

EVOLUTION DISPROVED BY EVOLUTIONISTS

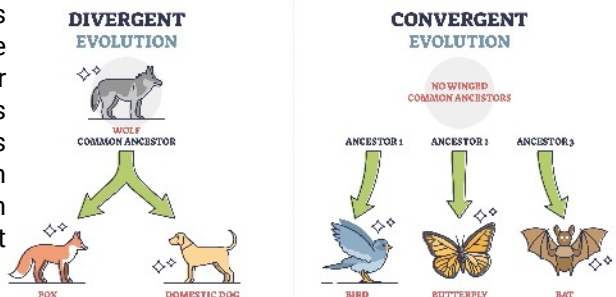
Shock admission by an evolutionist - "convergent evolution suggests something else [is] at work"

The central idea of evolution is that microbes slowly changed into multi-cellular organisms, and from those, ever more complex life sprang forth. As life became more complex, many more types of lifeforms arose. What if that isn't true? What will it mean if evolutionists have to abandon that core idea for something else?

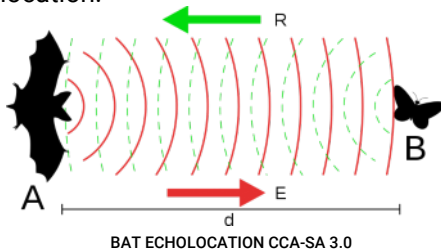


All life-forms are supposed to have originally subdivided into the different kingdoms of life, then families and species. This is divergence - the original defining concept of evolution. But all is not well in the evolutionary camp. It is increasingly being admitted that many plants and animals which, evolutionarily, are a long distance from each other share the same features and functions.

The idea that shared traits always come from a single common ancestor no longer holds. Evidence has accumulated over decades that the simplistic Darwinian model of descent with modification just does not apply in the real world.



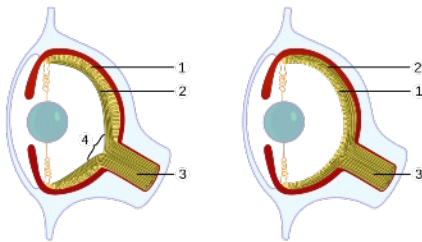
A simple but obvious example is echo-location. Whales are nowhere close to bats on the evolutionary tree – yet both use echo-location. Indeed, if divergent evolution is true, this ability must have evolved so early that it would have been in the very first mammal, and all mammals would now use echo-location.



There is also a convergence between bat and insect wings. Crustaceans are another example: an animal type more frequently identified as crabs, shrimps, or lobsters. We would expect all crustaceans to come from a single node in the tree of life, and for all crabs to come from another single branch diverging from crustaceans at another single node. Different types of crabs should just be branches from a single divergent point from the branch of all crab-like things. Perhaps we should make this a bit simpler ... Once a crab, always a crab. The problem is that not all crabs can be traced back evolutionary-wise to a single common ancestor. Supposedly, there have been at least five different occasions when a distinctly different life-form separated from the main trunk on the "tree of life", and went on to evolve into a crab. It is so big a problem that evolutionists have secured funding to study it. This is explained via the term "convergent evolution", which

essentially means that the same characteristic, or animal type, evolved several times over, producing something fairly similar each time. It is so well known among evolutionists that it has its own term, *convergence*. One hundred years ago the evolutionary biologist Alexander Borradale described it as "one of the many attempts of nature to evolve a crab", which of course contradicts the evolutionist's premise of undirected, random change. The anatomies of at least five different families of crab are radically different, so different that they relate to different "upstream" animals. Externally, they are all very similar, but internally completely different. It would be unfair though to be too critical of supposed crab evolution. Perhaps this is only a problem with crab evolution - but it isn't. All crustaceans demonstrate supposed convergent evolution. A search for "lobster convergent evolution" is very revealing. Using DNA sequencing, scientists found that the tree lobster on Lord Howe Island which was once thought to be an example of divergent evolution from other tree lobsters is quite the opposite. It had no point of reference with the others and had "evolved" all by itself, all over again. It just "looked" similar. It wasn't similar. Maybe this is just a bump in the road for evolution, after all, crabs and lobsters are both crustaceans. This could be solved, possibly, by checking the entry for convergent evolution in Wikipedia. Unfortunately for evolutionists, there is a list of 224 examples of convergent evolution, which should alarm them.

