough to be effectively worked with and observed. **These men spent years patiently collecting information on naturally occurring mutations in fruit flies.** They studied eye color, wing form, eye structure, bristle arrangement, and many other features of this small fly.

Careful breeding experiments produced information on each of the four chromosomes, in the fruit fly, and the genes within each one. The mutant genes were carefully located; and, inside each mutant chromosome, their exact positions were determined. Fairly precise “*chromosome maps*” were made. Similar maps were made of corn, tomatoes, flour beetles, and several grains.

“The fruit fly has long been the favorite object of mutation experiments because of its fast gestation period (twelve days). X-rays have been used to increase the mutation rate in the fruit fly by 15,000 percent. All in all, scientists have been able to “catalyze the fruit fly evolutionary process such that what has been seen to occur in *Drosophila* is the equivalent of many millions of years of normal mutations and evolution.”—*Jeremy Rifkin, *Algeny* (1983), p. 134.

After decades of study, without immediately killing or sterilizing them, 400 different mutational features have been identified in fruit flies. But none changes the fruit fly into a different species.

“Out of 400 mutations that have been provided by *Drosophila melanogaster*, there is not one that can be called a new species. It does not seem, therefore, that the central problem of evolution can be solved by mutations.”—*Maurice Caullery, *Genetics and Heredity* (1964), p. 119.

The final word: **A thousand known fruit-fly mutations placed in one individual—would still not produce a new species!**

“In the best-known organisms, like *Drosophila*, innumerable mutants are known. If we were able to combine a thousand or more of such mutants in a single individual, this still would have no resemblance whatsoever to any type known as a [new] species in nature.”—*Richard B. Goldschmidt, “*Evolution, As Viewed by One Geneticist*,” *American Scientist*, January 1952, p. 94.

The obstinate, stubborn little creatures!

“Fruit flies refuse to become anything but fruit flies under any circumstances yet devised.”—*Francis Hitching, *The Neck of the Giraffe: Where Darwin Went Wrong* (1982), p. 61.

X-RAYS ENTER—A major breakthrough came in 1928 when

***H.J. Muller discovered that X-rays could speed up mutations. Now a way was available by which the researchers could increase the mutations on a millionfold faster basis.** Irradiation of the little fruit flies in their glass jars enabled the scientists to calculate the rate at which mutations were beneficial, neutral, or harmful.

“Radiation is in fact the only type of agent yet known to which human beings are likely to be exposed in quantity sufficient to cause any considerable production of mutations in them.”—*George W. Beadle, “Ionizing Radiation and the Citizen,” *Scientific American*, September 1959, p. 224.

Ignoring the fact that in nature mutations occur only very rarely, it was now hoped that by speeding up the frequency of mutations, an invaluable collection of statistical evidence could be compiled—evidence that, it was hoped, would prove that mutations could indeed produce all the complicated traits in the entire plant and animal kingdoms. **But all that the accelerated research revealed—was the total harmfulness of the mutations.** They always injure; they never help.

“There is a reason to believe, however, that exposure to high energy irradiation of any kind, and at any dosage level, is potentially harmful. Mutations are generally proportional to the dosage and the effect is cumulative.”—*E.J. Gardner, *Principles of Genetics* (1964), p. 192.

X-RAYED PLANTS—Then the scientists turned their X-rays on plant genes. They were very surprised at what they discovered! **Mutations are NOT the source of nearly all varieties of flowers! Instead, they were caused by genetic factors unrelated to mutations.** This was another crushing blow to the evolutionists.

Flower and plant varieties are often very positive and quite beneficial, and it was hoped that they were caused by mutations. But this was not the case. In fact, **it was found that X-rays were generally not very effective in inducing variations in plants.**

(Even if mutations had been the cause of the many varieties of flowers, for example, those varieties would still involve only changes within kinds and not across kinds.)

As with animal life, so with plants; it was found that most mutations resulted in harmful effects and semi-sterile life



"All evolution has been produced by mutations, with only slight modification by natural selection. They have brought about all the wonderful things of nature we see around us."



"The outstanding way to produce mutations in experimental plants and animals is with X-rays and other radiation. They produce large numbers. Without them, mutations are always extremely rare."



"Never, never use the X-ray and other radiation-producing equipment without careful instruction! It can produce mutations in your body—and they are always harmful, and frequently fatal."



"Well, that's strange. Those facts mean that there's no way we can get mutations to produce new species! I'm stumped."

forms. Many of the plant mutations involved splitting and re-attaching chromosomes, and most were found to be lethal.

NATURAL CONDITIONS—Next, population geneticists studied the actual way mutations occurred under natural field conditions. Simultaneously, other studies were made of radiation-caused mutations by gamma rays, neutron rays, and various mutagenic chemicals. Large numbers of expensive research projects were funded.

A breakthrough, in causing a dramatic increase in mutated plants, came with the discovery that irradiated “*budding eyes*” of roses would dramatically increase mutational production in roses. Now much faster, more thorough work on plant mutations could be obtained.

Of the few mutation-induced changes considered “useful” (change in petal number, loss of color, etc.), **all of the plants having them were weaker than their unirradiated parents. In the end, all of the “useful ones” failed commercially, since they were not vigorous enough under varying garden conditions.** In every instance, even the best of the mutated plant forms were significantly weaker, or had a reduced fertility. The only exceptions were those few that could be given special care throughout their lifetime, such as certain sheltered, in-house ornamental plants.

It became obvious that induced-mutation plant varieties were not able to demonstrate evolution in action, or even in possibility.

THE BAND STUDIES—Still another setback came with the release of the *H.T. Band conclusions in the early 1960s. Band did studies from 1947 to 1962 among naturally occurring fruit flies living *outside of* laboratories.

One important discovery that she made was that **normal natural selection was not eliminating *genetic load*, or the gradually increasing negative effect of even the slightest mutations. Natural selection did not, as hopefully predicted by the neo-Darwinian theory, weed out the cumulative bad effects of mutations.** This meant that, if it were possible for a species to evolve by natural selection alone—or by natural selection plus muta-

tions,—the genetic load of harmful mutations would eventually become so high in a few hundred generations, as to result in all offspring having defects.

But the fact that this is not happening among plants, animals, and man—argues for a special creation of the species unit, and for its existence for a relatively short period of time instead of hundreds of thousands of years.

RESISTANT STRAINS—But soon hopes ran high again. It was discovered that strains of bacteria resistant to penicillin, aureomycin, or chloromycetin appeared when these drugs were given for various diseases. Could it be that here were the “beneficial mutations” that science had been searching for, which natural selection was favoring?

These hopes were dashed when it was discovered that those variations did not arise because of exposure to antibiotics, but instead occurred spontaneously at a constant rate—regardless of whether or not antibiotics were present.

“Certain strains of bacteria and flies seemed to be induced which were resistant to penicillin and DDT, after exposure to these chemicals. As will be shown later they already existed and it only seemed that the fittest were surviving.”—*Walter E. Lammerts, book review, in Creation Research Society Quarterly, June 1977, p. 75.*

Most resistant strains were actually natural unmutated varieties. They had always been there, but as the unresistant strains were reduced, the naturally resistant types increased in number for a time.

