What Happened to the Dinosaurs?

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Weird Dinosaurs

What Happened To The Dinosaurs?

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What does the Bible have to say about dinosaurs? Where did they come from? When did they live? What did they eat? Where did the fossils come from? What happened to them?

[Ed. note: In late 2005, a report in TJ provided an update on the scientific appraisal of some of the bones discussed in this article. See John H. Whitmore, 'Unfossilized' Alaskan dinosaur bones? TJ 19(3):60.]

Dinosaurs are used more than almost anything else to indoctrinate children and adults in the idea of millions of years of earth history. However, the Bible gives us a framework for explaining dinosaurs in terms of thousands of years of history, and solving the mystery of when they lived and what happened to them. Some key texts are Genesis 1:24–25 and Genesis 7:11 and Genesis 7:21–22 and Genesis 8:2 and Job 40:15–24.

Are Dinosaurs A Mystery?

Many think that the existence of dinosaurs and their demise is shrouded in such mystery that we may never know the truth about where they came from, when they lived, and what happened to them. However, dinosaurs are only a mystery if you accept the evolutionary story of their history.

According to evolutionists: Dinosaurs first evolved around 235 million years ago[1,2]—long before man evolved. No human being ever lived with dinosaurs. Their history is recorded in the fossil layers on the earth, which were deposited over millions of years. They were so successful as a group of animals, that they eventually 'ruled' the earth. However, around 65 million years ago something happened to change all of this—the dinosaurs disappeared. Most evolutionists believe some sort of cataclysmic event—such as an asteroid impact —killed them. But, many evolutionists claim that some dinosaurs evolved into birds, and thus they are not extinct, but are flying around us today![3,4]

There is no mystery surrounding dinosaurs if you accept the Bible's totally different account of dinosaur history.

According to the Bible: Dinosaurs first existed around 6,000 years ago.[5–7] God made the dinosaurs, along with the other land animals, on Day Six of the Creation Week (Gen. 1:20–25, 31).[8] Adam and Eve were also made on day six—so dinosaurs lived at the same time as people, not separated by eons of time. Dinosaurs could not have died out before people appeared, because dinosaurs had not previously existed, and death, bloodshed, disease and suffering are a result of Adam's sin (Rom. 5:12,14, 1 Cor. 15:21–22).[8]

Representatives of all the *kinds* of air-breathing land animals, including the dinosaur kinds, went on board Noah's Ark *(see How did the animals fit on Noah's Ark?)*. All those left outside the Ark died in the cataclysmic circumstances of the Flood—many of their remains became fossils.

After the Flood *(around 4,500 years ago)*, the remnant of the land animals, including dinosaurs, came off the Ark and lived in the present world, along with people. Because of sin, the judgments of the Curse and the Flood have greatly changed the earth. Post-Flood climatic change, lack of food, disease, and man's activities caused many types of animals to become extinct. The dinosaurs, like many other creatures, died out. Why the big mystery about dinosaurs?

Why Such Different Views?

'*Where were you when I laid the foundations of the earth?*' (Job 38:4).

How can there be such totally different explanations for dinosaurs? Whether one is an evolutionist, or accepts the Bible's account of history, the evidence for dinosaurs is the same. All scientists have the same facts—they have the same world, the same fossils, the same living creatures, and the same universe.

If the *'facts'* are the same, then how can the explanations be so different? The reason is that scientists have only the present—dinosaur fossils exist only in the present—but scientists are trying to connect the fossils in the present to the past. They ask: 'What happened in history to bring dinosaurs into existence, wipe them out, and leave many of them fossilized?'[9]

The science that addresses such issues is known as *historical* or *origins science* and it differs from the *operational science* that gives us cheap food, space exploration, electricity and the like. Origins science deals with the past, which is not accessible to direct experimentation, whereas operations science deals with how the world works in the here and now, which of course is open to repeatable experiments *(see Does God exist?)*. Because of difficulties in reconstructing the past, those who study fossils (paleontologists) have diverse views of dinosaurs.[9–12] As has been said:

'Paleontology [the study of fossils] is much like politics: passions run high, and its easy to draw very different conclusions from the same set of facts.'[13]

A paleontologist who believes the record in the Bible that claims to be the Word of God,[14] will come to different conclusions from an atheist who rejects the Bible. Wilful denial of God's Word (2 Peter 3:3–7) lies at the root of many disputes over 'historical science.'

Many people think the Bible is just a book about religion or salvation. It is much more than this. The Bible is the *History Book of the Universe* and tells us the future destiny of the Universe as well. It gives us an account of when time began *(see Chapters 2–5 in The Answers Book)*, and the events of history such as the entrance of sin and death into the world *(How did bad things come about?)*; the time when the *whole* surface of the globe was completely destroyed by water *(see Chapters 10–16 in The Answers Book)*; the giving of different languages at the Tower of Babel *(see How did all the different 'races' arise?)*; the account of the Son of God coming as man, His death and resurrection; and the new heavens and earth to come.

Ultimately there are only two ways of thinking: starting with the revelation from God *(the Bible)* as foundational to *all* thinking *(biology, history, geology, etc.)*, resulting in a *Christian worldview;* or, starting with man's beliefs (for example, the evolutionary story) as foundational to *all* thinking, resulting in a *secular worldview*.

Most Christians have been indoctrinated through the media and education system to think in a secular way. They tend to take secular thinking *to* the Bible, instead of using the Bible to *build* their thinking *(Rom. 12:1–2, Eph. 4:20–24).*

The Bible says: *'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge'* (Prov. 1:7) and *'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom'* (Prov. 9:10).

If one begins with an evolutionary view of history *(for which there were no witnesses or written record)*, then this way of thinking will be used to explain the evidence that exists in the present—thus the evolutionary explanation for dinosaurs above.

But if one begins with the biblical view of history from the written record of an eyewitness (God) to all events of history, then a totally different way of thinking, based on this, will be used to explain the *same* evidence. Thus, the biblical explanation as given above.

Dinosaur History

Fossil bones of what we now call dinosaurs are found around the world. Many finds consist of just fragments of bones, but some nearly complete skeletons have been found. Scientists have been able to describe many different types of dinosaurs, based on distinctive characteristics such as the structure of the skull, limbs etc.[15] However, there appears to be variation in the definition of just what makes an animal a dinosaur.[16]

Where Did DinosaursCome From?

The Bible tells us that God created different kinds of land animals on day six of creation week (Gen. 1:24–25). As dinosaurs were land animals, this must have included the dinosaur kinds.[17]

Evolutionists claim that dinosaurs evolved from some reptile that had originally evolved from amphibians. However, they cannot point to any clear transitional *(in-between)* forms to substantiate their argument. Dinosaur family trees in evolutionary books show many distinct types of dinosaurs, but only hypothetical lines join them up to some common ancestor. The lines are dotted because there is no fossil evidence. Evolutionists simply cannot prove their belief in a non-dinosaur ancestor for dinosaurs.

What Did Dinosaurs Look Like?

Scientists generally do not dig up a dinosaur with all its flesh intact. Even if they found *all* the bones, they still would have less than 40% of the animal to work out what it originally looked like. The bones do not tell the color of the animal, for example, although some fossils of skin impressions have been found, indicating the skin texture. As there is some diversity of color among reptiles living today, dinosaurs may have varied greatly in color, skin texture and so on. When reconstructing dinosaurs from bony remains, scientists make all kinds of guesses, and often disagree. For example, debate has raged about whether dinosaurs were warm- or cold-blooded. It is even difficult to tell whether a dinosaur is male or female from its bones. There is much speculation about such things.

Sometimes scientists make mistakes in their reconstructions that need correction when more bones are found. For instance, the famous *'Brontosaurus'* is not in newer dinosaur dictionaries. The original 'discoverer' put the wrong head on a skeleton of a dinosaur that had already been named *Apatosaurus (known as Behemoth in Job 40:15-24)*.[18]

Who Discovered Dinosaurs?

Secular books would tell you that the first discovery of what later were called dinosaurs was in 1677 when Dr Robert Plot found bones so big they were thought to belong to a giant elephant or a giant human.[19]

In 1822, Mary Anne Mantell went for a walk along a country road in Sussex. According to tradition, she found a stone that glittered in the sunlight, and showed it to her fossil-collecting husband. Dr Mantell, a physician, noticed that the stone contained a tooth similar to, but much larger than, that of modern reptiles. He concluded that it belonged to some extinct giant plant-eating reptile with teeth like an iguana. In 1825, he named the owner of the tooth *Iguanodon (iguana tooth)*. It was Dr Mantell who began to popularize the *'age of reptiles.'*[20]

From a biblical perspective, however, the above discoveries were actually when dinosaurs were *rediscovered!* Adam discovered dinosaurs first when he named the kinds of land animals God had created on the sixth day of Creation *(Gen. 2:19–20)*.

When Did They Live?

Evolutionists claim dinosaurs lived millions of years ago. But it is important to realize that, when they dig up a dinosaur bone, it does not have a label attached showing its date! Evolutionists obtain their dates by ***indirect*** dating methods that other scientists question, and there is much evidence against the millions of years.[21]

Does God tell us when He made *Tyrannosaurus rex*? Many would say no. But the Bible states that God made all things in six normal days.[22] He made the land animals, including dinosaurs, on day six *(Gen. 1:24–25)*, so they date from around 6,000 years ago—the approximate date of Creation obtained by adding up the years in the Bible.[23] So, if *T. rex* was a land animal, and God made all the land animals on day six, then God made *T. rex* on day six!

Furthermore, from the Bible we see that there was no death, bloodshed, disease or suffering before sin.[24] If one takes Genesis to Revelation consistently, interpreting Scripture with Scripture, then death and bloodshed of man and animals came into the world only after Adam sinned. The first death of an animal occurred when God shed an animal's blood in the garden and clothed Adam and Eve *(Gen. 3:21)*. This was also a picture of the atonement—foreshadowing Christ's blood that was to be shed for us. Thus, there could *not* have been bones of dead animals before sin—this would undermine the gospel.

This means that the dinosaurs must have died after sin entered the world, not before, so dinosaur bones could *not* be millions of years old, because Adam lived only thousands of years ago.

Does The Bible Mention Dinosaurs?

If people saw dinosaurs, you would think ancient historical writings, such as the Bible, should mention them. The King James Version was first translated in 1611.[25] Some people think that because the word 'dinosaur' is not found in this, or other translations, the Bible does not mention dinosaurs.

However, it was not until 1841 that the word 'dinosaur' was invented.[26,27] Sir Richard Owen, a famous British anatomist and first superintendent of the British museum *(and a staunch anti-Darwinist)*,[28] on viewing the bones of *Iguanodon* and *Megalosaurus,* realized these represented a unique group of reptiles that had not yet been classified. He coined the term *'dinosaur'* from Greek words meaning *'terrible lizard.'*[29]

Thus, one would not expect to find the word *'dinosaur'* in the King James Bible—the word did not exist when the translation was done.

Is there another word for 'dinosaur'? There are *dragon* legends from around the world. Many 'dragon' descriptions fit the characteristics of specific dinosaurs. Could these actually be accounts of encounters with what we now call dinosaurs?

The Hebrew word commonly translated 'dragon' in the KJV (Hebrew: *tan, tannin, tannim, tannoth*) appears in the Old Testament some 30 times. There are passages in the Bible about 'dragons' that lived on the land: 'he *[Nebuchadnezzar]* has swallowed me like a dragon' *(Jer. 51:34)*, '*the dragons of the wilderness*' *(Mal. 1:3)*. Many biblical creationists believe that in many contexts these could refer to what we now call dinosaurs.[30] Indeed, *Strong's Concordance* lists 'dinosaur' as one of the meanings of *tannin/m.*

In Genesis 1:21, the Bible says: '*And God created the great sea monsters and every living creature that moves, with which the waters swarmed, after their kind* ... ' The Hebrew word here for 'sea monsters' ('whales' in KJV) is the word translated elsewhere as 'dragon' *(Hebrew tannin)*. So, in the first chapter of the first book of the Bible God may be describing the great sea dragons *(sea-dwelling dinosaur-type animals)* He created.

