What About Creation

Was Darwin Perplexed?

Natural Selection is the process whereby organisms better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring. The theory of its action was first fully expounded by Charles Darwin and is now believed to be the main process that brings about evolution. Compare with survival of the fittest (Oxford American Dictionary)

Survival of the Fittest - is in Biology the continued existence of organisms that are best adapted to their environment, with the extinction of others, as a concept in the Darwinian theory of evolution. Compare with natural selection . (Oxford American Dictionary)

"For them [the Darwinists], natural selection is a tautology which states a heretofore unrecognized relation: The fittest-defined as those who will leave the most offspring-will leave the most offspring." (Gregory Alan Peasely, "The Epistemological Status of Natural Selection," Laval Theologique et Philosophique, Vol. 38 February 192, p. 74)

"Of one thing, however, I am certain, and that is that 'natural selection' affords no explanation of mimicry or of any other form of evolution. It means nothing more than 'the survivors survive.' Why do certain individuals survive? Because they are the fittest? Because they survive? (E.W. MacBride, Nature, May 11, 1929,p.713)

Tautology - is the saying of the same thing twice in different words, generally considered to be a fault of style (Oxford American Dictionary)

Darwin's Finches, Many biology textbooks give Darwin undeserved credit for the use of the finches as an example of natural selection in the theory of evolution. The facts are: The finches are not discussed in Darwin's diary, except for one passing reference, The finches are never mentioned in Darwin's book "The Origin of Species," The natural selection observed in the 1970's reversed direction soon after, resulting in no net evolutionary change, and Several finch species appear to be merging through hybridization.

"Darwin attributed the differences in bill size and feeding habits among these finches to evolution that occurred after their ancestors migrated to the Galapagos Islands." (Biology: Visualizing Life (1998), George Johnson)

Grant's Experiments in 1970's - Drought reduced the availability of seeds, resulting in a 15% reduction of the one island's medium ground finch population, Survivors tended to have slightly larger bodies and beaks, Natural selection favored those birds capable of cracking the tough large seeds that remained, The average beak depth in-

creased about 5%, Natural selection can produce changes in beaks; this could also explain the origin of species among Darwin's finches, It would require 20 such selection events to transform one species into another; with one drought each 10 years, this would take only 200 years. BUT! Chromosome studies show no differences among the finches, No natural selection in the wild has been observed, and Finches are still finches today!

Scientists acknowledge that all dogs descended from a common ancestor, and all are dogs. Yet there are far greater differences among dogs that there are among Darwin finches or than most other sub-species in the world. All biologists classify dogs as being in the same species

"When we descend to details, we can prove that no species has changed; nor can we prove that the supposed changes are beneficial, which is the groundwork of the theory (Charles Darwin, in Francis Darwin (ed.) The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin Vol. 2 (1887) p.210)

"Most species exhibit no directional change during their tenure on earth. They appear in the fossil record looking much the same as when they disappeared; morphological change is usually limited and directionless" (Stephen Jay Gould, "Evolution's Erratic Pace," in Natural History, April 1980 p.144)

"The Geological record is extremely imperfect and this fact will to a large extent explain why we do not find intermediate varieties, connecting together all the extinct and existing forms of life by the finest graduated steps. He who rejects these views, on the nature of the geological record, will rightly reject my whole theory" (Charles Darwin, Origin of Species (1901 Edition) p.341-342)

Cambrian explosion "There is no question that such gaps exist. A big gap appears at the beginning of the Cambrian explosion, over 500 million years ago, when great numbers of new species suddenly appeared in the fossil record." (David Berlinski (evolutionist), A Tour of the Calculus, 1995)

"I fully agree with your comments on the lack of direct illustration of evolutionary transitions in my book. If I knew of any, fossil or living, I would certainly have included them.... I will lay it on the line—there is not one such fossil for which one could make a watertight argument." (Colin Patterson, the senior paleontologist at the British Museum of Natural History in London and author of the museum's general text on evolution, in a letter dated April 10, 1979.)

"Given the fact of evolution, one would expect the fossils to document a gradual steady change from ancestral forms to the descendants. But this is not what the paleontologists finds. Instead, he or she finds gaps in just about every phyletic series." (Ernst Mayr (Professor Emeritus in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, Hailed as the Darwin of the 20th century), What Evolution Is, 2001, p. 14.)