But then came even worse news: A few resistant strains were found to, indeed, be mutants. But it was obvious that these were always weaker and soon died out from natural causes other than the antibiotics.

In regard to the mutated form: Doses of antibiotic reduce the number of the natural strain, and the mutated form takes over. Then when the antibiotic treatment is stopped, the natural strain increases and the resistant strain soon dies out—because, as a mutated form it never was strong.

So both normal variants and occasional mutated forms can be involved. *Georghiou explains the resistance of houseflies to DDT and certain other chemicals, a resistance which is parallel to

that of resistant bacteria. **He says it is due to normal variant strains, not mutated forms:**

“It is now well established that the development of increased ability in insects to survive exposure is not induced directly by the insecticides themselves. These chemicals do not cause the genetic changes in insects [therefore they are not mutation-inducing agents]; they serve only as selective agents, eliminating the more susceptible insects and enabling the more tolerant survivors to increase and fill the void created by the destruction of susceptible individuals.”—*C.P. Georghiou, et al., “Housefly Resistance to Insecticides,” in *California Agriculture*, 19:8-10.

The resistance of certain strains of bacteria, flies, Indian meal moths, and *Anopheles* (malaria) mosquitoes to DDT and other pesticides is not evolution, any more than the breeding of new varieties of dogs and cats is evolution.

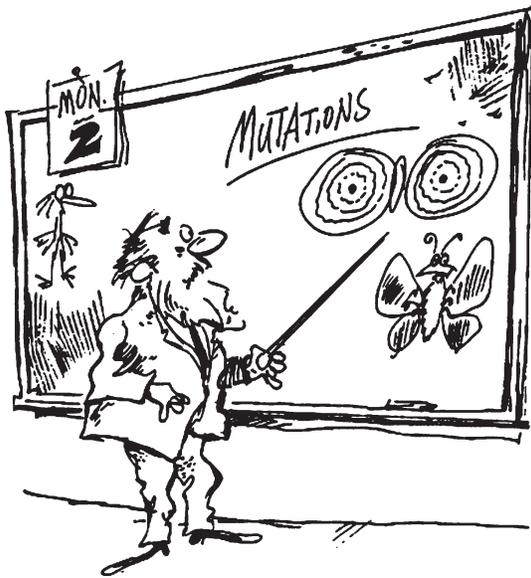
THE BENZAR STUDIES—Then in the early 1960s, *Seymour Benzer discovered a chemical way to immensely increase mutations, so genetic data could more quickly be obtained. This enabled scientists to do more accurate and in-depth studies of mutations in genes. **Using a certain chemical (*5-bromouracil*), geneticists were able to increase mutations ten-thousand-fold!**

This gave the scientists so much statistical data that they were at last able to confirm what they had suspected all along: **Mutations were not 99 percent harmful to the DNA and the organism; they were 100 percent harmful!**

It was discovered that in EVERY instance, mutations caused some kind of damage—always! The researchers learned that DNA coding in the genes simply will not tolerate much change. More than just the slightest amount will ruin the code and the organism will be greatly weakened.

It is like tossing a stone into the delicate gears of a high-quality machine. Even the simplest organism, with the smallest amount of DNA as its inherent coding, cannot cope successfully with mutations.

DISPROVED BY FOSSIL EVIDENCE—Neo-Darwinists theorized that evolution occurred by many little changes in the genes that gradually changed one species into something ever so

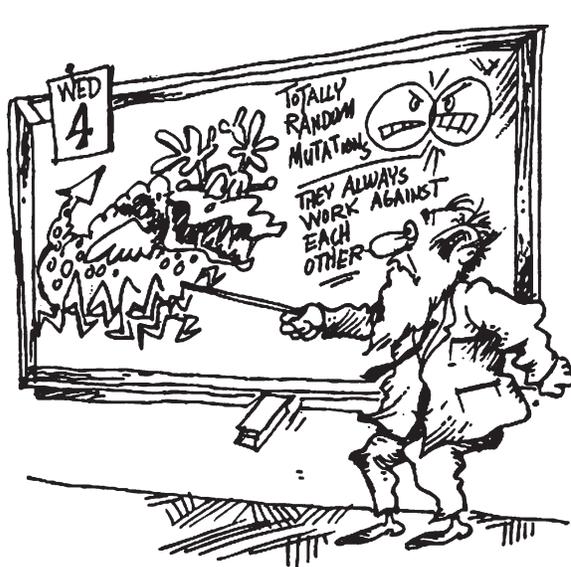


"All mutations are extremely rare, so there is no chance of getting enough together to change even one organ, much less an entire species."

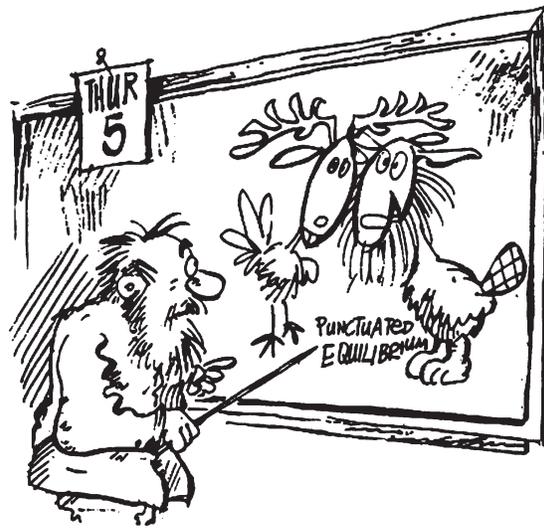


"All mutations are extremely harmful, so most of them are lethal within one or two generations. The rest are still very damaging."

But
Nothing
Impossible
with
Evolution



"All mutations are totally random, so they are totally uncoordinated. Because of this, even if several could occur at the same time, they would only work against one another."



"Species change occurs when millions of positive, only beneficial, highly coordinated mutations suddenly occur in identically the same way in two creatures—a male and female—born near each other. This is called *punctuated equilibrium*."

slightly different, and then that species changed into something *slightly different*, and on and on,—until after many transitional species had lived and died, another of the species we have today came into existence.

But there is no evidence in the fossil record of all those transitional species that mutations are supposed to have very gradually produced! The fossil record disproves the mutation theory. (See chapter 12, *Fossils and Strata*.)

“In rapid evolutionary changes in animal lines the process may have been a typically neo-Darwinian one of the accumulation of numerous small adaptive mutations, but an accumulation at an unusually rapid rate. Unfortunately there is in general little evidence on this point in the fossil record, for intermediate evolutionary forms representative of this phenomenon are extremely rare. ‘Links’ are missing just where we most fervently desire them, and it is all too probable that many ‘links’ will continue to be missing.”—*A.S. Romer; *chapter in Genetics, Paleontology and Evolution (1963)*, p. 114.

SEARCHING FOR A WAY—It seems that there is no causal agency for evolution, now that mutations have been shown to be impossible as a means by which it could occur.

First, *Charles Darwin’s theory that evolution resulted from natural selection had to be abandoned. By the early 20th century, it was obvious that scientific evidence did not exist for species change by natural selection. But, in those first decades of the century, the new science of mutation research had begun. **So upon the ashes of the theory known as “Darwinism,” arose “neo-Darwinism”—which proclaimed that evolutionary change from one kind to another was accomplished through mutations,** with later refinements effected by natural selection. But, within a few decades of mutation research on millions of generations of fruit flies, competent geneticists began abandoning it.