There are other Bible passages about dragons that lived in the sea: '*the dragons in the waters*' *(Psalm 74:13)*, '*and he shall slay the dragon that is in the sea*' *(Isa. 27:1)*. Though the word 'dinosaur' strictly only refers to animals that lived on the land, the sea reptiles and flying reptiles are often grouped with the dinosaurs. The sea-dragons could have included dinosaur-type animals such as the *Mosasaurus*.[31]

Job 41 describes a great animal that lived in the sea, *Leviathan,* that even breathed fire. This 'dragon' may have been something like the mighty 17 meter long *Kronosaurus*[32], or the 25 m long *Liopleurodon.*

There is also a mention of a flying serpent in the Bible: the '*fiery flying serpent*' *(Isa. 30:6)*. This could be a reference to one of the pterodactyls, which are popularly thought of as flying dinosaurs, such as the *Pteranodon, Rhamphorhynchus or Ornithocheirus.*[33,34]

Not long after the Flood, God was showing a man called Job how great He was as Creator, by reminding Job of a massive creature He had made:

'*Behold now behemoth, which I made with you; he eats grass like an ox. See now, his strength is in his loins, and his force is in the muscles of his belly. He moves his tail like a cedar: the sinews of his thighs are knit together. His bones are like tubes of bronze; his limbs are like bars of iron. He is the chief of the ways of God: his maker brings near his sword.*' (Job 40:15–19)

The phrase '***chief of the ways of God***' suggests this was the largest land animal God had made.

So what kind of animal was 'behemoth'?

Bible translators, not being sure what this beast was, often transliterated the Hebrew, and thus the word 'behemoth' (e.g., KJV, NKJV, NASB, NIV). However, in many Bible commentaries, and Bible footnotes, 'behemoth' is said to be 'possibly the hippopotamus or elephant.'[35] Some Bible versions actually translate 'behemoth' this way.[36] Besides the fact that the elephant and hippo were *not* the largest land animals God made *(some of the dinosaurs far eclipsed these)*, this description does not make sense, since the tail of behemoth is compared to a cedar tree *(verse 17)*. A Hippo or an Elephant have very short & thin Tails.

Now an elephant's tiny tail *(or a hippo's tail that looks like a flap of skin!)* is quite unlike a cedar tree! Clearly the elephant and the hippo could not possibly be 'behemoth.' No *living* creature comes close to this description. However, behemoth is very like *Brachiosaurus*, the largest dinosaurs yet to be discovered.

Are There Other Ancient Records Of Dinosaurs?

British historical documents ranging from ancient times to the 1900's record encounters people had with dragons—and many of the descriptions fit well-known dinosaurs.[37] The emblem on the flag of Wales *(United Kingdom)* is a dragon. In the film, *The Great Dinosaur Mystery*,[38] a number of dragon accounts are presented:

- *A Sumerian story dating back to 2,000 B.C. or more tells of a hero named Gilgamesh, who, when he went to fell cedars in a remote forest, encountered a huge vicious dragon which he slew, cutting off its head as a trophy.*
- *When Alexander the Great (c. 330 B.C.) and his soldiers marched into India, they found that the Indians worshipped huge hissing reptiles that they kept in caves.*
- *China is renowned for its dragon stories, and dragons are prominent on Chinese pottery, embroidery and carvings.*
- *England has its story of St George, who slew a dragon that lived in a cave.*
- *There is the story of a 10th century Irishman who wrote of his encounter with what appears to have been a Stegosaurus.*
- *In the 1500s, a European scientific book, Historia Animalium, listed several animals that we would call dinosaurs, as still alive. A well-known naturalist of the time, Ulysses Aldrovandus, recorded an encounter between a peasant named Baptista and a dragon whose description fits that of the small dinosaur Tanystropheus. The encounter was on 13 May 1572, near Bologna in Italy, and the peasant killed the dragon.*

Petroglyphs (drawings carved on rock) of dinosaur-like creatures have also been found.[39]

Ancient Indian rock drawings, like this one of a sauropod dinosaur from White River Canyon, Utah, show that dinosaurs coexisted with man.

Summary: People down through the ages have been very familiar with dragons. The descriptions of these animals fit with what we know about dinosaurs. The Bible mentions such creatures, even ones that lived in the sea and flew in the air. There is a tremendous amount of other historical evidence that such creatures have lived beside people.

What Do The Bones Say?

There is also physical evidence that dinosaur bones are not millions of years old. Scientists from the University of Montana found *T. rex* bones that were not totally fossilized. Sections of the bones were like fresh bone and contained what seems to be blood cells and hemoglobin. If these bones really were millions of years old, then the blood cells and hemoglobin would have totally disintegrated.[40] Also, there should not be 'fresh' bone if it were really millions of years old.[41,42] A report by these scientists stated the following:

'A thin slice of *T. rex* bone glowed amber beneath the lens of my microscope ... the lab filled with murmurs of amazement, for I had focused on something inside the vessels that none of us had ever noticed before: tiny round objects, translucent red with a dark center ... Red blood cells? The shape and location suggested them, but blood cells are mostly water and couldn't possibly have stayed preserved in the 65-million-year old tyrannosaur ... The bone sample that had us so excited came from a beautiful, nearly complete specimen of *Tyrannosaurus rex* unearthed in 1990 ... When the team brought the dinosaur into the lab, we noticed that some parts deep inside the long bone of the leg had not completely fossilized ... So far, we think that all of this evidence supports the notion that our slices of *T. rex* could contain preserved heme and hemoglobin fragments. But more work needs to be done before we are confident enough to come right out and say, "Yes, this *T. rex* has blood compounds left in its tissues.'"[43]

Unfossilized duck-billed dinosaur bones have been found on the North Slope in Alaska.[44] Also, creationist scientists collected such *(unfossilized)* frozen dinosaur bones in Alaska.[41] Evolutionists would not say that these bones had stayed frozen for the many millions of years since these dinosaurs supposedly died out *(according to evolutionary theory)*. Yet the bones could not have survived for the millions of years unmineralized. This is a puzzle to those who believe in an 'age of dinosaurs' millions of years ago, but not to someone who builds their thinking on the Bible.

What Did Dinosaurs Eat, How Did They Behave?

Movies like *Jurassic Park* and *The Lost World* portray most dinosaurs as aggressive meat eaters. But the mere presence of sharp teeth does *not* tell you how an animal behaved, or necessarily what food it ate—only what kind of teeth it had *(for ripping food, etc.)*. However, by studying fossil dinosaur dung *(coprolite)*,[45] scientists have been able to determine the diet of some dinosaurs.

Originally, before sin, *all* animals, including the dinosaurs, were vegetarian. Genesis 1:30 states: '*And to every beast of the earth, and to every bird of the air, and to every thing that creeps upon the earth, which has life, I have given every green herb for food: and it was so*.'

This means that even *T. rex,* before sin entered the world, ate only plants. Some people object to this by pointing to the big teeth that a large *T. rex* had, insisting they must have been used for attacking animals. However, just because an animal has big sharp teeth does not mean it eats meat. It just means it has big sharp teeth.[46]

Many animals today have sharp teeth but are basically vegetarian. The giant panda has sharp teeth like a meat eater, but it eats bamboo. Perhaps the panda's teeth were beautifully designed to eat bamboo. To 'explain' why a giant panda has teeth like many meat eaters today, yet it eats bamboo, evolutionists have to say that the giant panda evolved as a meat eater, and then switched to bamboo.[47]

Different species of bats variously eat fruit, nectar, insects, small animals and blood, but their teeth do not clearly indicate what they eat.[48] Bears have teeth similar to those of a big cat *(e.g., a lion)*, but some bears are vegetarian, and many, if not most, are mainly vegetarian.

Before sin, God described the world as '*very good*' *(Gen. 1:31)*. Some cannot accept this concept of perfect harmony, because of the food chain that they observe in today's world. However, one cannot look at the sin-cursed world, and the resultant death and struggle, and use this to reject the Genesis account of history. Everything has changed because of sin. That's why Paul describes the present Creation as 'groaning' *(Rom. 8:22)*. One must look at the world through Bible 'eyes' to understand it.[49]

In the beginning, God gave Adam and Eve dominion over the animals: 'And God blessed them, and God said to them, be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the earth, and subdue it, and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the air, and over every living thing that moves on the earth' *(Gen. 1:28)*. Looking at today's world we are reminded of Hebrews 2:8: '*You have put all things in subjection under his feet. For in order that he put all things under him, he left nothing that is not put under him. But now we do not see all things put under him.*' Man's relationship with all things changed because of sin—they are not 'under him' as they were originally.

Most people, including most Christians, tend to observe the world as it is today, with all its death and suffering, and then take that observation to the Bible and interpret it in that light. But we are sinful, fallible human beings, observing a sin-cursed world *(Rom. 8:22)* and thus we need to start with divine revelation,[14] the Bible, to begin to understand.

So how did fangs and claws come about? Dr Henry Morris states:

'*Whether such structures as fangs and claws were part of their original equipment, or were recessive features which only became dominant due to selection processes later, or were mutational features following the Curse, or exactly what, must await further research*.'[50]

After sin entered the world, everything changed. Maybe some animals started eating each other at this stage. By the time of Noah, God described what had happened this way: '*And God looked upon the earth, and, behold, it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted its way upon the earth*' (Gen. 6:12).

Also, after the Flood, God changed the behavior of animals. We read *(Gen. 9:2)*, '*And the fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every bird of the air, upon all that moves on the earth, and upon all the fishes of the sea. Into your hand they are delivered*.' Thus man would find it much more difficult to carry out the dominion mandate given in Genesis 1:28.

Dinosaur graveyards testify to catastrophic burial conditions, consistent with the flood.

Why Do We Find Dinosaur Fossils?

Fossil formation requires a sudden burial. When an animal dies, it usually gets eaten or decays until there is nothing left. To form a fossil, unique conditions are required to preserve the animal and replace it with minerals, etc.

Evolutionists once claimed that the fossil record was formed slowly as animals died and were gradually covered by sediment. But they have acknowledged more recently that the fossil record must involve catastrophic processes.[51] To form the billions of fossils worldwide, in layers sometimes kilometers thick, the organisms, by and large, must have been buried quickly. Many evolutionists now say the fossil record formed quickly, in spurts interspersed by millions of years!

According to the Bible, as time went on, the earth became full of wickedness, so God determined He would send a worldwide Flood 'to destroy all flesh, in which *is* the breath of life, from under the heavens' *(Gen. 6:17)*. God commanded Noah to build a very large boat into which he would take his family and representatives of every kind of land-dwelling, air-breathing animals *(that God Himself would choose and send to Noah—Gen. 6:20)*. This must have included two of each kind of dinosaur.

How Did Dinosaurs Fit On The Ark?

Many people think of dinosaurs as large creatures that would never have fitted into the Ark. But the average size of a dinosaur *(based on the skeletons found over the earth)* is about the size of a sheep.[52,53] Indeed, many dinosaurs were relatively small. For instance, *Struthiomimus* was the size of an ostrich, and *Compsognathus* was no bigger than a rooster. *Mussaurus ('mouse reptile')* was not much bigger than a mouse. Only a few dinosaurs grew to extremely large sizes *(e.g., Brachiosaurus, Apatosaurus),* but even they were not as large as the largest animal in the world today, the blue whale. *(Reptiles have the potential to grow as long as they live. Thus, the large dinosaurs were probably very old ones.)*

Dinosaurs laid eggs, and the biggest fossil dinosaur egg found is about the size of a football.[54] Even the largest dinosaurs were very small when first hatched. Remember that the animals that came off the boat were to re-populate the earth. Thus it would have been almost essential to choose young adults, which would soon be in the prime of their reproductive life, to go on the Ark. So it is realistic to assume that God would have sent young adults to the Ark, not fully grown creatures.