"Even Charles Darwin thought natural selection could not account for peacocks' tails or similar fantastic structures so prominent in courtship displays. On the contrary, elaborate appendages or tail feathers could easily get in the way when animals had to escape enemies...Still, if elaborate plumage makes the bird more vulnerable to predators, why should evolution favor them?" (R. Milner, Encyclopedia of Evolution (1990)pp.402-404)

The Giraffe - 18 Feet Tall, The giraffe's heart can be up to 22 inches long, Without special design, the giraffe would burst its brain from blood pressure whenever it lowered its head, Valves located up and down the neck shut off the flow of blood as the head is lowered, Last bit of blood is absorbed into a small sponge under the brain. When the giraffe stands back up, the valves re-open allowing blood to flow

Woodpecker - Hard Beak, Special Feet, Special Tail Feathers, In between its beak and skull is a cartilage shock-absorber, Thickest skull per body weight, If the woodpecker kept its eyes open while pecking, it would pop them out, Between each peck, the woodpecker opens its eyes, aims, and shuts them again, The tongue is 6 inches long and is barbed to stab the bug and bring it out of the hold, Glue is at the end of the tongue to keep the bug in place, once the bug is in the beak, a solvent dissolve the glue

Chuckwalla Lizard - The Chuckwalla receives water in the food it eats, When too much salt builds up in the lizards blood its desalination system kicks in and the lizard sneezes salt, When being chased by a predator, the lizard will run into a crack and blow himself up with air so the predator cannot pull the lizard out, The lizard is dark in the morning to absorb heat to warm up, and lighter in the day to reflect the suns light to cool

Chicken Egg - Egg shell is porous for air exchange, On exactly the fifth day of development, a blood vessel will hook into the air sack to breathe, and another will hook into the yolk for food, Exactly the nineteenth day, the chick uses its egg tooth to break into the air sack with egg tooth, Only has 6 hours of air in the sack to use as it break a hole in the shell until a 21st day, Everything has to happen at a specific time

Whales Came from - In North America the black bear was seen by Hearne swimming for hours with widely open mouth, thus catching, like a whale, insects in the water. Even in so extreme a case like this, if the supply of insects were constant, and if better adapted competitors did not already exist in the country I can see no difficulty in a race of bears being more and more aquatic in their structure and habits, with larger and larger mouths, till a creature was produced as monstrous as a whale." (Charles Darwin, The Origin of Species (1859 and 1984 editions) p.184)

"Transitional forms have been scarce, but a few gestive fossils were recently discovered in India of a four legged mammal whose skull and teeth resemble whales And during the 1980's, serum protein tests were made on whale's blood, to compare it with the biochemistry of other living animal groups. The results linked them not to bears or carnivores, but to hoofed animals. Forerunners of whales were closely related to the ancestors of cattle, deer, and sheep! Such a conclusion fits with the general behavior of the great baleen whales, who move in pods or herds and strain the sea for plankton; they are, like antelopes, or cattle, social grazers." (R. Milner, Encyclopedia of Evolution (1990) p.463)

Bears - North American bears hibernate for 5 to 7 months, having their young and nursing them while in hibernation, The mother bear consumes no food or water during hibernation, A complex internal factory converts fat into the fluids it needs for itself to survive and nurse is young, Instead of exerting waste, this material is recycled during hibernation to nourish the bear and its cubs, During hibernation, the bear only loses 20 percent of it body fat, while humans would lose 90 percent under the same conditions

Whales - Mammals that breathe air 5,000 gallons a minute, Weigh up to 300,000 pounds (their tongues alone can weigh as much as an elephant) Flippers used to cool down and warm up because of blood vessels, Air bubbles to catch krill, On deep dives (550 ft/min) the sperm whale can shut down all of its systems except for its heart, brain and tail to conserve energy, 1 atmosphere every 12 ft. 70 ft long makes 3 -5 different amounts of pressure on its body but it can direct the pressure in its body (heart can weigh a ton), Can communicate over 100's of miles, highly social (we developed sonar from them), Blowhole does not connect to the mouth

Elephant - The elephant flaps its ears to cool itself down, lowering its body temperature up to 10 degrees (no sweat glans), Elephant calves weighing 200 pounds at birth can weigh up to 11,000 pounds as adults, Walks on tip toes, Pull up in mud it decreases in diameter, Trunk is used for eating, bathing and work. Incredible smelling ability, The trunk contains over 100,000 muscle units (6 groups) life 500 pound log but sensitive to take something out of a child's hands, 300 pounds trunk tusks 200 pounds each, Skull very porous to compensate for size

Peppered Moths - What the textbooks do NOT tell you is that these photographs have been staged since peppered moths in the wild do not rest on tree trunks. The percentage of melanics predicted by the theory did not materialize in the different areas of England; e.g. in some areas melanism increased after the introduction of pollution control

Fruit Flys - Four-winged fruit flies do not occur spontaneously - they must be bred in the laboratory from three artificially maintained mutant strains, The extra wings lack flight muscles, A fruit fly is still a fruit fly!