Publicly, most evolutionary scientists call themselves neo-Darwinists, but privately they are in a quandary. The evidence that you are reading in this and the previous chapter (on natural selection), which so thoroughly destroys the basis for evolution, is already known to a majority of confirmed evolutionists.

The future indeed looks bleak for their theory, but they con-

tinue to make a brave front; and, through various national organizations, they continue to demand that evolution alone be taught in public schools and accredited colleges and universities.

(Clarification: Even though a majority of evolutionary scientists today lean toward saltation [discussed below], yet it too is based on mutations. Therefore they can all be called “neo-Darwinists.”)

But some have come up with alternate suggestions that border on the ridiculous:

5 - MAMMOTH MUTATION THEORY

GOLDSCHMIDT’S HOPEFUL MONSTERS—(*#6/29 *Monster Mutations) *Richard Goldschmidt, of the University of California, had spent most of his adult life trying to prove that fruit flies could change into new species, but without success.**

“After observing mutations in fruit flies for many years, Goldschmidt fell into despair. The changes, he lamented, were so hopelessly micro [small] that if a thousand mutations were combined in one specimen, there would still be no new species.”—

**Norman Macbeth, Darwin Retried (1971), p. 33.*

So, in desperation, ***Goldschmidt proposed his “saltation theory,”** in which no transitional forms would be necessary. (“Saltation” means “sudden leap” in German.)

According to this theory, all evolution occurred by immense mutational leaps from one life form to another. *The strange theory goes something like this:*

Every so often a mammoth collection of billions of random mutations occurred all at once—and produced a totally new species. For example, **two rabbits produced a male baby skunk and, coincidentally, just over the hill two other rabbits (or some other kind of creature) produced a female skunk! Both baby skunks were able to get enough milk from their mother rabbits so that they grew to maturity and produced all the skunks in the world. That is how the skunks got their start in life.**

According to *Goldschmidt this is the way it worked for every other species in the world!

Popularly referred to as the “hopeful monster theory,” it taught that one day a reptile laid an egg and a “brown furry thing” hatched out of it. Chance would have it that, when it grew up, this

mammal found a mate that had also suddenly by chance hatched out of another reptile egg—and the result was a new species of animal.

Is this science-fiction, Greek myth, or Anderson's fairy tales? At any rate, it is believed by a number of modern scientists as a solution to the evolutionary problem. **This is truly desperation in the extreme.**

“Some scientists are proposing even more rapid evolutionary changes and are now dealing quite seriously with ideas once popularized only in fiction.”—*John Gliedman, “Miracle Mutations,” *Science Digest*, February 1982, p. 92.

One of the reasons these men can be so bold to invent those impossible stories is because they are dealing with something they know so little about: living tissue, structural networkings, and genetic factors.

“Speculation is free. We know nothing about these regulatory master genes.”—*John Gliedman, “Miracle Mutations,” *Science Digest*, February 1982, p. 92 [quoting British zoologist, Colin Patterson].

“Many biologists think new species may be produced by sudden, drastic changes in genes.”—**World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 6, p. 335 (1982 edition).

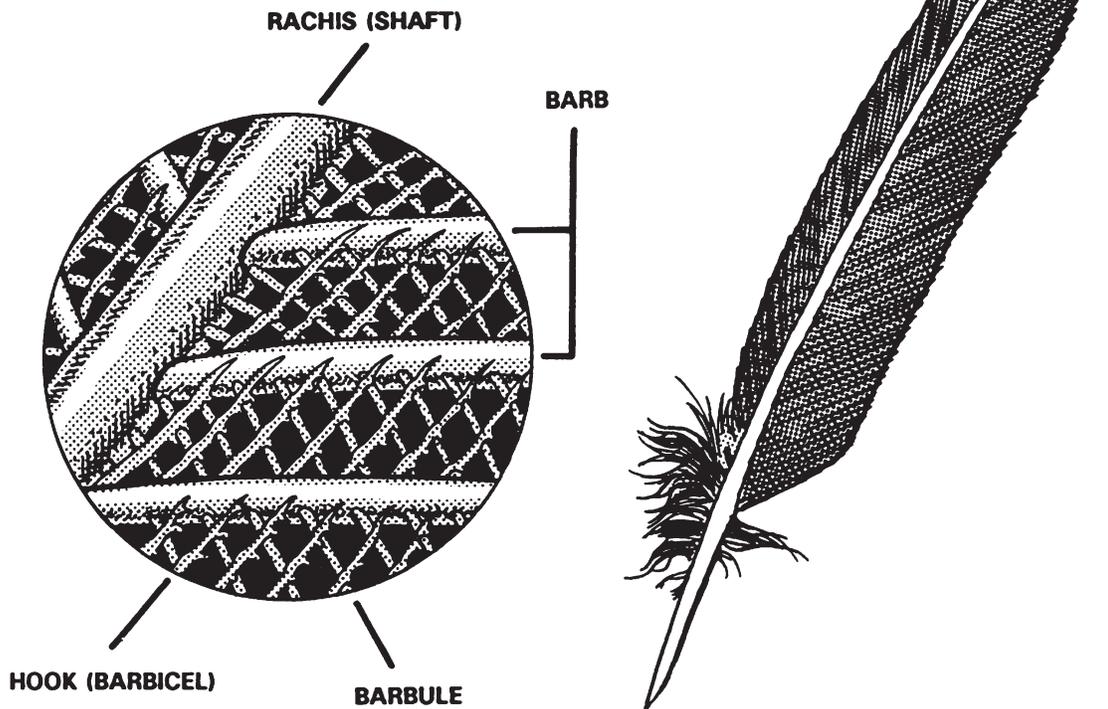
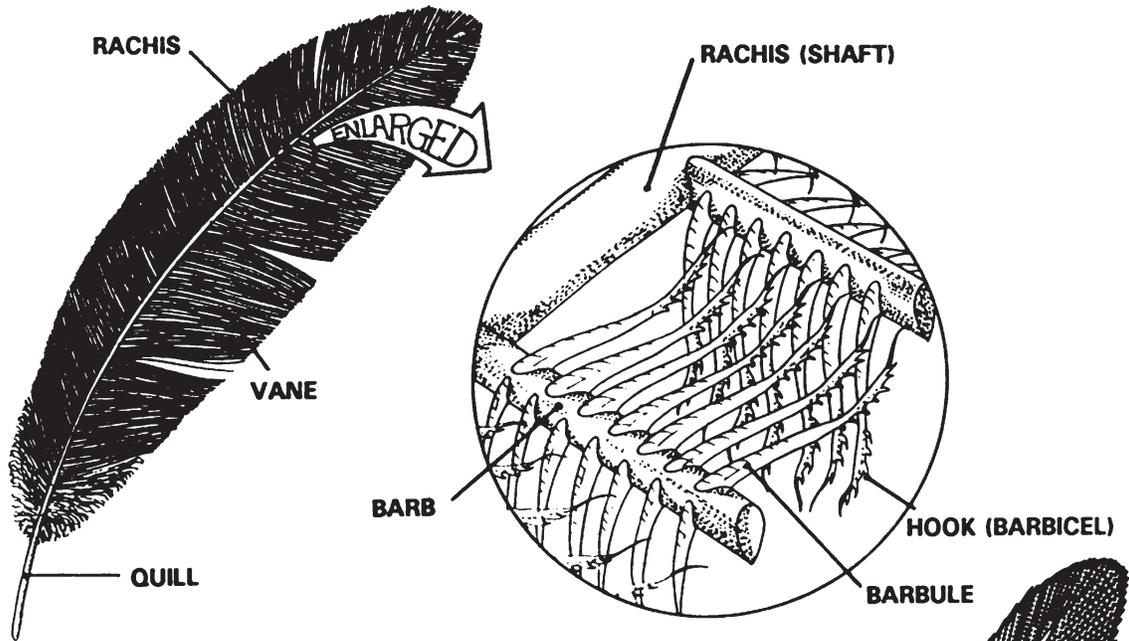
*Richard Goldschmidt was a veteran genetics researcher, and the fruit flies taught him enough lessons that ***Goldschmidt totally gave up on the possibility that one-by-one mutations could accomplish the task of evolution. But the truth is that there are no other kinds of mutations!**