Some might argue that the 600 or more named species of dinosaurs could not have fitted on the Ark. But Genesis 6:20 states that representative *kinds* of land animals boarded the Ark. The question then is, what is a *'kind' (Hebrew min)*? Biblical creationists have pointed out that there can be many *'species'* descended from a *'kind'*.[55] For example, there are many types of cats in the world, but all cat 'species' probably came from only a few 'kinds' of cats originally.[56] The cat varieties today have developed by natural and artificial selection acting on the original variation in the information *(genes)*[57] of the original cats. This has produced different combinations and subsets of information, and thus different types of cats. Even *'speciation'* could occur through these processes.[58] Thus only a few feline pairs would have been needed on Noah's Ark.

Dinosaur names have tended to proliferate, with new names being given to just a few pieces of bone, or a skeleton that looks similar to one that is a different size, or in a different country. There were probably fewer than 50 distinct groups or kinds of dinosaurs that had to be on the Ark.[55]

Also, it must be remembered that Noah's Ark was extremely large and quite capable of carrying the number of animals needed, including dinosaurs.

The land animals *(including dinosaurs)* that were not on the Ark drowned. Many were preserved in the layers formed by the Flood—thus the millions of fossils. Presumably many of the dinosaur fossils were buried at this time, around 4,500 years ago. Also, after the Flood, there would have been considerable catastrophism, including such events as the Ice Age *(What about the Ice Age?)*, resulting in some post-Flood formation of fossils also.

The contorted shapes of these animals preserved in the rocks, the massive numbers of them in fossil graveyards, their wide distribution, and some whole skeletons, all provide convincing evidence that they were buried rapidly, testifying to massive flooding.[59–61]

Why Don't We See Dinosaurs Today?

At the end of the Flood, Noah, his family and the animals came out of the Ark *(Gen. 8:15–17)*. The dinosaurs thus began a new life in a new world. Along with the other animals, the dinosaurs came out to breed and repopulate the earth. They would have left the landing place of the Ark and spread over the earth's surface. The descendants of these dinosaurs gave rise to the dragon legends.

But the world they came out to repopulate differed from the one they knew before Noah's Flood. The Flood had devastated it. It was now a much more difficult world in which to survive.After the Flood God told Noah that from then on the animals would fear him, & man could eat their flesh *(Gen. 9:1–7)*. Even for man, the world had become a harsher place. To survive, the once easily obtained plant nutrition would now have to be supplemented by animal sources.

Both animals and man would find their ability to survive tested to the utmost. We can see from the fossil record, from the written history of man, and from experience over recent centuries, that many forms of life on this planet have not survived that test.

We need to remember that many plants and air-breathing, land-dwelling animals have become extinct *since* the Flood—either due to man's action or competition with other species, or because of the harsher post-Flood environment. Many groups are still becoming extinct. Dinosaurs seem to be numbered among the extinct groups. Why then are people so intrigued about dinosaurs, and have little interest in the extinction of the fern *Cladophebius,* for example? It's the dinosaurs' appeal as monsters that excites and fascinates people.

Evolutionists have capitalized on this fascination, and the world is awash with evolutionary propaganda centered on dinosaurs. This has resulted in the thinking of even Christians being permeated by evolutionary philosophy. As a result, they tend to single out the dinosaurs as something mysterious.

If you were to ask at the zoo why they have endangered species programs, you would probably get an answer something like this: 'It's obvious. We've lost lots of animals from this earth. Animals are becoming extinct all the time. Look at all the animals that have gone forever. We need to act to save the animals.' If you then asked, 'Why are animals becoming extinct?' You might get an answer like this: 'It's obvious! People killing them; lack of food; man destroying the environment; diseases; genetic problems; catastrophes like floods—there are lots of reasons.'

If you then asked, 'Well, what happened to the dinosaurs?' The answer would probably be, 'We don't know! Scientists have suggested dozens of possible reasons, but it's a mystery.'

Dinosaurs may have become extinct because we did not start our endangered species programs early enough! The factors that cause extinction today, which came about because of man's sin—the Curse, the aftermath of the Flood *(a judgment)* etc.—are the same factors that caused the dinosaurs to become possibly extinct.

Are Dinosaurs Really Extinct?

One cannot prove an organism is extinct without having knowledge of every part of the earth's surface simultaneously. Experts have been embarrassed when, after having declared animals extinct, they were discovered alive and well. For example, explorers recently found elephants in Nepal that have many features of mammoths.[62]

Scientists in Australia found some living trees that they thought had become extinct with the dinosaurs. One scientist said, ' … it was like finding a "live dinosaur."'[63,64] When scientists find animals or plants they thought were extinct long ago, they call them 'living fossils.' There are hundreds of 'living fossils,' a big embarrassment for those who believe in millions of years of earth history.[65]

Explorers and natives in Africa have reported sighting dinosaur-like creatures, even recently.[66–68] These have usually been confined to out-of-the-way places such as lakes deep in the Congo jungles. Descriptions certainly fit those of dinosaurs.[69]

Cave paintings by native Americans seem to depict a dinosaur[70]—scientists accept the mammoth drawings in the cave, so why not the dinosaur drawings? Evolutionary indoctrination that man did not live at the same time as dinosaurs stops most scientists from even considering that the drawings are of dinosaurs.

It certainly would be no embarrassment to a creationist if someone discovered a dinosaur living in a jungle. However, this should embarrass evolutionists.

And no, we could not clone a dinosaur, as in the movie *Jurassic Park*, even if we had dinosaur DNA. We would also need a living female dinosaur. Scientists have found that to clone an animal they need an egg of a living female, as there is 'machinery' in the cytoplasm of the egg that is necessary for the new individual to develop.[71]

Birdosaurs?

Many evolutionists do not really think dinosaurs are extinct anyway! In 1997, at the entrance to the bird exhibit at the Cincinnati zoo in Ohio, USA, we read the following on a sign: 'Dinosaurs went extinct millions of years ago—or did they? No, birds are essentially modern short-tailed feathered dinosaurs.'

In the mid-1960s, Dr John Ostrom from Yale University in the USA, began to popularize the idea that dinosaurs evolved into birds.[72] However, not all evolutionists agree with this. 'It's just a fantasy of theirs,' says Alan Feduccia, an ornithologist at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and a leading critic of the dino-to-bird theory. 'They so much want to see living dinosaurs that now they think they can study them vicariously at the backyard bird feeder.'[73]

There have been many attempts to indoctrinate the public to believe that modern birds are really dinosaurs. *TIME* magazine on 26 April 1993, had a front page cover of a *'birdosaur,'* now called *Mononykus*, with feathers, *(a supposed transitional form between dinosaurs and birds)* based on a fossil find that had *no* feathers. In the same month, *Science News* had an article suggesting this animal was a digging creature more like a mole.[74,75]

In 1996, newspapers reported a find in China of a reptile fossil that supposedly had feathers.[76] Some of the media reports claimed that, if it were confirmed, it would be *'irrefutable evidence that today's birds evolved from dinosaurs.'*[77] One scientist stated *'You can't come to any conclusion other than that they're feathers.'*[77] However, in 1997, the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia sent four leading scientists to investigate this find.[78] They concluded they were *not* feathers. The media report stated, concerning one of the scientists, 'He said he saw "hair-like" structures—not hairs—that could have supported a frill, or crest, like those on iguanas.'[78]

No sooner had this report appeared, than another media report claimed that 20 fragments of bones of a reptile found in South America showed dinosaurs were related to birds![79] Birds are warm-blooded and reptiles are cold-blooded, but evolutionists who believe dinosaurs evolved into birds would like to see dinosaurs as warm-blooded to support their theory. But Dr Larry Martin, of the University of Kansas opposes this idea:

'Recent research has shown the microscopic structure of dinosaur bones was "characteristic of cold-blooded animals," Martin said. "So we're back to cold-blooded dinosaurs."'[78] Sadly, the secular media have become so blatant in their anti-Christian stand and pro-evolutionary propaganda, that they are bold enough to make such ridiculous statements as 'Parrots and hummingbirds are also dinosaurs.'[79]

Several new reports have fueled the bird/dinosaur debate among evolutionists. One concerns research on the embryonic origins of the fingers of birds and dinosaurs, showing that birds could *not* have evolved from dinosaurs![80] A study of the so-called feathered dinosaur from China revealed that the dinosaur had a distinctively reptilian lung and diaphragm, which is distinctly different from the avian lung.[81] Another report said that the frayed edges that some thought to be 'feathers' on the Chinese fossil are similar to the collagen fibres found immediately beneath the skin of sea snakes.[82]

There is *no* credible evidence dinosaurs evolved into birds.[83,84] Dinosaurs have always been dinosaurs and birds have always been birds! What if a 'dinosaur' fossil *was* found with feathers on it? Would that prove that birds evolved from dinosaurs? No—a duck has a duck bill and webbed feet, as does a platypus, but no one believes that this proves that platypuses evolved from ducks. Reptilian scales on the way to becoming feathers, that is, transitional, would be impressive evidence for the belief that reptiles *(or dinosaurs)* evolved into birds, but not fully-formed feathers. A dinosaur-like fossil with feathers would just be another curious mosaic, like the platypus, and part of the pattern of similarities placed in creatures to show the hand of the one true Creator God who made everything.

Why Does It Matter?

Although dinosaurs are fascinating, some readers may say, 'Why are dinosaurs such a big deal? Surely there are many more important issues to deal with in today's world such as: abortion, family breakdown, racism, promiscuity, dishonesty, homosexual behavior, euthanasia, suicide, lawlessness, pornography, and so on. In fact, we should be telling people about the Gospel of Jesus Christ, not worrying about side issues like dinosaurs!'

Actually the evolutionist teachings on dinosaurs that pervade society *do* have a great bearing on why many will not listen to the gospel, and thus why the social problems mentioned above abound today.

The Implications

If we accept the evolutionists' teachings on dinosaurs, then we must accept that the Bible's account of history is false. If the Bible is wrong in this area, then it is not the Word of God and we can ignore everything else it says that we find inconvenient.

If everything made itself through natural processes—without God—then God does not own us and has no right to tell us how to live. In fact, God does not really exist in this way of thinking, so there is no absolute basis for morality. Without God, anything goes—concepts of right and wrong are just a matter of opinion. And without a basis for morality, there is no such thing as sin. And no sin means that there is no judgment to fear from God and there is no need for the Savior, Jesus Christ.

Millions Of Years Theory And The Gospel

The teaching that dinosaurs lived and died millions of years before man directly attacks the foundations of the gospel in another way. The fossil record, of which dinosaurs form a part, documents death, disease, suffering, cruelty, and brutality. It is a very ugly record. Allowing for the millions of years for the fossil layers means accepting death, bloodshed, disease and suffering before Adam's sin.

However, the Bible makes it clear that death, bloodshed, disease and suffering are a *consequence of sin*. God warned Adam in Genesis 2:17, that if he ate of the 'tree of the knowledge of good and evil,' he would 'surely die.' The Hebrew translated 'you shall surely die' actually means, 'dying, you will die.' In other words, immediate spiritual death would be followed by a process of physical decay, ending eventually in bodily death.

