Opening Prayer
THE SCIENCE OF CREATION – Lesson 02-01
Creation and Evolution

Definitions important to the study of Creation vs. Evolution.
The Historical Rejection of Christianity
In regards to origins, there are two opposing belief systems or world views.

The first view is that God exists and He created everything.

The second view is that man’s existence is a result of blind chance as a result of evolution.

They cannot both be true – if one is true, then the other is false.
Peter gave the history of the world – past, present, and future in 2 Peter 3:1-15:

2PE 3:3 Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts,
4 And saying, Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation.
Peter speaks of the scoffer’s rejection of the promise of the coming of the Lord.

These verses illustrate the modern Humanist’s rejection of Christianity.

We are told that the scoffers will declare that “All things continue as they were from the beginning.”

This is the current uniformitarianist’s view that the past must be interpreted by the processes and rates now acting in the present.
UNIFORMITARIANISM

Uniformitarianism is the philosophy that processes have always occurred at roughly constant rates – a slow gradual process.

It implies constancy of natural laws. [91]

It is often said, “The present is the key to the past.”

Uniformitarianism is contrasted with catastrophism (the creationist’s view), that earth’s strata is a result of catastrophe (flood), not a slow gradual process.
UNIFORMITARIANISM

Creation from nothing must be a supernatural act.

Uniformitarianism does not accept the supernatural by a Creator, but imposes naturalism as the cause of the origin of the earth and universe.

Uniformitarianism is the basis for dating the earth at 4.6 billion years. [47]
NATURALISM

• The evolutionist always interprets facts according to a framework of naturalism.

• Naturalism assumes that things made themselves without intervention by a supernatural God.
The Primeval Chaos

Peter wrote this, describing the condition of the universe at the time of creation and the willful ignorance of the modern scoffers:

2PE 3:5 For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water:

The debate between creationists and evolutionists is primarily a dispute between two worldviews. [91]
Evolution Vs Creation

www.AnswersInGenesis.org
[118]
Evolution Vs Creation

The problem can be stated as follows:

**PSA 11:3** If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?
Evolution Preferred to Alternative

Evolution is preferred to the alternative.

According to an evolution scientist, D.M.S. Watson, in his 1929 article in *Nature* magazine, titled *Adaptation*:

“Evolution [is] a theory universally accepted not because it can be proven, but because the only alternative, special creation, is clearly incredible.”
Evolution Preferred to Alternative [91]

Every living cell has been found to contain vast quantities of information in the form of DNA that cry for acknowledgement of an intelligent designer.

Evolutionists ignore (are willfully ignorant of; “dumb on purpose”) the possibility of intelligent design.
So, What Do We Mean By Evolution and Creation?
Except as noted, the following definitions of evolution, evolutionism, creation, and creationism are taken from THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Third Edition, Copyright 1992.
**evolution**

**evolution** (èvˈə-ljə-shən, èˈvə-) *noun*

1. A gradual process in which something changes into a different and usually more complex or better form. See synonyms at development.

2. a. The process of developing. b. Gradual development.

3. **Biology.** a. The theory that groups of organisms change with passage of time, mainly as a result of natural selection, so that descendants differ morphologically and physiologically from their ancestors. b. The historical development of a related group of organisms; phylogeny.
A modified definition of evolution is given in the college textbook, *EVOLUTIONARY ANALYSIS*, Copyright 1998, 2001, & 2004 as follows:

“Originally defined as descent with modification, or change in the characteristics of populations over time. Currently defined as changes in allele frequencies over time.”
EVOLUTION [32]

From the same textbook,

**Alleles** are described as versions of the same gene that differ in their **base sequence**.

These changes are considered **mutations**.

**DNA** consists of a **sequence of bases**.
Mistakes made in these letter sequences in this strand of DNA would be considered mutations.
Error (mutation in sequence (mismatched pair) – Must be repaired.

According to evolutionists, these errors produce changes over time.