No mammoth mutations can or would occur. None occurred at Hiroshima, Nagasaki, or Chernobyl. Yet, in regard to a number of mutations suddenly occurring, they are the monster mutation capitals of the world. They did not occur in the irradiated budding eyes of research roses or the thousands of laboratory fruit fly jars. If they had occurred, we would have seen new species form. The 20th century, with all its laboratory and nuclear radiation, has been the century—above all others—for new species to arise. But it has not happened.

STEPHEN GOULD'S PUNCTUATED EQUILIBRIUM—(Also *#4/7*) In 1972, *Stephen Gould of Harvard University, work-

THE DESIGN OF A FEATHER

Here is yet another creative wonder. The feather is a most amazing structure, designed for maximum wind resistance combined with lowest weight. The various parts, discussed in the text, are labeled here. Note the hooks and barbules which fasten and unfasten.



ing with *Niles Eldredge, expanded on *Goldschmidt's idea—and called it “*punctuated equilibrium*.” The May 1977 issue of *Natural History* carried an article with his position and his reasons for it.

***Goldschmidt was a lifelong geneticist—and found no evidence that mutations could produce evolution.**

***Gould was a lifelong paleontologist, and found that there was no fossil evidence for evolution from one species to another.**

All the fossils were distinct species, with no halfway species included. All the evidence from the world around us, and the fossil record from the past, points to separate, distinct species, with no transitional species linking them.

In his May 1977 article, *Gould opened up this entire problem—and said that “*hopeful monsters*” are the only possible answer: **entirely new species, which were suddenly born from totally different creatures! One day a lizard laid an egg and a beaver hatched out of it.**

Declaring that “we never see the processes we profess to study,” *Gould announced his new position, which he described by an awesome new name: “*punctuated equilibrium*.” By this term he means that for 50,000 years or so, there will be no change (an “*equilibrium*” without any evolution). And then, suddenly (in a very rare “*punctuation*”) and by total chance, two totally different life forms will emerge.

By sheerest chance, one will always be a male and the other a female. Coincidentally, they will always appear at the same time in history, and less than a few miles apart, so they can continue on the new species. **Although both multibillion mutational accidents will have occurred by random chance, and (according to *Gould) about 50,000 years will have elapsed since the previous massive mutated creature,—yet (1) both will be the same new species, (2) one will be male and other female, and (3) both will be born a short distance from one another. And we might add a fourth point: (4) Therefore it is not happening now. (That is why *Gould added the “50,000 years” item.)**

*Richard Goldschmidt called them “*hopeful monsters*.”

*Stephan Gould later named the process “*punctuated equilibrium*.” Shortly after that, his friend *Steven Stanley gave it the name, “quantum speciation.”

All this makes for interesting reading—and laughter and backroom debates by scientists,—but all these efforts by *Goldschmidt, *Gould, *Eldredge, *Stanley, and others to urge sudden multibillion positive mutational features is really no solution to the crisis that evolution finds itself in. **The very theory reveals the depth of desperation on the part of men who know of no other way to prove the impossible.**

There are hundreds of thousands of plant and animal species on the earth; yet Gould says each new twofold one could only occur 50,000 years after the preceding one. All eternity itself could not hope to wait around for all these creatures to spring forth.

Everything in nature teaches us that **plant and animal life is totally interrelated. Every life form survives because of many other life forms. Waiting for a 20th of a million years between each monster springing forth is too long.** Yet—and catch this point—Gould has to stay with lengthy time periods of “equilibrium” while nothing happened—in order to explain why it does not happen today!

Each “new speciation” had to arise on the basis of multimillions of POSITIVE mutations; yet we today cannot even find ONE positive mutation in millions of observed plant and animal mutations!

Actual “monsters” (which are always hideous) may occasionally occur, but they die out within one generation. *Mayr, another well-known evolutionist, calls these monsters not “hopeful,” but “hopeless.”

“The occurrence of genetic monstrosities by mutation . . . is well substantiated, but they are such evident freaks that these monsters can be designated only as ‘*hopeless*.’ They are so utterly unbalanced that ‘they would not have the slightest chance of escaping elimination through selection.’ Giving a thrush the wings of a falcon does not make it a better flyer. Indeed, having all the equipment of a thrush, it would probably hardly be able to fly at all . . . To believe that such a drastic mutation would ‘produce a viable new

type, capable of occupying a new adaptive zone, 'is equivalent to believing in miracles.'—*E. Mayr, "Populations" in *Species and Evolution* (1970), p. 253.

Scientists recognize that *Steven Jay Gould's massive mutational change idea would be an impossibility.

It has been said that *Goldschmidt and *Gould's wild theory has the advantage of being unable to be proven or disproven by the fossil evidence. But that is not correct. Careful examination of the evidence in the sedimentary strata reveals an enormous variety of thousands of different types of fossilized plants and animals—all suddenly there. So even the fossil evidence disproves their theory.

CONCLUSION —(*#7/22 Mutations Cannot Produce Species Evolution / #8/8 More Facts about Mutations*) Natural selection and mutations are the only possible means by which primitive life could evolve into all our present species. But, for many reasons, we have observed that both are totally impossible.

"Obviously, such a process [species change through mutations] has played no part whatever in evolution."—*Julian Huxley, *Major Features of Evolution*, p. 7.

"As a generative principle, providing the raw material for natural selection, random mutation is inadequate, both in scope and theoretical grounding."—*Jeffrey S. Wicken, "The Generation of Complexity in Evolution: A Thermodynamic and Information-Theoretical Discussion," *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, April 1979, p. 349.

"In three crucial areas where [the modern evolution theory] can be tested, it has failed: the *fossil record* reveals a pattern of evolutionary leaps rather than gradual change. *Genes* are a powerful stabilizing mechanism whose main function is to prevent new forms evolving. Random step-by-step mutations at the molecular level cannot explain the organized and growing complexity of life."—*Francis Hitching, *The Neck of the Giraffe* (1982), pp. 103, 107.