After Adam disobeyed God, the Lord clothed Adam and Eve with 'coats of skins' *(Gen. 3:21)*. To do this He must have killed and shed the blood of at least one animal. The reason for this can be summed up by Hebrews 9:22:

'*And by the law almost all things are cleansed with blood; and without shedding of blood there is no remission*.'

God required the shedding of blood for the forgiveness of sins. What happened in the Garden of Eden was a picture of what was to come in Jesus Christ, who shed His blood on the cross as '*the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world*' (John 1:29). Now if the shedding of blood occurred before sin, as would have happened if the garden were sitting on a fossil record of dead things millions of years old, then the foundation of the atonement would be destroyed.

This 'big picture' also fits with Romans 8, which says that the whole creation '*groans*' because of the effects of the fall of Adam—it was *not 'groaning'* with death and suffering before Adam sinned. Jesus Christ suffered physical death and shed His blood because death was the penalty for sin. Paul discusses this in detail in Romans 5 and 1 Corinthians 15. Revelation chapters 21 and 22 make it clear that there will be a 'new heaven

and a new earth' one day where there will be 'no more death' and 'no more curse'—just like it was before sin changed everything. Obviously, if there are going to be animals in the new earth, they will not die or eat each other, or the redeemed people! Thus, the teaching of millions of years of death, disease and suffering before Adam sinned is a direct attack on the foundation of the message of the cross.

Conclusion: If we accept God's Word, beginning with Genesis as being true and authoritative, then we can explain dinosaurs and make sense of the evidence we observe in the world around us. In doing this, we are helping people see that Genesis is absolutely trustworthy and logically defensible, and is what it claims to be—the true account of the history of the universe and mankind. And what one believes concerning the book of Genesis will ultimately determine what one believes about the rest of the Bible. This in turn will affect how a person views him or herself, and fellow human beings, and what life is all about, including their need for salvation.

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EVOLUTION: REAL SCIENCE OR NONSENSE?

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by Martin Estrin*

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"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them" (Ecclesiasties 12:1).

Humans don't seem very satisfied. There is always something else they feel they need. Where are they trying to get to? On the other hand, most apes are quite content. If I were to apply some home-spun logic to the theory of evolution, then I would logically have to believe that *apes evolved from man*.

If evolution means that a species changes to improve itself, it seems more logical that humans would grow hair to keep warm, reduce their diet to the most nutritious foods, eliminate high mortgages by adapting to the outdoors, and do away with money, complex governments, saying what you don't mean, war, stress, traffic congestion, and genocide *(which occurs when you let other members of your species needlessly starve)*. The Apes have accomplished all this.

Apes, by evolving from man, have "created" a more workable and saner life-style. If the ultimate aim in a more advanced society is for peace and equity, then those who evolved into the ape species have certainly surpassed their forbears of the human species…….Pass me a banana. I want to be an ape. ……

Real Science Is Not Arbitrary

Life—according to evolutionists—began when different chemicals, under the right circumstances, came together and formed a more complex unit which eventually developed into an organism.

It took millions of years for life to begin because the right kinds of chemicals, initially, didn't know they were right for each other until, under some arbitrary, chance circumstances, they finally met and made a match. Then, it required millions of more years for organisms to co-mingle and become transformed into complex creatures.

The key factor in the theory of evolution is that the right elements came together under arbitrary circumstances. It would have to be that way, because if the elements were to be put together in a planned, or predestined, or systematic way, there would need to be a force directing them. The life forms that resulted would, then, have been "created."

Charles Darwin advanced the theory of evolution by natural selection in1859. As it was gaining wide acceptance in the scientific community in the 1920s, noted scientist Sir William Cecil Dampier wrote: The fundamental concepts of physical science, it is now understood, are abstractions, framed by our mind, so as to bring order to an apparent chaos of phenomena.

In other words, some scientists believed it was valid to use an abstract a theory to provide a simple answer to something that they could not otherwise observe and called it "evolution science." Yet, what is true science? Is it merely theory, or is it demonstrated fact? Is it arbitrary and unpredictable, or specific and systematic? In true science, a theory may be the basis for inquiry and study; but until it is "proven up," it is only speculation. It is not scientific to guess at conclusions.

In addition, whatever has been determined to be scientific fact always turns out to be part of an elaborate pattern. When you take a closer look at fact-based science, it is very systematic.

Science looks at the way something is. Research may have to discover how it is. But once a discovery is made—for instance, the speed of light—it becomes a scientific fact because it repeats itself in exactly the same way. Scientific facts are consistent and predictable—from the simplest to the most complex.

Two plus two is four; and two times two is four. It is absolute, conclusive, and unalterable. The way you do a certain calculation, whether basic math or complex algebra, is the way it will always be done, and it will always produce the same result. Physics. Chemistry. Electricity. Radio waves. Plant life. Animal life. The physical and life sciences are all very precise and systematic sciences. Each follows a specific pattern. There are basic forms of each, as well as scientific combinations. For example, you can "mate" an orange and a tangerine because they are from the same family. But you cannot mix apples and oranges, even though they are both fruits. Nor is there any logic or proof that an apple evolved from an orange, or an orange from an apple. Likewise, monkeys and humans may have many similar physical features and social behaviors, but that seems to be a rather thin link to conclude that humans are the offspring of monkeys.

Furthermore, for anything to be considered scientifically true, it has to be something that can be duplicated. If evolution were true, wouldn't scientists be able to recreate the sequence of change that transformed monkeys into humans?

Instead, scientists in the 1950s discovered that each organic species—both plant and animal—has a specific, complex code for its species. It is called DNA which are complex segments of information in a cell that determine what kind of a plant or animal something is. The DNA signature is unique for every species, plus every creature has a DNA pattern which is unique for it. In other words, "Joe" has a DNA code for the human species, as well as a DNA pattern unique to him.

More importantly, that DNA pattern has to be in a specific sequence for each species. In humans, there are three billion bits (called nucleotides) of information which fall into a very precise DNA sequence.

And this DNA sequence cannot, and does not, rearrange itself to create something new. DNA does not have the independent capacity to add nucleotides at will. Once a given program is established, it remains fixed in its basic sequence.

So in terms of pure science, "evolution science" appears to be a contradiction—an oxymoron. Evolution is unpredictable and arbitrary, while science is systematic—based on a preexisting system. And in a broader sense, it does not seem the universe could have created itself arbitrarily and still be completely, totally, and in every regard, systematic.

More Questions Than Answers

Evolution faces additional problems besides not fitting into the standard definition of science. Despite the extensive research in this field, it has to be acknowledged that some 130 years after the theory was proposed, there are still more questions than answers.

The Darwin concept of evolution was chiefly based on a cause-and-effect scenario: creatures changed and developed because of the necessity to adapt to new surroundings.

In this century, various paleontologists have discovered bone fragments of skeletons which they claim are extinct creatures that are the "missing links" between apes and man, thus supposedly proving evolution, and proving that today's humans are better adapted than these other creatures of a bygone era.

But what supporting evidence do we really have? Why are we so quick to believe that a one-of-a-kind, hunch-backed skeleton 400,000 years old is suddenly the "missing link"? A few years after this discovery, some different fossils—supposedly one million years old—were found in another part of the world and were called the "missing link." Is there a link between these two links? And where are all of the other missing links? Where is the chain of evidence that shows how the unique parts of creatures evolved? How did the eye develop? How did we get a heart, stomach, other organs, teeth, hearing, smell, nerves, muscles, bones, and skin all in one nice, neat package?

And a sperm meets an egg, we get another creature, almost as easily as using the Xerox. For that matter, how did the distinction of male and female genders occur? How does evolution explain an unattractive, slithering caterpillar going into a chrysalis and emerging as one of nature's most delicately beautiful creatures—a butterfly?

But the most basic and difficult question of all is: How did inorganic material make the transition to organic, living cells? In fact, this was one of the first questions raised about evolution theory. But the proponents of evolution past and present avoid it. I. L. Cohen points out in his book, *Darwin Was Wrong—A Study in Probabilities*: *"The idea that life sprang spontaneously from dead inorganic matter was quietly set aside, under-emphasized, and virtually forgotten."*

With so many pertinent questions, and such weak science in the limited answers offered, at best, evolution seems to end up being a jigsaw puzzle with a significant number of pieces missing. Looking closely at the issues surrounding evolution, it seems perplexing that so many scientists still cling to and advocate it, even to the point of endorsing it as factual truth in science textbooks. The Missing piece or Missing Link to this puzzle is none other than Jesus Christ our Creator. *(John 1:1-3 and Colossians 1:16-17)*.

The conclusion of I. L. Cohen is that "the constant repetition of a speculation did, unfortunately, extend it an aura of unwarranted credibility, which, in turn, embedded itself into our collective minds as established fact."

Conclusion

Are evolutionists disingenuous? In the beginning, the proponents of evolution theory asked that society become broad-minded to allow the free expression of their minority point-of-view. But now that Darwinists represent the majority viewpoint, they have become narrow-minded, forcing the exclusion in the free marketplace of ideas of differing opinions.

In the most democratic of places—public schools—evolution has been elevated to a scientific gospel, and other concepts are no longer presented because they are heretical. But other ideas need to be given a forum. Indoctrination in only one viewpoint, demeans true science. Let's be more fair minded.

THE MATHEMATICAL IMPOSSIBLITY OF EVOLUTION

*- BTG No. 179a November 2003 by Henry M. Morris, Ph.D.**

ICR began publishing its popular free newsletter Acts & Facts in June 1972, over 31 years ago. The first two issues were 6-page, single-column, fold-over tract-like papers, black-and-white, not very impressive in appearance.

Issue No. 1 contained only news items describing some of our early campus meetings. Specially featured was the meeting held by Dr. Duane Gish on the Davis campus of the University of California. This was the meeting that involved an unscheduled 2½ hour debate with world-famous evolutionist, G. Ledyard Stebbins. A favorable response from the large student attendance and a very positive write-up in the student paper eventually led to Dr. Gish's famous cartoon booklet, *Have You Been Brainwashed?,* which has been greatly used by the Lord in the past three decades, being distributed in the millions, all over the world.

That issue also announced the publication of Dr. Gish's first book, *Evolution: The Fossils Say No!* which has been used widely and has won many evolutionists to accept the truth of special creation.

Issue No. 2 also was mostly news, but it did contain a semi-technical article on "*The Mathematical Impossibility of Evolution*" which is being reproduced herein as a matter of interest—not only of historical interest as the forerunner of our popular *Impact* articles *(the first of which was published in the first 1973 issue)*, but also because it still seems to show in a very simple way that evolution is impossible—no one, to my knowledge, has ever tried to refute it.

Issue No. 3 of *Acts & Facts* reported on the first ICR-sponsored expedition to Mount Ararat in search of Noah's Ark, led by John Morris. The first *Impact* article, however, was published in the January/February 1973 issue on the subject, "Evolution, Creation, and the Public Schools," urging that concerned citizens should use an educational and persuasion approach, rather than legislation or litigation, in trying to get a balanced approach to origins teaching accepted in the public schools.

In spite of this advice, however, many well-meaning creationists have tried—always unsuccessfully—to try to force this issue. We still recommend education and persuasion as the best policy.

Anyway, an *Impact* article on significant scientific or apologetics topics has been published every month since that first 1973 *Acts & Facts*. The forerunner of all these, still quite valid, I believe, is reproduced with a few modifications below:

The Mathematical Impossibility of Evolution

According to the most-widely accepted theory of evolution today, the sole mechanism for producing evolution is that of random mutation combined with natural selection. Mutations are *random* changes in genetic systems. Natural selection is considered by evolutionists to be a sort of sieve, which retains the "good" mutations and allows the others to pass away.