Reproducing (Copying) DNA
The textbook from where these DNA illustrations came, *EVOLUTIONARY ANALYSIS*, admits this concerning the effects of mutations in populations over time in a laboratory situation – quote:

“deleterous [harmful] mutations would produce relatively few offspring and less likely to be represented in the next generation.... the vast majority of mutations are deleterous. If they are allow to accumulate, fitness declines.”
“The vast majority of mutations are deleterious.” [32]

No experiment, like the one in the preceding slide showing a mutation, has ever produced a new “kind” – it is only assumed by evolutionists that it would.
EVOLUTIONISM [119]

**evolutionism**

*evolutionism* (èvˈe-ləˈʃənismo̱m, əˈvo-ləˈʃənismo̱m) *noun*

1. A theory of biological evolution, especially that formulated by Charles Darwin.
2. Advocacy of or belief in biological evolution.

— *evˈo-ləˈʃənist* *noun*

Special creation by God is in direct opposition to the Theory of Evolution.
CREATION

creation

creation (krê-â¹shen) noun
1. a. The act of creating. b. The fact or state of having been created.
2. The act of investing with a new office or title.
3. a. The world and all things in it. b. All creatures or a class of creatures.
4. Creation. Theology. The act of God by which the world was brought into existence. Often used with the.
CREATIONISM

creationism

creationism (krē-ā'she-nīzˈēm) noun
The position that the account of the creation of the universe given at the beginning of the Bible is literally true.
CONCEPTS ON ORIGINS
In his interview with Ben Stein, note that Richard Dawkins resorts to two concepts of evolution theory that we will discuss in the following slides – seeding of Earth by space aliens (panspermia) and Lamarkism.

Note also, that he is resorting to some form of intelligent design in his argument.

EXPELLED, w/ Ben Stein, Vivendi Entertainment and Premise Media Corporation, 2008.
CONCEPTS ON ORIGINS

There are only two general concepts on origins in which all ideas of origins can be fit – Evolution and Abrupt Appearance.
Abrupt appearance may be Divine creation, or “panspermia”.

- **Panspermia** is the idea that earth was seeded by spaceships or debris from another planet or space. *
- **Panspermia** only serves to transfer the problem of origins to another planet.
- **Panspermia** buys more time for the evolutionist.
• **Evolution** is generally thought of as gradual changes operating over long time periods (gradualism).

• “If the fossil record showed the abrupt appearance of organisms without ancestors [which it does], the evidence could equally support either panspermia or creation”.
The evolutionary idea of Punctuated Equilibria is a theory invented by scientists because the fossil record does not provide evidence for evolution – this could also account for abrupt appearance.

There is no clear evidence of transitional forms in the fossil record.
"Punctuated equilibria", is the idea that evolution occurred in sudden jumps – for a simplistic example: a reptile laid an egg and out popped a bird.

But, punctuated equilibria supporters such as Niles Eldredge and Stephen Jay Gould are more realistic than that.
The changes may be classified as abrupt, but they envision changes on the order of 50,000 years to be abrupt, considering the supposed 4.6 billion years in which evolution has to work.

They consider that catastrophic events may have triggered the survival mechanism by changing the rules governing who would be most fit, thus promoting sudden change over a 50,000 year time span.
• Since abrupt appearance is what is found in the fossil record, evolutionists propose punctuated equilibria to account for the findings, but it is really an extension of the theory of evolution.
Punctuated equilibria would account for abrupt appearance of new creatures, but does not answer the question of original origin.
Mission To Mars

Short Movie clip illustrating:

“Panspermia”
MISsion to Mars

"THRILLING!"
— Frank Wrenher, USAF / Radar

"EXHILARATING!"
— Bill Jones, Fox TV

GARY SINISE and TIM ROBBINS
5 Minute Break
THE SCIENCE OF CREATION – Lesson 02-02
Laws, Theories, and Evolution
Science
Science (from the Latin *scientia*, 'knowledge'), in the broadest sense, refers to any systematic knowledge or practice.

In a more restricted sense, science refers to a system of developing explanations for what we observe in the world around us based on the scientific method, as well as to the organized body of such knowledge gained through such research.
Science [62;111]

The knowledge must be based on observable (empirical) phenomena and capable of being experimented for its validity by other researchers working under the same conditions.
The scientific method is a process for experimentation that is used to explore observations and answer questions.

Scientists use the scientific method to search for cause and effect relationships in nature.

In other words, they design an experiment so that changes to one item cause something else to vary in a predictable way.
You can see that the modern definitions of science and the Scientific Method restrict science to naturalism, effectively excluding the supernatural and God.

This was not always the case.
According to Noah Webster, in his 1828 dictionary, “science” was simply:

1. In *a general sense*, knowledge, or certain knowledge; the comprehension or understanding of truth or facts by the mind.