"One is rather amazed that a mechanism [a living animal] of such intricacy could ever function properly at all. All this demands a planner and sustainer of infinite intelligence. The simplest man-made mechanism requires a planner and maker. How a mechanism ten thousand times more involved and intricate can be conceived of as self-constructed and self-developed is completely beyond me."—*E.C. Kornfield, in *John Clover Monsma* (ed.), *The Evidence of God in an Expanding Universe* (1958), p. 176.

“It is good to keep in mind . . . that nobody has ever succeeded in producing even one new species by the accumulation of micro-mutations. Darwin’s theory of natural selection has never had any proof, yet it has been universally accepted.”—*Richard Goldschmidt, *Material Basis of Evolution*.

“If mutation alone cannot explain the evolutionary process—the origin of life—why is *natural selection*—[which is] *the elimination of the worst mutations*, a negative and external agency—the only conceivable alternative?”—Marjorie Grene, “*The Faith of Darwinism*,” *Encounter*, November 1959, p. 50 [italics ours].

The occasional mutations which occur always produce serious problems. But these are so weakening, that the organism or its offspring are soon weeded out. **If mutations only produce negative effects, and natural selection only removes negative effects—how can evolution result?**

THE ASTOUNDING THINGS OF NATURE—(*#9 Mutations in Action: *The Hummingbird)** This present chapter on Mutations deserves a brief mention of the awesome planning to be found in nature. **The careful design and craftsmanship, found in nature, stand in stark contrast with the 100 percent random and harmful nature of mutations.**

Here are but two simple examples, which could never be produced by mutations—with or without the help of so-called “natural selection,” which is nothing more than random variations within a species:

“The bombardier beetle does appear to be unique in the animal kingdom. Its defense system is extraordinarily intricate, a cross between tear gas and a tommy gun.

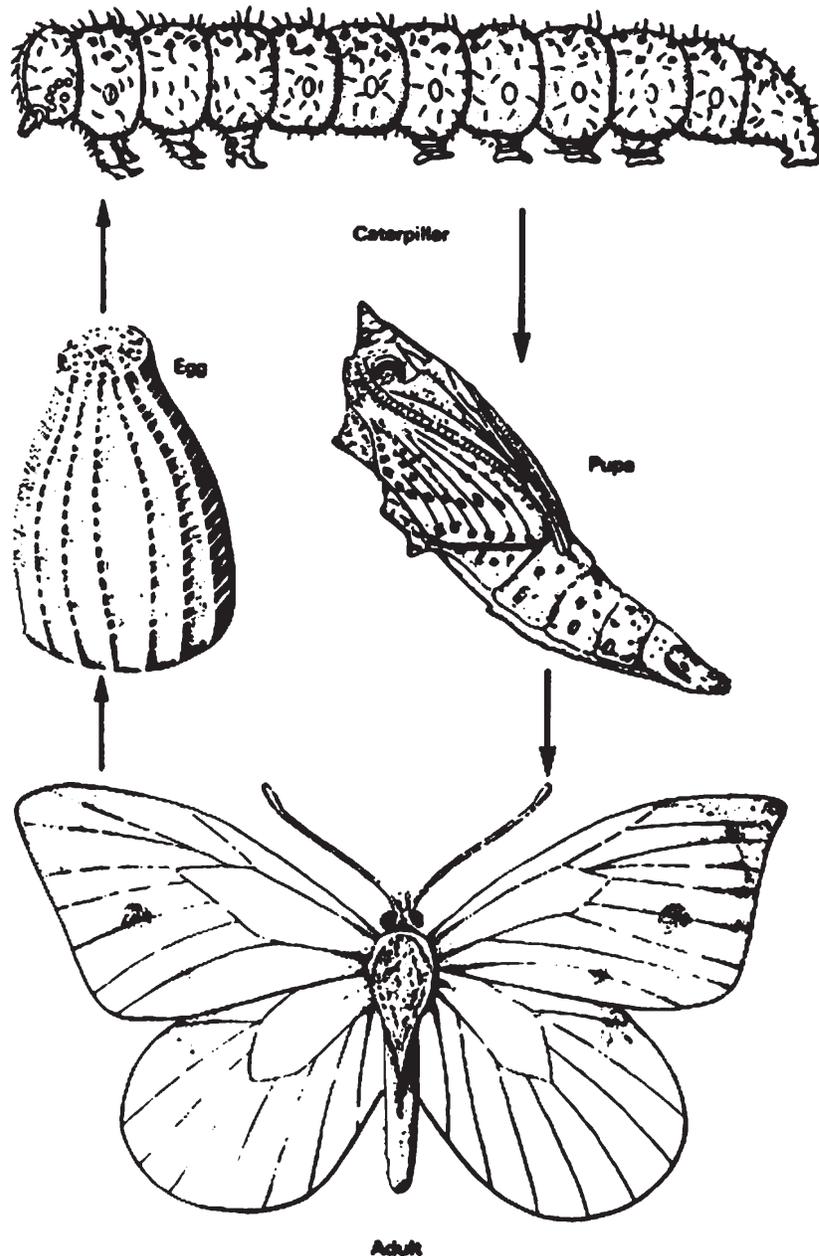
“When the beetle senses danger, it internally mixes enzymes contained in one body chamber with concentrated solutions of some rather harmless compounds, hydrogen peroxide and hydroquinones, confined to a second chamber. This generates a noxious spray of caustic benzoquinones, which explodes from its body at a boiling 212° F.

“What is more, the fluid is pumped through twin rear nozzles, which can be rotated, like a B-17’s gun turret, to hit a hungry ant or frog with a bull’s eye accuracy.”—**Time*, February 25, 1985, p. 70.

“The yucca moth is specifically adapted to the yucca plant and depends on it throughout its life cycle. The yucca plant in turn is adapted to be fertilized by this insect and by no other. The female