Since random changes in ordered systems almost always will decrease the amount of order in those systems, nearly all mutations are harmful to the organisms which experience them. Nevertheless, the evolutionist insists that each complex organism in the world today has arisen by a long string of gradually accumulated good mutations preserved by natural selection. No one has ever actually *observed* a genuine mutation occurring in the natural environment which was beneficial *(that is, adding useful genetic information to an existing genetic code)*, and therefore, retained by the selection process. For some reason, however, the idea has a certain persuasive quality about it and seems eminently reasonable to many people—until it is examined *quantitatively*, that is!

For example, consider a very simple putative organism composed of only 200 integrated and functioning parts, and the problem of deriving that organism by this type of process. The system presumably must have started with only one part and then gradually built itself up over many generations into its 200-part organization. The developing organism, at each successive stage, must itself be integrated and functioning in its environment in

order to survive until the next stage. Each successive stage, of course, becomes statistically less likely than the preceding one, since it is far easier for a complex system to break down than to build itself up. A four-component integrated system can more easily "mutate" *(that is, somehow suddenly change)* into a three-component system *(or even a four-component non-functioning system)* than into a five-component integrated system. If, at any step in the chain, the system mutates "downward," then it is either destroyed altogether or else moves backward, in an evolutionary sense.

Therefore, the successful production of a 200-component functioning organism requires, *at least*, 200 successive, successful such "mutations," each of which is highly unlikely. Even evolutionists recognize that true mutations are very rare, and beneficial mutations are *extremely* rare—not more than one out of a thousand mutations are beneficial, at the very most.

But let us give the evolutionist the benefit of every consideration. Assume that, at each mutational step, there is equally as much chance for it to be good as bad. Thus, the probability for the success of each mutation is assumed to be one out of two, or one-half. Elementary statistical theory shows that the probability of 200 successive mutations being successful is then $(½)^{200}$, or one chance out of 10^{60}. The number 10^{60}, if written out, would be "one" followed by "sixty zeros." In other words, the chance that a 200-component organism could be formed by mutation and natural selection is less than one chance out of a trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion! Lest anyone think that a 200-part system is unreasonably complex, it should be noted that even a one-celled plant or animal may have millions of molecular "parts."

The evolutionist might react by saying that even though any one such mutating organism might not be successful; surely some around the world would be, especially in the 10 billion years (or 10^{18} seconds) of assumed earth history. Therefore, let us imagine that every one of the earth's 10^{14} square feet of surface harbors a billion (i.e., 10^9) mutating systems and that each mutation requires one-half second (actually it would take far more time than this). Each system can thus go through its 200 mutations in 100 seconds and then, if it is unsuccessful, start over for a new try. In 10^{18} seconds, there can, therefore, be $10^{18}/10^2$, or 10^{16}, trials by each mutating system. Multiplying all these numbers together, there would be a total possible number of attempts to develop a 200-component system equal to 10^{14} (10^9) (10^{16}), or 10^{39} attempts. Since the probability against the success of any one of them is 10^{60}, it is obvious that the probability that just one of these 10^{39} attempts might be successful is only one out of $10^{60}/10^{39}$, or 10^{21}.

All this means that the chance that any kind of a 200-component integrated functioning organism could be developed by mutation and natural selection just once, anywhere in the world, in all the assumed expanse of geologic time, is less than one chance out of a billion trillion. What possible conclusion, therefore, can we derive from such considerations as this except that evolution by mutation and natural selection is mathematically and logically indefensible!

Discussion

There have been many other ways in which creationist writers have used probability arguments to refute evolutionism, especially the idea of random changes preserved, if beneficial, by natural selection. James Coppedge devoted almost an entire book, *Evolution: Possible or Impossible* (Zondervan, 1973, 276 pp.), to this type of approach. I have also used other probability-type arguments to the same end (see, e.g., *Science and Creation*, Master Books, pp. 161-201).

The first such book, so far as I know, to use mathematics and probability in refuting evolution was written by a pastor, W. A. Williams, way back in 1928, Entitled, *Evolution Disproved*, it made a great impression on me when I first read it about 1943, at a time when I myself was still struggling with evolution.

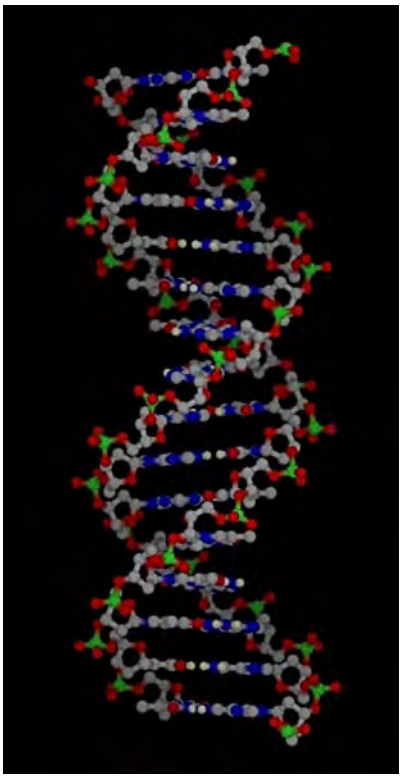
In fact, evolutionists themselves have attacked traditional Darwinism on the same basis (see the Wistar Institute Symposium, *Mathematical Challenges to the Neo-Darwinian Interpretation of Evolution,* 1967, 140 pp.). While these scientists did not reject evolution itself, they did insist that the Darwinian randomness postulate would never work.

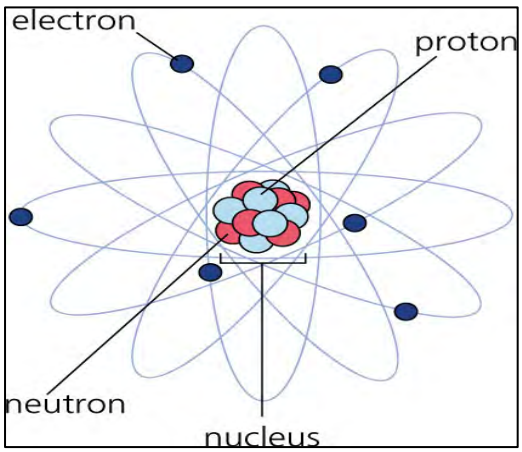
Furthermore, since the law of increasing entropy, or the second law of thermodynamics, is essentially a statement of probabilities, many writers have also used that law itself to show that evolution on any significant scale is essentially impossible. Evolutionists have usually ignored the arguments or else used vacuous arguments against them *("Anything can happen given enough time"; "The earth is an open system, so the second law doesn't apply"; "Order can arise out of chaos through dissipative structures"; etc.)*

In the real world of scientific observation, as opposed to metaphysical speculation, however, no more complex system can ever "evolve" out of a less complex system, so the probability of the naturalistic origin of even the simplest imaginary form of life is zero.

The existence of complexity of any kind is evidence of God and creation. "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their host by number: He calleth them all by names by the greatness of His might, for that He is strong in power; not one faileth" (Isaiah 40:26).

*Dr. Henry Morris is Founder and President Emeritus of ICR.





BILLIONS, MILLIONS, OR THOUSANDS? DOES IT MATTER?

- BTG No. 29a May 1991
by Ken Ham

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" . . . avoiding profane and vain babblings,
and oppositions of science falsely so called" (I Timothy 6:20).

Over the years of my involvement in the creation ministry, many occasions have arisen where I have been confronted by someone in a church (perhaps a pastor or scientist), insisting that we at ICR are putting stumbling blocks in people's way by advocating a young age for the earth.

Does it really matter what one believes about the age of the earth? Why do ICR (and many other) scientists insist on a young age? The following is just a summary of some of the reasons why this is a crucial issue, and why it does matter:

1. CORRECT VIEW OF SCIENCE

It is important that we teach a correct understanding of science. One of my favorite passages in regard to this matter is Job 38:4: "***Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Declare, if thou hast understanding***". In other words, as I put it in my lectures, "Were you there?" Actually, no one was there to record these past events, for recorded history begins only a few thousand years ago.

No scientist has always been there in the past. Only God has always existed and always been there. Also, scientists only have the present—they do not have the past. Thus, when trying to establish what happened in the past (particularly when there were no human witnesses), scientists have many limitations.

Because of this, it has been shown that the various methods (including radioactive dating methods) many scientists use to try to establish the age of the earth have assumptions about events of the past that can be shown to have considerable problems.

It is important to note that back in the 1940's, college students were taught, as fact, that the earth and the universe were two billion years old—and this was verified by several independent methods that gave the same date. Now students are taught that the age of the earth is 4.6 billion years old! This shows, clearly, that the scientific method in relation to the past has problems! Scientists should approach this issue cautiously, recognizing their own limitations.

2. CORRECT VIEW OF SCRIPTURE

Because many people have this incorrect view of science, they believe that one has to interpret the Bible on the basis of this incorrect view of Science. Hence, many Christians who are in error, mistakenly insist that the meaning of Genesis 1:1, "*In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth*," is that billions of years ago God began creating the heavens and the earth, OVER LONG PERIODS OF TIME THROUGH EVOLUTION. Many Christians believe this because of what they believe scientists have supposedly proved in regard to the age of the earth.

Christians have to realize that if they accept an old age for the earth, this view did not come from the Bible; it comes from *outside* the Bible. Thus, when they insist that we accept the "***billions of years***" theory, they really are telling us to accept the fallible words of fallible scientists, whose theories change, who were not there, who don't know everything—to tell God what He means! Thus they have put man in judgment of God. *Man* becomes the authority.

Isaiah 2:22 states: "***Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: For wherein is he to be accounted of***?" In other words, stop trusting in man! Isaiah 40:22 tells us that man is like a grasshopper, when compared to God. For me to accept an old age (billions of years) for the earth is to accept that fallible man's fallible methods are in authority over God's infallible Word. I can't do that!

3. CORRECT VIEW OF THE GOSPEL

In many of our publications, we have shown clearly that physical death and bloodshed of man and animals came into existence after Adam sinned (Romans 5:12; I Corinthians 15). The basis of the Gospel message is that God brought in death and bloodshed because of sin (Hebrews 9:22), so that man could be redeemed. The reason for death is tied up with the message of redemption.

If one accepts billions or even millions of years for the age of the earth, then one has accepted death before Adam sinned. This is because, in the evolutionary scheme of things, the fossil record is thought to be millions of years in age, and that most of it existed before man evolved. Thus, to accept the evolutionists' view of the fossil record is to accept that death, over millions of years, led up to man. This is totally contrary to Scripture. In fact, to accept death before man is to destroy the basis of the Gospel message.

Because so many Christians today have accepted the evolutionary time scale of billions of years, this has led to many compromise positions about Genesis being promoted in Christian circles. Positions such as the "Day Age Theory," "Progressive Creation," the "Gap Theory," the "Local Flood Theory," etc., are rife in Christian circles today. God hates compromise (Revelation 3:15,16)!

Why do we at ICR believe in a young age for the earth? Firstly, if we take God at His Word, it is obvious from Scripture, that when one adds up all the dates from the first day of creation onwards, the world could only be in the order of thousands of years old. In many of our publications, we have also shown that the days of creation have to be ordinary days of 24 hours in length. From my experience, the major reason many Christians don't accept this *is not* because of what the Hebrew word for “day,” in its context in Genesis means, but because they believe scientists have proved that the earth is billions of years old; therefore they have to insist that the days of creation are long periods of time.

Secondly, there is much overwhelming scientific evidence that fits with the earth being young. This cannot fit into an earth billions of years old. ICR books, such as *Scientific Creationism*, *What is Creation Science?*, and *Science, Scripture and the Young Earth*, document these evidences.