Webster’s definition of “truth” included Scriptural truth.

This is not the case today.
Science

The original meaning of science was simply "knowledge." [101]

Now science has been redefined to exclude anything that cannot be tested.

Therefore, science is materialistic in its approach, and the results of tests of theories must be confirmed by independent scientists repeating the same tests.
The evolutionist Dr. Colin Patterson wrote the following in his book, *Evolution*, about the beginnings of evolution, the process of species-splitting and progression:

*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 unrepeateable and so not subject to test.* [101]
Science

Science has drawn limits to restrict itself to naturalism.

In this way they have insulated themselves from any argument that accepts an Intelligent Designer.

It has done this by a strict definition of science to exclude the possibility of an intelligent cause. [11]
Science

In this way they can argue in a court of law that any form of study that excludes evolution is not science.

Science thus cannot consider all the possibilities.

Imagine for a moment that God indeed created; science then is like the dog chasing its own tail.

It can never arrive at the truth.
Laws and Theories
Laws and Theories [62;111]

The laws of science are considered universal and invariable facts of the physical world.

Laws of science may, however, be disproved if new facts or evidence arise to contradict them.

Laws are generally considered fact.
Laws and Theories

A theory is an unproved assumption that may use a set of “facts” to support the theory.

In science, a theory is a testable model or framework used to describe a set of natural or social phenomena, and is supported by experimental evidence.

Theories are often described as “facts,” such as the theory of evolution in the textbooks.
Laws and Theories

The following are laws and theories that we need to understand in our study of creation and evolution.

Some are considered laws, some are theories, and some of the theories have been disproven and rejected.

Some of the rejected disproven theories are still found, in some form, in textbooks, in order to defend evolution.
In order to understand the arguments between Evolution and Special Creation, we need to define a few Laws and Theories, such as:

- Lamarkism
- Law of Biogenesis
- Mendel’s Laws of Genetics
- Natural Selection
- Variation within kind
- Micro vs. Macro Evolution
- Mutations
LAMARKISM [11;47]

• Jean-Baptiste de Lamark (1744-1829) developed the theory of inheritance of acquired characteristics.

• This theory is known as “Lamarkism”.

• This theory was the first systematized theory of organic evolution.

• The idea is that if an organ is consistently used it will become more developed, while if less used it will atrophy.
LAMARKISM

• This can be seen in the belief that giraffe’s long necks developed by continual stretching to reach food in tall trees.

  The new characteristic will be passed to the offspring.

• We now know that change can only be transmitted to offspring through alterations in genes and their contained DNA.

• Even though the idea is still in school textbooks, the theory was discarded in the 1930’s.
Law of Biogenesis

Until experiments by Pasteur proved otherwise, many thought that life generated of itself (spontaneous generation) from dead things, such as spoiled meat.

"The reasonable view was to believe in spontaneous generation; the only alternative, to believe in a single, primary act of supernatural creation. There is no third position."

LAW OF BIOGENESIS [12]

• Modern science still must believe in some form of **spontaneous generation from non-living matter** in order to support evolution without resorting to a supernatural creation.

• Rather than admit to a supernatural beginning, some believed that **the universe had no beginning**, and therefore **matter/energy was eternal**.

  Life therefore sprang from this eternal matter – **We evolved from rocks.**
LAW OF BIOGENESIS

NO LIFE HAS EVER BEEN OBSERVED TO COME FROM NON-LIVING MATTER.

THE LAW OF BIOGENESIS STATES THAT LIFE ONLY COMES FROM LIFE. [12]

The theory of evolution has as its foundation that at the beginning life came spontaneously from non-living matter.

Evolutionists must believe that life essentially came from non-living elements (rocks). [47]
The Law of Biogenesis states that life only comes from life, and only produces its own kind.

This is consistent with Biblical Creationism.

Genesis 1:26 says, “And God said, let us make man in our image....”;

Verse 27 says, “So God created man in his own image....”

Life only comes from life. Our Creator lives!
Mendel’s Laws of Genetics

• **Genes** (units of heredity) are reshuffled from one generation.

  This reshuffling is like an *incomplete* deck of cards.

• **Variations** in the hands dealt are *limited by* what cards are in the deck.