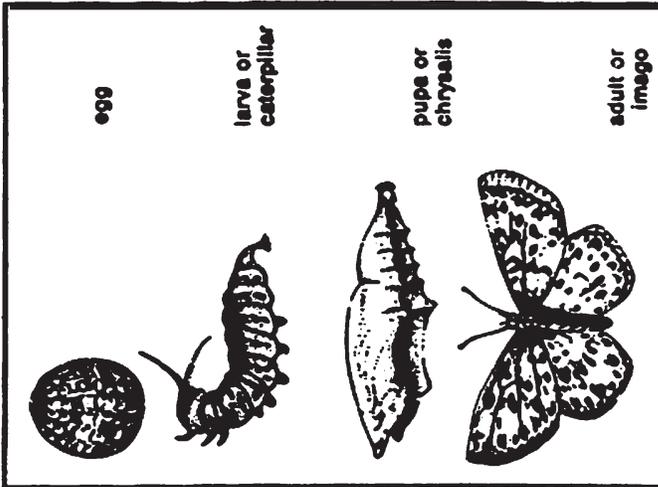
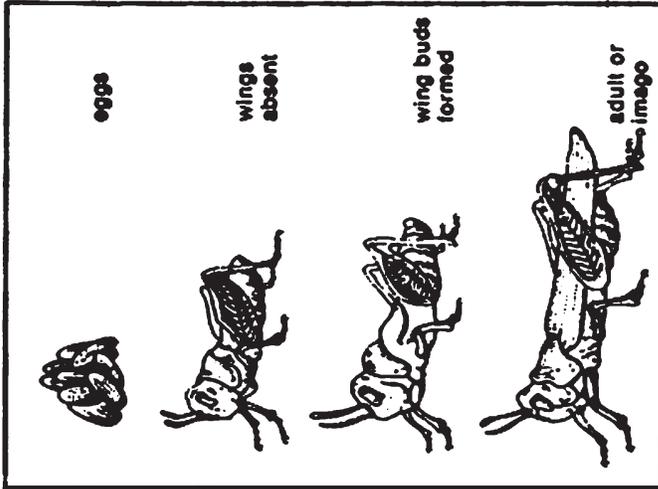
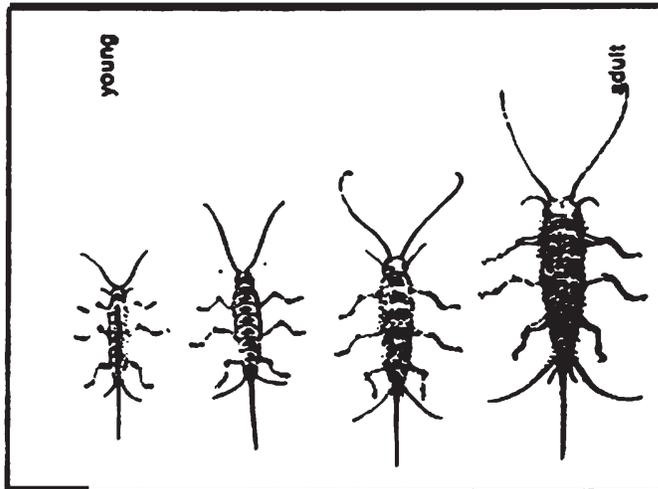
METAMORPHOSIS

Here are the four stages in the development of a typical butterfly. Whatever is inside the egg changes into a caterpillar. The caterpillar then forms itself into a pupa. What comes out is as dramatically different as the caterpillar which comes out of the egg laid by the butterfly! (The egg has been scaled up for shape clarification.)



THREE INSECTS GROW UP

On the left is an example of a simple insect life history. The young silverfish are exactly like their parents, and grow simply by shedding their skins. This molting may occur 50 times during the lifetime of this tiny creature. In the center is an example of an insect which undergoes an incomplete metamorphosis. The young grasshopper resembles the adult, yet it is wingless. Eventually wing buds appear, as shown below, and then they grow out into full-length wings. On the right is an example of a complete metamorphosis. There are two completely different, very complicated intermediate stages before the butterfly finally emerges.



moth collects a ball of pollen from several flowers, then finds a flower suitable for ovipositing. After depositing her egg in the soft tissue of the ovary, by means of a lance-like ovipositor, she pollinates the flower by pushing the pollen to the bottom of the funnel-shaped opening of the pistil. This permits the larva to feed on some of the developing seeds in the non-parasitized sectors of the fruit to permit the yucca plant abundant reproduction. This perfection of the nuptial adaptation of flower and moth is indeed admirable. Yet, in addition to this pollination and egg-laying relationship, there are numerous other adaptations, such as the emergence of the moths in early summer some ten months after pupation, precisely at the time when the yucca plants are in flower. Could blind chance have achieved such perfection?"—*Ernst Mayr, "Accident or Design, The Paradox of Evolution," in *The Evolution of Living Organisms* (1962), pp. 1, 3.

"It is a considerable strain on one's credulity to assume that the famous yucca moth case could result from random mutations."—*Ernst Mayr, *Systematics and the Origin of Species* (1942), p. 296.

6 - AN EVOLUTIONIST'S PARADISE

WHERE THE EVOLUTIONISTS CAN FIND ALL THE MUTATIONS THEY WANT—(*#5/5 An Evolutionist's Paradise*) It is possible in our world today, for evolutionists to research mammoth quantities of mutations on animals, plants,—and humans too! We have had one such research center since 1945; another since 1986.

Some might say that there has not been enough time for such paradises to propagate new species, but it is well-known among thinking scientists that new species would have to be rapidly produced or they would die. Living organisms are far too complicated to live long with only part of their revised organs in place. So there definitely has been enough time!

HIROSHIMA—Here is an outstanding research laboratory, in which to examine the noble and uplifting consequences of radiation on human genetic tissue.

It was a beautiful morning with not a cloud in the sky. The date was August 6, 1945, the time 8:00 a.m. A single plane was in the sky. Then its bomb-bay doors opened.

When the bomb reached 1850 feet, a radar echo set off an ordinary explosion inside. This drove a wedge of U-235 into a larger piece of U-235, setting off a blast with the force of 13,000 tons [11,794 mt] of TNT. As a result, more than 4½ square miles [11.7 km²] of the city were destroyed. The "Little Boy" atomic bomb exploded only 800 feet from on-target, and essentially destroyed the city. Over 92,000 persons were dead or missing.

The living were worse off than the dead, for radiation poured into their bodies from the explosion and the after-radiation cloud. The name the Japanese gave to the miserable survivors was *hibakusha*. **These poor creatures struggled with radiation-damaged bodies through the remainder of their shortened lives. Researchers studied them for decades; not one of them evolved into a different species or a new super race.**

CHERNOBYL—In the case of Chernobyl, we have an exceedingly broad area that was irradiated. This evolutionist's paradise is much larger!

At 1:24 a.m., local time, on April 26, 1986, one or two explosions rocked the plant and blew apart reactor No. 4—and produced the worst nuclear plant accident in modern history. The blast(s) tore off a thousand-ton lid resting on the reactor core and tore a hole in the building's side and roof. Several tons of uranium dioxide fuel and fission products, such as cesium 137 and iodine 131, were hurled into the air. The explosion and heat sent up a 3-mile (5-km) plume of smoke laden with contaminants.

By Soviet accounts, 50 megacuries of the most dangerous radionuclides were released into the atmosphere, plus 50 megacuries of chemically inert radioactive gases. (In comparison, 17 curies were released in the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania in 1979.)

With four working reactors and two more being built, Chernobyl was destined to be one of the most powerful nuclear power stations in the Soviet Union. Located in the heart of some of the best agricultural regions of the nation, a sizeable population lived in towns, cities, and communes on all sides of it.

Within ten days, clouds of deadly irradiated dust traveled northwest over Poland and into Scandinavia, and thence south to Greece, spreading contaminants throughout Eastern Europe. Then it blew eastward over the length of the Soviet Union, and a small amount of it even reached California (*“*Chernobyl: One Year After*,” *National Geographic*, May 1987).

Soon after the Chernobyl meltdown in 1986, Soviet officials ordered the permanent evacuation of all villages within 19 miles [30.6 km] of the power plant. What they did not immediately recognize was that heavy nuclear fallout covered a much broader area. In some parts of Narodichi, a Ukrainian agricultural district whose boundaries lie some 37 miles [59.5 km] from the reactor, levels of radioactivity are still nine times as high as the acceptable limits.