Thirdly, good scientists recognize that scientific methods, in relation to the past, have great limitations. A good scientist knows that science cannot *prove* the age of the earth to be either young or old.

I have had people say to me that they can't wait to ask the Lord, when they get to heaven, how long He really took to create the earth. I think He will answer something like this: "(It was written), for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested on the seventh day" (Exodus 20:11).

THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF BELIEVING IN A RECENT CREATION

- BTG No. 138a June 2000
by Henry M. Morris, Ph.D.*

"For what if some did not believe? Shall their unbelief make the faith of God without effect?" (**Romans 3:3**).

Those of us who still believe not only that the Bible is the inerrant Word of God, but also that God intended it to be understood by ordinary people *(not just by scholarly specialists in science or theology)* have been labeled "young-earth creationists."

We did not choose that name for ourselves, but it is true that, since we believe that God is capable of saying what He means and means what He says, we have to believe that the whole creation is far younger than evolutionists can accept.

It would be much more comfortable for us *not* to believe in a young earth of course. Not only are the entire scientific and educational establishments committed to "old-earth evolutionism," but so also are the supposedly more intellectual segments of the religious world. The seminaries and colleges of the so-called mainline denominations have almost all capitulated to "theistic evolutionism," and most evangelical colleges and seminaries espouse "old-earth creationism," or what many call "progressive creationism."

So "young-earth creationism" is not a comfortable position to hold, especially for scientists or ambitious students, and it would be tempting either to give it up (as many have, under the persuasive influence of such winsome speakers as Hugh Ross, Robert Gange, and other popular evangelicals) or else just to say it really doesn't matter how or when God created (as do most modern churches and para-church organizations), as long as we believe that He is our Creator.

But it *does* matter, and that is why ICR was formed in the first place almost thirty years ago. Our very statement of faith specifies this position. In this article, therefore, I want to reemphasize once again why it is vitally important to continue to believe, as our Christian forefathers did, that "in six days, the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day" (Exodus 20:11).

Implications of the Old Earth Position

It is obvious that belief in a 4.6 billion-year-old earth and a 15 billion-year-old universe did not come from the Bible, for there is not a hint of evolution or long geological ages anywhere in the Bible. My book, *Biblical Creationism*, for example, examines every relevant verse in every book of the Bible, and there is no suggestion anywhere of the geological or astronomical ages that are widely assumed today. The concepts of evolution and an infinitely old cosmos are often found in the ancient pagan religions, but never in the original Judaeo-Christian literature.

Therefore, Christians who want to harmonize the standard geological/astronomical age system with Scripture must use eisegesis, not exegesis, to do so. That is, they have to try to interpret Scripture in such a way as to make it fit modern scientism. We believe on the other hand, that the only way we can really honor the Bible as God's Inspired Word is to assume it as authoritative on all subjects with which it deals. That means we must use the Bible to interpret scientific data, not use naturalistic presuppositions to direct our Bible interpretations.

Those who choose the latter course, however, embark on a very slippery slope that ends in a precipice. For if the long geological ages really took place that means there were at least a billion years of suffering and death in the animal kingdom before the arrival of men and women in the world. Each geological "age" is identified by the types of dead organisms now preserved as fossils in the rocks of that age, and there are literally billions of such fossils buried in the earth's crust. This fact leads to the following very disturbing chain of conclusions, as follows:

1. God is not really a God of grace and mercy after all, for He seems to have created a world filled with animals suffering and dying for a billion years, and He did so for no apparent reason whatever, assuming that His ultimate goal was to create human beings for fellowship with Himself.

2. The Bible is not really an authoritative guide, for if it is wrong in these important matters of science and history, which we supposedly can check for ourselves, using the usual criteria of scientific and historical investigation, then how can we trust it in matters of salvation, heaven, and everlasting life, which we have *no* means of verifying scientifically? "If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not," said Jesus, "how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things?" (John 3:12).

3. Death is not really the wages of sin, as the Bible says, for violence, pain, and death reigned in the world long before sin came in. God is directly responsible for this cruel regime, not Adam. Furthermore, when God observed the completed creation of "everything that He had made . . . the heavens and the earth . . . and all the host of them . . . He pronounced it all to be *very good*" (Genesis 1:31; 2:1). This seems to imply that God is sadistic, taking pleasure in observing the suffering and dying of His creatures.

4. The Bible teaches that Jesus Christ was our Creator before He became our Savior (John 1:1-3,10; Colossians 1:16; etc.). But Christ thought that it was "from the beginning of the creation" (not billions of years *after* the beginning of the creation) that "God made them male and female" (Mark 10:6), quoting from the record of the creation of Adam and Eve (Genesis 1:27). If He had really been there at the beginning, He would have known better. Furthermore, if God had really created a world of nature "red in tooth and claw," leading to "the survival of the fittest," how is it that His Son later taught His followers that "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it" (Mark 8:35), and that they should love their enemies and "do good to them that hate you" (Matthew 5:44).

5. Still more significantly, if physical human death was not really an important part of the penalty for sin, then the agonizingly cruel *physical* death of Christ on the cross was not necessary to pay that penalty, and thus would be a gross miscarriage of justice on God's part.

6. This would lead us to conclude further that we have no real Savior. Christ is no longer here on Earth, but sin and death are still here, so the promises in the Bible concerning future salvation seem to have been just empty rhetoric. If God's Word was wrong about creation and about the meaning of Christ's death, it becomes obvious that its prophecies and promises concerning the future are of no value either.

7. Finally, there remains no reason to believe in God at all—at least not in the personal, loving, omniscient, omnipotent, holy, righteous God that the Bible makes Him out to be. If *that* kind of God really existed, He would never have created the groaning, suffering, dying world implied by the long ages required for evolution. If suffering and death in the world—especially the suffering and death of Christ—are not the result of God's judgment on sin in the world, then the most reasonable inference is that the God of the Bible does not exist. The slippery slope of compromise finally ends in the dark chasm of atheism, at least for those who travel to its logical termination.

Where We Must Stand

Therefore, no matter how much more convenient it would be to adopt the old-earth approach or the "doesn't matter" approach, we cannot do it. We could have more speaking engagements, more book sales, larger crowds, and better acceptance even by the evangelical Christian world if we would just take the broad road, but we cannot do it.

The Bible *is* the inerrant, infallible, inspired Word of the living gracious, omnipotent Creator and the Lord Jesus Christ *is* our crucified and risen Savior, and all the *real* facts of science and history support these truths.

On the other hand, there is *no* genuine scientific evidence for evolutionism. No true evolution from one kind of organism to a more complex kind has ever been observed in all human history, and there is no *recorded* history beyond the six thousand or so years of Biblical history. Any alleged earlier ages have to be postulated on the discredited assumption of uniformitarianism. Even if such imaginary ages ever existed, they left no credible fossil records of real evolutionary transitions among the billions of fossils preserved in the rocks.

What the fossils *do* show is *death* — rapid death and burial, in fact, or else they would not have been preserved at all. And death speaks of sin and judgment, not evolution and long ages. Pain and death are not "good" things, and a loving God would not call them good. They are instead, *"the wages of sin"* (Romans 6:23). This judgment by our all-holy Creator necessarily fell on Adam and his descendants and also on all the "dominion" over which God had placed him in charge.

In the new earth which God in Christ will create after sin is finally purged out of this groaning creation, however, *"there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain"* (Rev 21:4). Once again, God's creation will all be "*very good!*"

In the meantime, we do well to continue to believe His Word just as it stands. God forbid that we should ever *"love the praise of men more than the praise of God"* (John 12:43).

Evidence From The Stars.

This question comes up in every debate that I do. They say, "*Mr. Hovind, if you say the earth is 6,000 years old, how can we see stars that are billions of light years away*?" I say, "Well, there are a couple of things you need to understand. First place, the reason God made the stars according to the Bible is so that Adam could see them. He made them for signs and seasons. So it wouldn't be smart to make something Adam couldn't see yet. And the fact is no matter how big a star is out there, we don't know the size of these things, all you know about stars is they are a point of light. The experts will tell you the only thing you can distinguish about stars is the color of their light. That is it. Period. We don't know stars are billions of light years away. You get the biggest telescope & look at the closest star, you see a point of light, that's it. And they understand that."

If you take trigonometry you know that it takes two observation points to determine the distance to a third point. Two surveyors can set up their transits and look at a dot and they can calculate the distance to the dot if they know the distance between the two transits, two surveying instruments and then with the angles. This is how you solve trigonometry problems, very simple, a high school student could do this.

The problem is earth's diameter is 8,000 miles. So the farthest you could ever get away from somebody on this planet is 8,000 miles in diameter. Well, that's not far enough to determine distances to stars. So they've tried to enlarge the base of the triangle by looking from the earth to the star in January and then looking again in June. Now you're at opposite sides of earth's orbit. Well, the distance from the sun to the earth is 93,000,000 miles which is eight light minutes. Still not very far.

So the diameter of our orbit is 16 light minutes. Well one year has 525,948 minutes in it. So if you're going to look at a star that was one light year away and you could use the opposite sides of earth's orbit to look at it, you still would have an awfully skinny triangle. That's about like having two surveyors set up their transit 16 inches apart and both of them focus in on a dot 8 1/4 miles away. The angle comes out to be .017 degrees, not much. I doubt you could measure that. That's for one light year. And they want to tell me the stars are billions of light years away.

Well, they could be. I don't know. I would say even figuring one light year is extremely difficult. You'd have to assume, of course, that you can tell exactly where you were 6 months ago on opposite sides of earth's orbit. I don't think that can be done. But I'll give them that. Most textbooks will say that you can measure star distances up to 100 light years. I doubt that but we'll give them 100. I'll give them 500 if they'll quit crying. The fact is you can't measure 10 billion. So we do not know how far away the stars are. Period. They could be billions of light years, nobody knows.

The 2nd point I'd like to make is nobody knows for sure what light is. Is it a wave or a photon or a particle, or what is it. Nobody knows what it is. We know what it does but we don't know what it is. There's a major difference there. The whole idea behind the Black Hole is that light can be attracted by gravity. We know that when light goes through a different medium it changes its speed, that's what separates the colors out into the rainbow effect as it goes through a prism. So since we don't know the nature of light, we certainly do not know that light has always traveled at the same speed and we don't know that it travels the same speed in space as it does here on earth. We don't know that for sure. The speed of light may not be a constant. The fact that they're measuring the speed of light today using an atomic clock, which is based on the wave length of a cesium 133 atom, looks to me like you have a little problem here if you're using light to measure light. If light is slowing down, then your clock is slowing down at the same rate & so you're never going to notice that it's slowing down.

Doesn't carbon dating prove the earth is billions of years old? Another question that comes up in my seminars very frequently is, *"If the earth is only 6,000 years old, then what about carbon dating? Doesn't that prove the earth is billions of years old?"* Well, in the first place, if anybody tells you we know the earth is billions of years old because of carbon dating, you can rest assured they don't have a clue what they're talking about. Even if carbon dating worked, it would only work for a few thousand years. <u>But the fact is it doesn't work!</u>.

Here are the problems with carbon dating. Carbon 14 is formed in the upper atmosphere when radiation from the sun strikes the atmosphere. This extra energy causes the formation of carbon 14. Nitrogen molecules are converted to carbon 14. Carbon 14 is unstable and it begins to fall apart, it breaks down. Normally carbon is atomic number 6 and atomic weight of 12 but this is carbon 14. It has an atomic weight of 14. It is unstable and it breaks apart. A Geiger counter can pick it up.