  No additional cards are introduced into the gene pool.
MENDEL'S LAWS OF GENETICS

- **Variation** is only possible within "kinds."
  
  No new kinds can result.

- We see this in the **large variety** of dogs.
  
  They are all different, but they are still dogs.

- The logical consequence of Mendel's Laws is that there are limits to variation.
"All competent biologists acknowledge the limited nature of the variation breeders can produce, although they do not like to discuss it much when grinding the evolutionary ax."

natural selection

natural selection *noun*
The process in nature by which, according to Darwin's theory of evolution, only the organisms best adapted to their environment tend to survive and transmit their genetic characters in increasing numbers to succeeding generations while those less adapted tend to be eliminated.
NATURAL SELECTION

- **Natural selection** tends to eliminate mutations.
- **Mutations** are informational errors; not an increase of information, but a loss.
- **Mutations** are rarely beneficial, making the organism less likely to survive.
- With Natural Selection, **variations are reduced**, since only the fittest would survive.
  
  Only an organism that is **most resistant** to its natural predators would survive.
NATURAL SELECTION [12;47]

- The traits that make an organism of the same "kind" more resistant to its predators would survive to produce offspring increasingly resistant to its predators.

- Natural Selection would have only the strong surviving.
  These would still remain a variation of the same “kind”.

Recently (August 2006) there was a documentary on television that showed that a group of people that had a certain gene characteristic (called a mutation) were immune to bubonic plague.

They showed an English village that contained survivors of the great plagues of Europe.

It was found that these same people were immune to the HIV virus.

This is evidence for Natural Selection, not evolution.

People with this gene characteristic were able to withstand the virus.
NATURAL SELECTION

Peppered Moths
Peppered Moths

The **Peppered Moth** is usually presented by textbook writers as evidence for natural selection, because the photos appear to be such compelling visual evidence.

The story is usually told as follows:
Peppered Moths

During the 1850's, light colored lichen grew on trees in industrial areas. Light colored moths were able to hide in the light colored lichen. Birds could easily identify and eat the darker moths, and so the light colored moths greatly outnumbered the darker moths.
By the 1950's, the lichen had died out because of pollution. Because of this, the trees were darker. The light colored moths were more exposed, and were eaten. By this time the darker moths outnumbered the lighter ones. In this picture, the darker moth is camouflaged in the lower left corner.

The Peppered Moth, at best, only provides evidence for natural selection, not evolution.
BUT, there are problems with the Peppered Moth experiment.

These problems are not usually mentioned by the textbook writers when showing the Peppered Moth pictures. [109]

- Moth photos were staged. [109]
- Moths do not normally hide on tree trunks. [97;109]
- The change in lichen cover on tree trunks has been shown not to correlate with change in color of moths. [109]
• Science does not know what causes the change of color population in peppered moth.

• Dark moths should have completely replaced lighter ones in heavily polluted areas, but never did, suggesting that factors other than camouflage and predatory birds are involved.

• The selective agent that produces the change of color has not been demonstrated, therefore, these moths are not necessarily evidence for natural selection.
The textbook writers generally misrepresent the Peppered Moth evidence just because the visual evidence is so compelling.
Creationists do not claim that everything was created in exactly the same form as today’s creatures.

Creationists accept the idea of variation within “kind.”

Variation within kind would allow for changes due to the process called “natural selection”.
The idea of natural selection is that the genes for limited variation are encoded within the information store in each kind.

- This allows them to adapt to whatever environment in which they find themselves.

- In this process, and that of mutations, there may be information lost, but no new information is gained that would result in a new kind.
Dr. Duane Gish defines the biblical term “kind” as:

“A generally interfertile group of organisms that possess variant genes for a common set of traits but that does not interbreed with other groups of organisms under normal circumstances.”
VARIATION WITHIN KIND

Medium length fur

LS    LS

Short fur  Medium fur  Long fur

SS    LS    LL    LL

All dogs with long fur

LL    LL    LL    LL    LL    LL
The original dog/wolf kind probably had the information for a wide variety of fur lengths. The first animals probably had medium-length fur. In the simplified example illustrated above, a single gene pair is shown under each dog as coming in two possible forms. One form of the gene (L) carries instructions for long fur, the other (S) for short fur.

In row 1, we start with medium-furred animals (LS) interbreeding. Each of the offspring of these dogs can get one of either gene from each parent to make up their two genes.