April 27, 1990, news report: Three years and one day after the nuclear meltdown at Chernobyl, 800,000 children in the Byelorussian Province of the Soviet Union, located north of Chernobyl, urgently need medical treatment as a result of the radiation received from that accident.

What about the plants and animals? A spring 1990 study, done three

years after the meltdown by the chief economist of a Soviet government institute, calculated that the cost of Chernobyl, including the price of the cleanup and the value of lost farmland and production, could run as high as \$358 billion—20 times as much as earlier official estimates.

Did this mutational paradise help the plants? No fabulously new crops have been produced. Instead, the entire farm crop situation was terribly worsened. Plants sickened and died. Plants continue to sicken and die.

Did this mutational paradise help the livestock? Because the radiation cloud from the 1987 meltdown went into the very soil, every passing year brings more and more birth defects among farm animals. Colts with eight limbs, deformed lower jaws, and disjunct spinal columns have been born. The Yun Gagarin collective farm in Vyazovka has produced 197 freak calves. Some of the animals had no eyes, deformed skulls, and distorted mouths. At a farm in Malinovka, about 200 pigs, damaged in one way or another, have been born since the accident. We are viewing an evolutionist's paradise in action!

But not only externally observed changes have occurred, internal organs are, on an ongoing basis, being damaged also. This is regularly producing fetal abortions, stillbirths, and infant deaths among the animals.

What about the people? From Fall 1988 to Spring 1999, there has begun a dramatic rise in thyroid disease, anemia, and cancer. Residents are complaining of fatigue, as well as loss of vision and appetite. An astounding drop in the immunity level of the entire population in that region has occurred. People have a difficult time recovering from the simplest infection, and children are affected even more than grownups.

The poisoning of the land by radiation has caused dire health problems. The radiation affects non-genetic tissue; and within reproductive cells it causes mutations in the DNA, which produce deformed or dead offspring.

And what about those new species? Not one has occurred. No new species have come into existence. No furry creatures have hatched from eggs. The species there are the same ones that have always been there; only now they are damaged and dying.

Ironically, we know so much about this because of the dedicated efforts of Igor Kostin, the first man to photograph the Chernobyl accident from the air. Since 1987, he returned to the reactor six times and has spent hundreds of hours in the Chernobyl area, and traveled extensively throughout the regions surrounding it, documenting the ongoing tragedy on film for the world. But his heroic efforts to make that information

available damaged his own body. Exposed to 5 times the acceptable level of radiation, he became constantly tired and sometimes had trouble walking. But he kept leaving his home, in Kiev, and journeying to Chernobyl, so the world can know what is happening there. He died in the 1990s.

News report, April 1991: A Soviet government ministry announced that instead of an official “37 people” who have died as a result of the Chernobyl accident, the figure approximates 10,000 deaths to date.

7 - SUMMARIZING EVOLUTION

THREE TYPES OF EVOLUTIONISTS—Because natural selection and mutations are the only two means by which evolution could possibly take place, it seems appropriate at the conclusion of these two chapters to discuss **certain underlying teachings of evolutionary thinking**. When you buy the theory, you get the whole package.

Darwinists adhere to *Darwin’s idea that *natural selection* is the sole mechanism (although in a later book, *Darwin rejected it—and returned to *Lamarckism*, the inheritance of acquired characteristics).

Neo-Darwinists declare that the mechanisms by which evolution occurred and are now occurring are *mutations*, which are then refined by *natural selection*.

Hopeful monster advocates pin their hopes on sudden, massive mutations, producing a new species all at once. Their view is that a billion-billion beneficial mutations occur every 50,000 years in two newborns—a male and a female—located a short distance apart.

Until the 1930s, the *Darwinists* were in the majority; thereafter the *neo-Darwinists* held sway until the early 1980s, when many turned to the *hopeful monster* view.

Although they hide it from the general public, the evolutionists feel rather hopeless about the situation.

EIGHT STRANGE TEACHINGS OF EVOLUTION—**Evolutionary theory is founded on eight pillars of foolishness. The three types of evolutionists accept the following eight points as absolute truth:**

(1) **Evolution operates in a purposeless manner.** The mechanisms must be purposeless. Otherwise they would indicate an Intelligence at work, and evolutionists fear to consider this possibility.

(2) **Evolution operates in a random manner.** Anything can happen, and in any possible way. Once again, there must be no intimation of Intelligence at work.

On the basis of the two mechanisms (*mutations and natural se-*

lection) and the two modes (*purposelessness and randomness*), only confusion; disorientation; randomness; and ever-failing useless results could occur.

But evolutionists fiercely maintain that the two mechanisms and two modes operate specifically in six ways. The following six sub-hypotheses of evolution run totally contrary to the above two hypotheses.

(3) Evolution operates upward, never downward. Although they do not say it that bluntly very often, by this they mean that **evolutionary processes always produce positive results**,—outcomes that are always improvements on what the organism was like previously.

“Natural selection allows the successes, but ‘rubs out’ the failures. Thus, selection creates complex order, without the need for a designing mind. All of the fancy arguments about a number of improbabilities, having to be swallowed at one gulp, are irrelevant. Selection makes the improbable, actual.”—*Michael Ruse, *Darwinism Defended* (1982), p. 308.

(4) Evolution operates irreversibly. By this they mean that **evolution can only “go in one direction,”** as they call it. A frog, for example, may evolve into a bird; but, **by some strange quirky “law” of evolution, the process cannot reverse!** A bird will never evolve into a frog, nor will a vertebrate evolve into a worm. A monkey can produce human children, but people will never produce monkeys. It is indeed strange how the evolutionists’ random actions can only go in a certain direction!

“The still more remarkable fact is that this evolutionary drive to greater and greater order also is irreversible. Evolution does not go backward.”—*J.H. Rush, *The Dawn of Life* (1962), p. 35.

This theory of irreversibility is known as Dollo’s Law. *Dollo first stated it in 1893 in this way:

“An organism is unable to return, even partially, to a previous stage already realized in the ranks of its ancestors.”—*Dollo, quoted in “*Ammonites Indicate Reversal*,” in *Nature*, March 21, 1970.

*Gerald Smith of the University of Michigan has reported finding “reversals” in the fossil record of Idaho fishes. In his article, he suggests there are many such cases of reversals in the fossil record, but that they are considered “anomalies” and not reported (*Gerald R. Smith, “*Fishes of the Pliocene Glens Ferry Formation, Southwest Idaho*,” *Papers on Paleontology*, No. 14, 1975, published by the University of Michigan Museum of Paleontology).

*Bjom Kurten, a Finnish paleontologist, writes about fossil lynxes, which lost a tooth, and then regained it. (We are elsewhere told that some

lynxes today have it and some do not.) In commenting on the discovery, Kurten says:

“Even more astonishing is the fact that this seems to be coupled with the re-appearance of M^2 , a structure unknown in *Felidae* since the Miocene. All of this, of course, is completely at variance with one of the most cherished principles of evolutionary paleontology, namely Dollo’s Law. This would then be an example of a structure totally lost and then regained in similar form,—which is something that simply cannot happen according to Dollo’s Law.”—*Bjorn Kurten, “Return of a Lost Structure in the Evolution of the Felid Dentition,” in *Societas Scientiarum Fennica, Commentationes Biologicae*, XXVI(4):3 (1963).