The atmosphere has six layers to it today. There probably used to be a seventh layer, I cover that in one of my video tapes about the Garden of Eden and why they lived to be 900. But this layer of water would protect the earth and underneath you would have very little carbon 14 being formed. But the people who work with carbon dating will tell us that carbon 14 in the upper atmosphere is still increasing. Every day there is a little bit more than there was the day before. And the people who understand this will tell you that, if you took a brand new planet earth and stuck it out in the solar system, the sun would start producing carbon 14 at the same time it starts breaking down.

So you have two processes going in opposition to each other—a filling and a leaking process, like filling a barrel that's full of holes. If you've got a hose trying to fill a barrel and the barrel is full of holes, eventually it's going to reach a point called equilibrium and you will never be able to fill the barrel because it's leaking out as fast as you're putting it in. Well, this radiation is forming carbon 14 in the atmosphere; plants are absorbing it in the form of radioactive carbon in with the carbon dioxide that they breathe. Animals eat the plants and we absorb some carbon 14. Now there is very little carbon 14 in the atmosphere. It's .0000765 percent. There's not much carbon in the atmosphere at all.

The plants are taking in carbon dioxide which is radioactive, the animals are eating the plants and when the plant or animal dies he stops taking in any more carbon 14. Whatever he had begins to decay. So the theory says, since we know how much carbon 14 is in the atmosphere, if we compare how much carbon 14 is in the fossil, we can tell how long it's been dead because we know it takes about 5,730 years for half of the carbon 14 to decay. So half of it leaves every 6,000 years, let's round it off a little bit. Only one-fourth of it would be left after 12,000 years. Only one-eighth would be left after 18,000 years. It's gradually leaving. This all sounds good but it's based on several fundamental assumptions. Of course, you're assuming that the amount of carbon 14 in the atmosphere has always been the same and we know that it hasn't. We've got more carbon today than we did last week. And so the carbon 14 content is still increasing. So to dig up a fossil and start with today's carbon 14 rate and assume it's always been that is simply a faulty assumption. It simply isn't true.

The second assumption they base carbon 14 on is that the rate of decay has remained constant. A good analogy to help folks understand carbon dating: if you walked into a room and found a candle burning and I asked you the question, "How long has it been burning?" And you said, "I don't know, it was burning when I walked in." Okay. Well, let's measure the height of the candle. Suppose we measure the candle and find out it is seven inches tall. Everybody agrees after intensive study, all the scientists in the world get together and measure the candle and we say, "Yep. It's seven inches tall." Okay. How long has it been burning? Well, that won't tell you how long it's been burning. We need some more data. So let's measure how fast the candle burns. Let's suppose it burns one inch every hour. All the scientists come test it and they agree after extensive testing, that the Candle indeed is burning one inch an hour. Here we have two empirical facts. The candle is seven inches tall. It burns one inch per hour. How long has it been burning? You say, "Well I don't know."

And its right, that you can't tell for sure until you're willing to make a few assumptions. Number one: how tall was the candle when it started? We don't know that. Number two: has it always burned at the same rate? We don't know that either. But your answer would only be as good as your assumptions and with carbon dating you've got the very same two assumptions. You have to assume that you know how much carbon 14 was in the object when it died and assume that the rate of decay has always been constant and unchanging. And we know, neither of those are provable.

So how do I know the world is approximately 6,000 years old and not Billions? For One, Scientific Facts points to a young earth, not an old one. Two, because Gods word says so and is in agreement with the Scientific Facts! Who are you going to believe? Scientists' faulty assumptions or the Scientist of Scientist? .....hmmmm!

Evidence—Part 2

By Dr. Kent Hovind

More Evidence from Carbon Dating

The fact is we find examples from nature that show us carbon dating gives wild dates. For instance, a living mollusk shell was carbon dated at 2,300 years old. Freshly killed seal was carbon dated being 1,300 years old. Shells from living snails were carbon dated at 27,000 years old. One part of a mammoth was carbon dated at being 29,500 years old, another part of the same animal was 44,000 years old. So how old was it? A baby mammoth was found frozen. They carbon dated it. They found one part of it was 40,000 years old, another part was 26,000 years old and the wood next to it was 9,000 or 10,000 years old. Which number gets published? What happens is the only numbers that get published are the ones that fit the evolutionary preconception. That's not science. That's dogma. The lower leg of one mammoth was found and it was carbon dated at 15,380 years old and the skin and the flesh were 21,300. This is from the same animal.

At Berkeley they have the most advanced dating center used to date fossils. Carl Swisher was going to date the Homo Erectus skulls. It had already been decided that they should be about 250,000 years old, based on the evolutionary preconception. Swisher used the two most advanced dating techniques he could find and he kept making the same startling discovery. He said the skulls and bones were 53,000 years old at most and possibly no more than 27,000 years old. Well, I would like to point out that even that 53,000 and 27,000 is nearly a 100 percent error. This is a far cry from an exact science. This is one of the best dating centers there is and they're getting a 100 percent error? You can find this info for yourself in Newsweek magazine 1996.

Actually the truth is they don't use carbon dating to date fossils. The way fossils are dated is with the geological position. They will tell which layer it comes from & then the layer determines the age of fossils.

If you ask them how they determine the age of the layer, they will say, "***Well, we determine the age of the layers from the types of fossils they contain***." It's called circular reasoning. The layers are dated by the fossils and the fossils are dated by the layers. According to one man, "***Ever since William Smith at the beginning of the 19th century fossils have been and still are the best and most accurate method of correlating and dating the rocks in which they occur***." They date the rocks by the fossils and they date fossils by the rocks. The geologic column is actually how things are dated and the geologic column doesn't exist anywhere in the world except in the textbooks. It's a hoax. It doesn't exist.

Radiometric dating is not possible without the geologic dates given first. How is this for a quote?: "The rocks do date the fossils but the fossils date the rocks more accurately." This is circular reasoning, folks. It's based on circular reasoning. That's how it's done.

Did life originate and evolve out of a pre-biotic soup?

One textbook tells the students that life evolved from non-living material. Notice this. It says, "Many important events occurred during the Archean Era, the most important of which was the evolution of life. Progress from complex molecules to even the simplest living organism was a very long process." Well, folks, that's just propaganda. It didn't happen at all.

This textbook says the first living cells emerged between 4 billion and 3.8 billion years ago. There is no record of the event. I don't know how people can believe this kind of stuff, but the author who wrote this apparently does believe that life just happened by itself. This author said, "The first self-replicating systems must have emerged in this organic soup."

The idea that life came from non-living material is taught in many modern textbooks and of course the evolutionist has to believe that but yet there is no evidence for it whatsoever. What happened in the 1950s, Miller and Urey decided to do some experiments where they circulated gases around inside some glass tubing and a lightning spark—a little spark was supposed to simulate lightning. This was supposed to produce life in the laboratory.

What they did was created a big problem for the evolutionists because they excluded oxygen from their experiment. They had methane and ammonia and other things but no oxygen. Well, this creates a problem because amino acids will get oxidized if there is any oxygen present. So they wanted to keep oxygen away from the experiment because it would oxidize anything it created. This is called a reducing atmosphere. The problem is ozone is made from oxygen. And ozone blocks ultraviolet light. So if you don't have any oxygen, you don't have any ozone and therefore ultraviolet light would destroy any ammonia. It would break it down. So the experiment was a fraud to begin with. It couldn't have worked. They knew, though, that life could not evolve with oxygen present. The problem is without ozone you can't get life to evolve either. So life cannot evolve with oxygen and life cannot evolve without oxygen. It looks to me like they have a problem. Also we know from all the lowest rocks that there's always been oxygen present on the earth.

What they actually made in this experiment, and the students are never taught this, they actually produced a goo at the bottom of this flask. When they took it out and analyzed it, they found out it was 85 percent tar, 13 percent carbocyclic acid, 98 percent of what was produced in the experiment is poisonous to life. Two percent was amino acids and that's what they tell the students about. That he produced amino acids. What they don't tell them is, this two percent would very quickly bond with the tar or the carbocyclic acid, and they would, and could not, and have not, to this day, never bond with each other under this experiment

And basically only two amino acids were produced. It takes 20 different amino acids to produce life. Sort of like letters of the alphabet producing sentences or words. It takes 26 letters of the alphabet to make sentences or paragraphs. And it takes 20 different amino acids to produce living organisms. Some have argued that the fact that all living organisms are built on these same 20 amino acids is proof of evolution. I would say, "***No. That's proof of creation and/or Intelligent Design.***" God created it so that the brown cow can eat the green grass and give white milk and you churn it and get yellow butter and I eat it and get blond hair. Everything comes from the same amino acids so that we can eat other organisms. We couldn't digest them otherwise. It's common sense. It had to be made that way. So it's not proof of a common ancestor, but proof of design & order by a DESIGNER who ORDERED such!

Another problem he had in this experiment was these amino acids that were produced even though they would quickly bond with the tar or the carbocyclic acid or be diluted in the oceans, if it happened in the oceans, half of what he made was right-handed and half was left-handed.

Well, this creates a serious problem, because in order to make words and letters, you have to have all the letters facing the right way. You see, proteins have 70 to 100 amino acids and they're all in precise order and they're all left-handed. Sort of like your right and left hand. They look similar but actually they're opposite. You can't lay them on top of each other both face up or both face down. You've got the thumb pointing the wrong way. These amino acids are right-handed and left-handed and he made half of each. Well, this simply would not work for producing life in the laboratory. And, they did not, nor have not, to date, produced life in the laboratory. *And if a textbook says they did the textbook author is either misinformed or he's lying*. I think they're just misinformed. They want the students to believe in evolution and they want the students to believe that life can come from non-living material when there is no scientific evidence for this at all.

I think the obvious conclusion we can draw from studying the world is that there is a Designer. Somebody made this place. He must have a reason for it. And if you make a complex machine, it's logic to leave behind an owner's manual. Here's how to operate it. And I think the God of the universe that created this world left behind an owner's manual, that's the Bible. He gave us His word so that we would know how He did it and we would know how to get to know Him and how to have our sins forgiven.

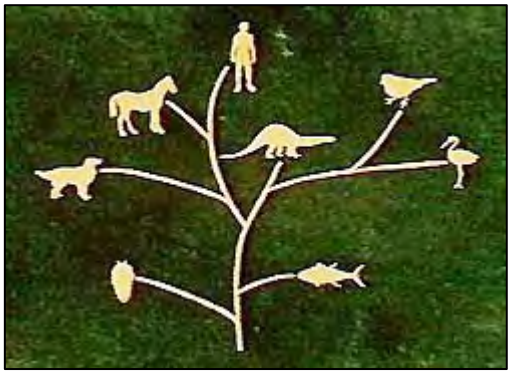
See, if a person has never trusted Christ as their savior, they will have to pay for their sins themselves. I'm a sinner. Everybody's a sinner. We've all disobeyed God. We've done things that are wrong. And the Bible says, "The wages of sin is death." We deserve to die because of our sin. Now God loves you and God loves me. He doesn't want us to die and go to hell but He also at the same time has to balance between His justice and His mercy. So in His justice He says, "The wages of sin is death. You must die." In His mercy He says, "I will die for you. I will take your place. That's how bad I want you to come to heaven." So 2,000 years ago God Himself came down in the form of a man and was born to a virgin and raised up for 33 years, lived a perfect life and then died on the cross to pay for our sins. And anyone that will receive what He did for us can be saved. The Bible says that "Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

So February 9, 1969 I bowed my head and I said, "Lord, I'm a sinner. And I know I deserve to go to hell but I'd like you to forgive me and save me right now." And on that date, the God of the universe forgave my sin. He actually took the blood of Christ on the cross and applied it to my account. So when God looks at Kent Hovind He sees no sin at all. Now my friends and neighbors can see them, okay, but God can't see them. I'm going to heaven. It's not because I'm good it's because I'm forgiven.