In row 2, we see that the resultant offspring can have either short (SS), medium (LS) or long (LL) fur. Now imagine the climate cooling drastically (as in the Ice Age). Only those with long fur survive to give rise to the next generation (line 3). So from then on, all the dogs will be a new, long-furred variety. Note that:
1. They are now adapted to their environment.
2. They are now more specialized than their ancestors on row 1.

3. This has occurred through natural selection.
4. There have been no new genes added.
5. In fact, genes have been lost from the population — i.e., there has been a loss of genetic information, the opposite of what microbe-to-man evolution needs in order to be credible.
6. Now the population is less able to adapt to future environmental changes — were the climate to become hot, there is no genetic information for short fur, so the dogs would probably overheat.
Natural Selection produces **MICROEVOLUTION, not MACROEVOLUTION**.

- **Macroevolution** would require an upward change in complexity of certain traits and organs.
- **Microevolution** involves only horizontal changes — no increasing complexity.
Macroevolution is gradual changes from one kind to another.

Microevolution is variation within the same kind.

Evolutionist Dr. Colin Paterson of the British Museum admitted in his book, *Evolution*, that there was no sure fossil evidence of transitional forms supporting macroevolution.

“If I knew of any, fossil or living, I would certainly have included them.”
He also admitted:

“If you ask, ‘What is the evidence for continuity?’ you would have to say, ‘There isn’t any in the fossils of animals or man. The connection between them is in the mind.’”

In other words, evolution is based on faith.
MUTATIONS AND NATURAL SELECTION

• With the publishing of his book, *ORIGIN OF SPECIES*, in 1859, Charles Darwin set the world on fire with his theory of evolution by natural selection known as “Darwinism”. [11;47]

• Darwin thought creatures simply adapted to their environment, but Mendel’s Laws of Genetics show that no change can occur without appropriate genes being present.

• Fish could not develop little arms and legs to crawl out of the primordial pond unless they first had the genes for arms and legs. [84]
To answer the problem posed by Mendel in 1866, modern evolutionists came up with mutations as the mechanism that produces the genes for the changes to the organism.

Hugo de Vries proposed the Theory of Mutations in 1901 based on Mendel’s work. Mutations are abrupt alterations in genes or chromosomes.

Evolutionists say that natural selection works harmoniously with mutation, better adapting the organism to the environment.
• These mutated traits are passed to the offspring. Modern evolution says that all life evolved through mutations. [84]

• Neo-Darwinism is the term applied to the modern updated version of Darwin’s theory, combining natural selection with mutations and sufficient time. [11;47]

• The mechanisms to produce the supposed changes required by evolution are mutations and natural selection.
MUTATIONS

• Mutations are the only known means by which new genetic material becomes available within an organism. [12]

• Mutations are any type of change in the base sequence of DNA. [32]

• Rarely, if ever, is the mutation beneficial to the organism. Many are lethal. [12]

• No known mutation has ever produced a form of life having greater complexity than its ancestors. [12]
MUTATIONS

According to W. R. Thompson in his Introduction to the *The Origin of Species*:

“If we say that it is only by chance that they [mutations] are useful, we are still speaking too leniently. In general, they are useless, detrimental, or lethal.” [12;20]

Even more clear, Pierre-Paul Grasse in his *Evolution of Living Organisms* wrote:

“No matter how numerous they may be, mutations do not produce any kind of evolution.” [12]
Fruit Fly Mutation

The illustration shows a normal fruit fly (top) and a four-winged fruit fly produced in the laboratory by artificially introducing three separate mutations.

This is not likely to happen in nature.
After showing the student the four-winged fly to demonstrate evolution, what is not normally revealed in the textbook is that the extra wings are not functional as wings, lacking flight muscles.
This mutation cripples the fly, causing difficulty in mating, thus hampering its survival.

This is not a beneficial mutation.

The extra wings were produced from the normal “balancers,” seen in top fly, that help the fly balance in flight.
Species, Speciation, and Kind
Species

Species – According to a textbook (EVOLUTIONARY ANALYSIS) used by the University of Hawaii, species is defined as:

“Groups of interbreeding populations that are evolutionary independent of other populations.” [32]

Walt Brown comments that Asian and African Elephants are designated as different species, but that on at least one occasion they interbred, although the offspring died 10 days after birth.