The eye is listed as one of the best examples of convergent evolution. The eyes in cephalopods (such as squid and octopus) and vertebrates (including mammals) are very similar, despite the fact the common ancestor is thought to only have had a light-sensitive spot.



VERTEBRATE & OCTOPUS EYES CCA-SA 3.0

The camera eyes of vertebrates (left) and the cephalopods (right) developed independently and are wired differently; for instance, optic nerve fibres reach the vertebrate retina from the front, creating a blind spot. (The spot is 0.25% of the visual field. It is not seen).

Wikipedia lists flying squirrels and sugar gliders as being much alike in their body plans, except that flying squirrels are placental mammals while sugar gliders are marsupials, widely separated within the mammal lineage. But this list of 224 examples of convergent life-forms is not the truly bad bit of news. The fact that every entry has multiple sub-categories and whole groups of life-forms in it is the really bad news. Animal hooves are a good example, again from Wikipedia. Talking about ungulates (hoofed animals), Wikipedia says, "That name comes from their hooves, which have evolved from claws several times. For example....." and a list follows.

The prevalence is so very notable that Richard Dawkins says:

"How many times has X evolved independently? It would make a good research project, to do the counts more systematically. Presumably some Xs will come up with a "many times" answer, as with eyes, or "several times" as with echolocation. Others only once or even never, although I have to say that it is surprisingly difficult to find examples of these."

By "never", he meant that as a zoologist he could not think of an example of a life-form where all of its features came from a truly unique, single branching point on the tree of life. He is saying that the Darwinian model, accepted for 160 years, of a random and evolutionary beneficial "one time only" change, has never actually occurred.

The evolutionist and co-founder of **Wired** magazine, Kevin Kelly, had this to say:

"Hundreds, or thousands of cases of isolated significant convergent evolution suggest something else at work. Some other force pushes the self-organization of evolution towards recurring solutions. A different dynamic besides the lottery of natural selection steers the course of evolution so that it can reach a remote unlikely destination more than once. It is not a supernatural force, but a fundamental dynamic as simple in its core as evolution itself."

Here is a tacit admission by an evolutionist that evolution is wrong.

Of course, he couldn't possibly admit to it being "God", so a third theory of origins is needed. It's needed before everyone finds out that evolutionists have disproved their own theory without any help being required from creationists.

Professor Jerrel Wilkins (University of Calgary) in his paper "Evolution of the Cardiovascular System in Crustacea", highlighted another problem - advanced crustacea arose in the fossil record before more primitive ones.

A surprising admission came from Paul Ehrlich, Professor of Biology at Stanford University.

"Our theory of evolution has become, as Popper described, one which cannot be refuted by any possible observations. Every conceivable observation can be fitted into it. It is thus 'outside of empirical science' but not necessarily false. No one can think of ways to test it. Ideas...have become part of an evolutionary dogma accepted by most of us as part of our training."

Ehrlich's honest admission is that there is no way to test evolution, and ways will be found to shoe-horn in any evidence, despite what that evidence is, into the theory of evolution.

Kevin Kelly tells us that evolution v.1.0 has been disproved, and we need something else - as long as, of course, it is not a creator God. CSM teaches that without the fact of creation it is impossible to explain the natural world, and without a creator there can be no creation. The Bible opens with the four most profound words throughout all of its 66 books: "In the beginning God". Evolutionists chide creationists for believing in the God of the Gaps. There are no gaps in our explanation of origins, but we eagerly await the evolutionist's theory of origins v.2.0. Theistic evolution is little different from atheistic evolution; it's just a thin veneer covering the same basic issues of Old Testament times. In their desire to accommodate the pagan gods of the ancient world, the Hebrews brought the pagan gods and their artefacts into God's Temple. Baal worship took place within God's temple. Josiah removed and tore down the emblems of those demons being worshipped by his people. The determination to worship any god but the true God (the Lord Jesus Christ) is as real today as it was 3000 years ago. One wonders how people have become so blind that they can no longer see the truth of God's creation, when the great "high priests of evolution" acknowledge their failings.

Pamphlet 429 August 2022 by Christopher Wainwright M Eng

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