Whether or not the tooth disappeared for a time, the species it was in never changed.

Random mutations modified by random actions (“natural selection” is nothing more than random action) do not operate in one direction only. If you take a deck of cards or a pile of dominos and kick them around awhile, they will not gradually work themselves into a better and still better numerical sequence. Random actions just do not produce such results.

(5) *Evolution operates from smaller to bigger.* This particular point is called *Cope’s law* by the evolutionists. We are here dealing with size. **Small creatures are said to always evolve into larger ones, but never into smaller ones.** On this basis, evolutionists came up with their “horse series,” which we will discuss in chapter 17, *Evolutionary Showcase*.

But any paleontologist can tell you that fossils were often much larger in the past than they are today. For example, sharks; but, of course, they were still sharks.

“To whatever extent Cope’s ‘Law’ may have applied during the formation of fossiliferous strata, it appears that its trend is now reversed. Practically all modern plants and animals, including man, are represented in the fossil record by larger specimens than are now living (e.g., giant beaver, saber-tooth tiger, mammoth, cave bear, giant bison, etc.)” —John C. Whitcomb and Henry M. Morris, *Genesis Flood* (1961), p. 285.

“Since man lived at least 11 times longer before the Flood, the mammals, birds, insects, fish and reptiles lived longer than they do today. Therefore, they were getting larger, heavier, and changing in various ways. Compare a 50 year-old elephant to a 200 year-old woolly mammoth. They differ primarily in size, weight, length of tusks and amount of hair.”—Bany Busfield, “Where are the Dinosaurs Now?” in *Creation Research Society Quarterly*, March 1982,

p. 234.

(6) ***Evolution operates from less complex to more complex.*** Because of this hypothesis, evolutionists are particularly devastated by the statements of scientists, that **the forms of life in the Cambrian (the lowest) sedimentary level are very complex.**

“For years evolutionists have been constructing phylogenetic or evolutionary ‘family trees’ on the basis of the supposed ‘one way’ character of the fossil record. Using present day specialized forms, they have gone back into the fossil record looking for more generalized ancestors of the present day forms.”—*Marvin L. Lubenow, “Reversals in the Fossil Record,” in Creation Research Society Quarterly, March 1977, p. 186.*

We will learn later that in the lowest layer of strata (the Cambrian), laid down by the Flood, was buried a wide variety of complex creatures. Below the Cambrian, there are no life forms.

The science of random action and random numerical order and operations is known as “probabilities.” Any mathematician or student of probabilities will tell you that randomness never (1) works exclusively from less complex ordered designs to more complex ordered designs, and (2) in fact, randomness never produces any complex order of any kind! Random actions only result in disarray and confusion. Randomness ruins, crumbles, and scatters. It never builds, produces better organization, or more involved complexity.

(7) ***Evolution operates from less perfect to more perfect.*** This teaching directly clashes with another theory of Darwinists, that evolution produces useless organs or “*vestigis*” (see chapter 16, “*Vestigis and Recapitulation*”).

(8) ***Evolution is not repeatable.*** *Patterson declares that evolutionary theory is safe from the prying eye of scientific analysis, for it deals with events “which are unrepeatable.”

“If we accept Popper’s distinction between science and non-science, we must ask first whether the theory of evolution by natural selection is scientific or pseudo-scientific (metaphysical). Taking the first part of the theory, that evolution has occurred, it says that the history of life is a simple process of species-splitting and progression. This process must be unique and unrepeatable, like the history of England. This part of the theory is therefore a historical theory, about unique events, and unique events are, by definition, not part of science, for they are unrepeatable, and so not subject to test.”—**Colin Patterson, Evolution (1978), pp. 145-146.*

*Dobzhansky, another resolute evolutionist, agreed:

“The evolutionary happenings . . . of paleontology and paleobiology are unique, unrepeatable, and irreversible.”—**T. Dobzhansky, “On Methods of Evolutionary Biology and Anthropology,” in American Scientist 45 (1957), p. 388.*

SCIENTISTS SAY IT IS NOT SCIENTIFIC—Elsewhere, *Patterson again reiterated the past occurrence of evolution, and agreed with *Karl Popper (the leading evolutionary philosopher of the twentieth century) that the theory was “metaphysical” and not “scientific.” **They tell the public that evolution is “scientific,” but among themselves, they admit it is something quite different.**

“So, at present, we are left with neo-Darwinian theory: that evolution has occurred, and has been directed mainly by natural selection, with random contributions from genetic drift, and perhaps the occasional hopeful monster. In this form, the theory is not scientific by Popper’s standards. Indeed, Popper calls the theory of evolution not a scientific theory but ‘a metaphysical research programme.’ ”—**Colin Patterson, Evolution (1978), p. 149.*

Thus, the experts tell us that there is no evidence for evolution. Yet, if any evidence could be found in defense of the theory, you can be assured the evolutionists would be quick to bring it forward and triumphantly declare their theory to now rank in the category of “science.”

According to their theory, evolution is “not repeatable.” By that, they mean that each species was made only one time. —But if evolution did not repeat itself at least twice, making male and female, how then did the new species reproduce?

Evolution reminds us of a giant puzzle, which keeps getting bigger the more we work at it. The more we try to solve the problem, the more there is to solve. It is a never-ending task.

Of course there is a simple solution: Just trash the whole theory.

“Throughout the past century there has always existed a significant minority of first-rate biologists who have never been able to bring themselves to accept the validity of Darwinian claims. In fact, the number of biologists who have expressed some degree of disillusionment is practically endless.”—**Michael Denton, Evolution: A Theory in Crisis (1986), p. 327.*

CHAPTER 10 - STUDY AND REVIEW QUESTIONS
MUTATIONS

GRADES 5 TO 12 ON A GRADUATED SCALE

1 - A good definition of natural selection would be “random action.” Why would “harmful genetic change” be a good definition of a mutation?

2 - Explain each of the four primary qualities of mutations. If mutations only had one of those four qualities, could they still produce cross-species evolution?

3 - There is a lot of hopeful talk in evolutionary circles about “good mutations.” Have scientists found a single really beneficial mutation?

4 - Why are mutations likened to automobile accidents?

5 - Briefly explain the difference between *Darwinian evolution* and *neo-Darwinian evolution*.

6 - Mutations are accidents that are random. Can the random aspect help the accidents improve the organism receiving the mutation?

7 - A human body is a complicated mechanism, so is a television set. From the standpoint of delicate interrelationships, all of which must work efficiently for the entire system to function properly, why is inserting a mutation into a person similar to hitting a TV set with a hammer or changing one of its wires?

8 - Do random mutations provide the proper additional information for the DNA to effectively use them?

9 - Write a brief report on the sickle-cell anemia problem and why it is not really beneficial.

10 - Why do the decades of fruit fly research clearly show that mutations could not produce beneficial improvements, much less new species?

11 - Why did the Bizar discovery definitely establish the 100 percent harmfulness of mutations?

12 - Write a report on why the hopeful monster theory could not be correct. Explain several specific problems confronting the theory.

13 - Select two of the six strange teachings of evolution, and explain why they are so amazingly imaginative and could not succeed in reality.