He adds that if they occupied the same territory in the wild, no doubt, hybrids would be born. [12]
Speciation is defined as:

“the process of biological species formation.” [62]

According to THE REVISED AND EXPANDED ANSWERS BOOK:

“A need for species to survive may be a result of speciation. That is, it may result from a loss of genetic information, from thinning out of the gene pool or by degenerative mutation.” [2]
Speciation and Kind

Also, according to THE REVISED AND EXPANDED ANSWERS BOOK:

“Biblical creationists have pointed out that there could be many “species” descended from a “kind.”

The book says an example could be the many varieties of cats in the world.

“The cat varieties today have developed by natural and artificial selection.... Producing different combinations and subsets of information, and thus different types of cats.” [2]
“Mutations (errors in copying of the genes during reproduction) can also contribute to the variation, but the changes caused by mutations are ‘downhill,’ causing loss of the original information.

Even ‘speciation’ could occur through these processes. This speciation is not ‘evolution,’ since it is based on the created information already present, and is thus a limited ‘downhill’ process, not involving an upward increase in complexity.” [2]
Speciation and Kind

According to the textbook, **EVOLUTIONARY ANALYSIS**:

“The living evidence for change through time comes in two forms. First, by monitoring natural populations, we can directly observe small scale change, or **microevolution**. Second, if we examine the bodies of living organisms, we can find evidence of dramatic change, or **macroevolution**.”

[32]
The idea expressed in that statement is that microevolution (small changes) leads to macroevolution (large change – something different).

This same university textbook, *EVOLUTIONARY ANALYSIS*, gave numerous examples of microevolution, but provided no irrefutable examples that prove that macroevolution has occurred or is occurring. [32]
Speciation and Kind

Among examples of macroevolution, the book cited the supposed *“vestigal”* leg bones of whales.

It can be argued that, instead of former legs, these bones are used in reproduction.

This is even admitted in the case of Bacilosaurus Isis. [32]

*Vestigal – Functionless organ, structure, or trait, but has important function in other “related” creatures. [32]*
These examples are supposed to help you make the leap of faith that they are Transitional examples of macroevolution, and that whales once walked on legs.
Instead, perhaps, whales were created as you see them, without legs.

These “vestigal” bones are necessary to reproduction.

**From the textbook, **
**EVOLUTIONARY ANALYSIS.** [32]

**Figure 2.8** Transitional fossils documenting the evolution of whales from leggy ancestors

(a) Some contemporary whales have a vestigial femur and pelvis.
(b) *Bacilosaurus Isis* fossils are about 38 million years old. They have reduced hind limbs that probably did not function in swimming. Instead, the legs may have been used as a grasping structure during copulation. From Gingerich et al. (1991).
(c) *Ambulocetus Natans* (literally translated, means “walk-whale swimming”) fossils are about 50 million years old. They have functional hind limbs that were probably used as paddles in swimming. From Thewissen et al. (1994).
Speciation and Kind

As an alternative mechanism for speciation, Harold R. Booher proposes “Conservative Natural Selection” (CNS):

“... the purpose [of microevolution] is clearly to preserve the organism, not create a new one.... The way CNS works is not through the selection of new genes with new information thereby bringing into being new species, but rather through genetic recombination of ‘already-existing genes in response to environmental demands.’” [11]

(Continued)
Speciation and Kind

Nearly all observable population fluctuations can be explained by a conservative natural selection (CNS) model based on non-evolutionary assumptions. Random mutations and natural selection have not been shown even minimally plausible as the source and driver for macro-evolution. “[11]

What Role Do Mutations Play In Speciation?

The late Marxist evolutionist, Dr. Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard, responding to the question: “What role do mutations play in speciation?” made this surprising statement:

“A Mutation doesn’t produce major new raw material. You don’t make a new species by mutating the species.... That’s a common idea people have; that evolution is due to random mutations. A Mutation is NOT the cause of evolutionary change. Something else than natural selection brings about species at new levels, trends, and direction.” [101]
Dr. Gould has also said:

“The fundamental reason why a lot of paleontologists don’t care much for gradualism is because the fossil record doesn’t show gradual change.... Every paleontologist knows that most species don’t change.” [101]

Since the fossil record doesn’t show gradual change, Dr. Gould is arguing for punctuated equilibria, or sudden change.
Closing Prayer
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