And you can have the same thing. It doesn't matter what you've done. God loves you and He can forgive you if you'll ask Him. Now when you ask God to forgive you, He actually comes and lives inside of you and starts to try to make you a brand new person. He's been working on me since 1969 trying to make me a new person. He wants to make me like Jesus, ultimately. He's got a long ways to go but He's working on it, okay. And that's the plan. If you'd like to get Christ into your heart, I'd encourage you to pray a simple prayer right now. Say, "Lord, I'm a sinner. I've broken your laws. Would you please forgive me. Would you please save me right now. I receive you as my Savior." The Bible says in Romans 10:13, *"Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."* If you invite Christ to come into your heart and save you, He promised He would. So you've got God's promise.

Second Law of Thermodynamics

Does this basic law of nature prevent Evolution?



Evolution versus basic law of nature

Scores of distinguished scientists have carefully examined the most basic laws of nature to see if Evolution is physically possible - given enough time and opportunity. The conclusion of many is that Evolution is simply *not* feasible. One major problem is the 2nd Law of Thermodynamics.

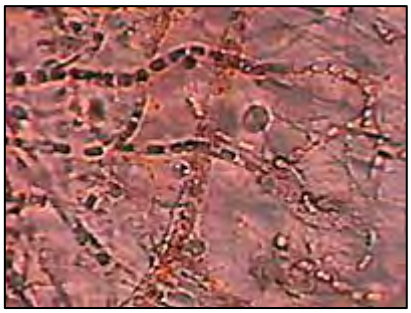
law of science: basic, unchanging principle of nature; a scientifically observed phenomenon which has been subjected to very extensive measurements & experimentation & has repeatedly proved to be invariable throughout the known universe *(e.g., the law of gravity, the laws of motion).*

Thermodynamics: the study of heat power; a branch of physics which studies the efficiency of energy transfer and exchange.[1]

Decaying buildings. Massive structures may appear to be capable of lasting almost forever, but they will not. The need for ongoing repairs stems, in part, from the 2nd Law of Thermodynamics.

The 2nd Law of Thermodynamics describes basic principles familiar in everyday life. It is partially a universal law of decay; the ultimate cause of why everything ultimately falls apart and disintegrates over time. Material things are not eternal. Everything appears to change eventually and chaos increases. Nothing stays as fresh as the day one buys it; clothing becomes faded, threadbare, and ultimately returns to dust.[2] Everything ages and wears out. Even death is a manifestation of this law. The effects of the 2nd Law are all around, touching everything in the universe. Each year, vast sums are spent to counteract the relentless effects of this law *(maintenance, painting, medical bills, etc.).* Ultimately, everything in nature is obedient to its unchanging laws.

2nd law of thermodynamics: Physicist Lord Kelvin stated it technically as follows: *"There is no natural process the only result of which is to cool a heat reservoir and do external work."* In more understandable terms, this law observes the fact that the useable energy in the universe is becoming less and less. Ultimately there would be no available energy left. Stemming from this fact we find that the most probable state for any natural system is one of disorder. All natural systems degenerate when left to themselves.[3]



Cell and Blood Vessles

It is well known that, left to themselves, chemical compounds *ultimately* break apart into simpler materials; they do not ultimately become more complex. Outside forces can increase order for a time *(through the expenditure of relatively large amounts of energy, and through the input of design)*. However, such reversal cannot last forever. Once the force is released, processes return to their natural direction - greater disorder. Their energy is transformed into lower levels of availability for further work. The natural tendency of complex, ordered arrangements and systems is to become simpler and more disorderly with time.[4]

Evolutionism claims that over billions of years everything is basically developing UPWARD, becoming more orderly and complex. However, this basic law of science *(2nd Law of Thermodynamics)* says the opposite. The pressure is DOWNWARD, toward simplification and disorder.

Thus, in the long term, there is an overall downward trend throughout the universe. Ultimately, when all the energy of the cosmos has been degraded, all molecules will move randomly, and the entire universe will be cold and without order. To put it simply: In the real world, the long-term overall flow is downhill, not uphill. All experimental and physical observation appears to confirm that the Law is indeed universal, affecting *all* natural processes in the long run.[5]

Naturalistic Evolutionism requires that physical laws and atoms organize themselves into increasingly complex and beneficial, ordered arrangements.[6] Thus, over eons of time, billions of things are supposed to have developed *upward*, becoming *more* orderly and complex.[7]

However, this basic law of science *(2nd Law of Thermodynamics)* reveals the exact opposite. In the long run, complex, ordered arrangements actually tend to become simpler and more *disorderly* with time. There is an irreversible downward trend ultimately at work throughout the universe. Evolution, with its ever increasing order and complexity, appears impossible in the natural world.

Has the 2nd Law Been Circumvented? No, says expert Frank A. Greco:
"An answer can readily be given to the question, 'Has the second law of thermodynamics been circumvented?' NOT YET." [8]

No experimental evidence disproves it, say physicists G.N. Hatspoulous and E.P. Gyftopoulos:

"There is no recorded experiment in the history of science that contradicts the second law or its corollaries…" [9]

Creationist Duane Gish comments:

"Of all the statements that have been made with respect to theories on the origin of life, the statement that the Second Law of Thermodynamics poses no problem for an evolutionary origin of life is the most absurd… The operation of natural processes on which the Second Law of Thermodynamics is based is alone sufficient, therefore, to preclude the spontaneous evolutionary origin of the immense biological order required for the origin of life." (Duane Gish, Ph.D. in biochemistry from University of California at Berkeley) [10]

Emmett Williams, Ph.D:

"It is probably no exaggeration to claim that the laws of thermodynamics represent some of the best science we have today. While the utterances in some fields (such as astronomy) seem to change almost daily, the science of thermodynamics has been noteworthy for its stability. In many decades of careful observations, not a single departure from any of these laws has ever been noted." [11]

If Evolution is true, there must be an extremely powerful force or mechanism at work in the cosmos that can steadily defeat the powerful, ultimate tendency toward "disarrangedness" brought by the 2nd Law. If such an important force or mechanism is in existence, it would seem it should be quite obvious to all scientists. Yet, the fact is, no such force of nature has been found.

A number of scientists believe the 2nd Law, when truly understood, is enough to refute the theory of Evolution. In fact, it is one of the most important reasons why various Evolutionists have dropped their theory in favor of Creationism.

Open systems/Closed systems: open thermodynamic systems exchange heat, light, or matter with their surroundings, closed systems do not. No outside energy flows into a closed system. Earth is an open system; it receives outside energy from the Sun.

Is Energy the Key?

To create any kind of upward, complex organization in a closed system requires outside energy and outside information. Evolutionists maintain that the 2nd Law of Thermodynamics does not prevent Evolution on Earth, since this planet receives outside energy from the Sun. Thus, they suggest that the Sun's energy helped create the life of our beautiful planet. However, is the simple addition of energy all that is needed to accomplish this great feat?[12]

Compare a living plant with a dead one. Can the simple addition of energy make a completely dead plant live?

A dead plant contains the same basic structures as a living plant. It once used the Sun's energy to temporarily increase its order and grow and produce stems, leaves, roots, and flowers - all beginning from a single seed.

If there is actually a powerful Evolutionary force at work in the universe, and if the open system of Earth makes all the difference, why does the Sun's energy not make a truly dead plant become alive again (assuming a sufficient supply of water, light, and the like)?

What actually happens when a dead plant receives energy from the Sun? The internal organization in the plant *decreases*; it tends to decay and break apart into its simplest components. The heat of the Sun only speeds the disorganization process.

The Ultimate Ingredient: Designed and Coded Information

Dr. A.E. Wilder-Smith in the ORIGINS motion picture series.

The distinguished scientist and origins expert, Dr. A.E. Wilder-Smith, puts it this way:

"What is the difference then between a stick, which is dead, and an orchid which is alive? The difference is that the orchid has teleonomy in it. It is a machine which is capturing energy to increase order. Where you have life, you have teleonomy, and then the Sun's energy can be taken and make the thing grow - increasing its order" [temporarily].[13]

teleonomy: Information stored within a living thing. Teleonomy involves the concept of something having a esign and purpose. Non-teleonomy is "directionlessness," having no project. The teleonomy of a living thing is somehow stored within its genes. Teleonomy can use energy and matter to produce order and complexity.[14]

Where did the teleonomy of living things originate? It is important to note that the teleonomy *(the ordering principle, the know-how)* does not reside in matter itself. Matter, itself, is not creative.

Dr. Wilder-Smith:

"The pure chemistry of a cell is not enough to explain the working of a cell, although the workings are chemical. The chemical workings of a cell are controlled by information which does not reside in the atoms and molecules."[15]

Creationists believe cells build themselves from carefully designed and coded information which has been passed from one life to the next since their original inception.

About Missionary James

In a Nutshell, I was a THIEF and a DRUG-DEALER committed and determined to live a life of crime. Naturally, I landed in Prison and it was there that my Life was forever changed by the Lord Jesus Christ! I surrendered my Life to Him on September 16, 1980 and Jesus called me through His Word and by Revelation of the Holy Spirit to, "*Let him that stole steal no more: but rather let him labor, working with his hands those things which are good, that he may give unto him that is needy*"

Since then, I have made many mistakes, but have learned from each and every one of them. I have devoted my Life to God, Family and that Heavenly Calling and want the whole world to know that there is a God in Heaven who Loves & Cares deeply for each and every one of us, Past, Present and Future! God has a Marvelous Plan for ALL and is calling you as well, to come Home! So please read and study with Bible in hand, all my Articles and Productions, like: '**GODS MASTER PLAN**', '**IN NOAHS DAY**', '**THE 2-WITNESSES**', '**666**' and more!

Below are the works and Ministry the Lord has accomplished in and through my Life over the years! I hope and pray that we can one-day be Co-Laborers together with Jesus Christ on the Mission Field!

ALMS was created back in 1987 by the direction of our Lord Jesus Christ leading me to conduct Short-Term Missionary Trips to HAITI. Since then, ALMS has rendered services Here and Abroad that provides the Leading, Training, Organizing, Networking, and Consulting, including an Educational INFO-PAK 'Haiti-Island Of Hope', to assist Churches, Youth Groups and/or Organizations in conducting Safe & Successful Short-Term Mission Trips to this deeply impoverished Nation of stark contrasts, called: Haiti - Gods' Island Of Hope!

ALMS has been conducting Short-Term Trips since 1988 with/thru various Churches and Mission Organizations throughout the USA and abroad. Missionary James has been involved with many various Mission Groups and Church Outreach Trips since 1985. ALMS has assisted in the Long-Term establishment of Schools, Churches, Medical & Dental Facilities, Housing, Wells, Out-Houses, and Child-Sponsorship Programs that provide Impoverished Children with: Love, Tuition, School Clothing, Books, Teaching Materials, Daily Hot Meals, Dry Feedings, Medical & Dental Care, Gifts, Care Packages, Bible Classes which in turn, includes Jobs for Teachers, Cooks, Administrators, Security Guards, Mechanics, Maintenance Engineers, Janitors & more! Throughout the years, ALMS has accomplished these Great Works of the Lord by Networking & Co-Laboring along-side of the various Ministries world-wide:

If you think your predicament is bad, know this…..Your current living conditions of 3-Meals a-day, a Bed, Shelter from the Heat and Cold, Showers, Toilets, Clean Water, living under a structured environment, under close custody and supervision, the average HAITIAN would gladly TRADE PLACES WITH YOU in a Heart-Beat. All the things listed above, that you currently enjoy and will continue to enjoy once released, daily elude the Haitian Peoples grasp. For most, all the above is but a Dream. Struggling Hard and doing without is the Norm in Haiti.

So, I said all that to say this. Look up! There are those worse off than you. Walk circumspectly while incarcerated *(Eph. 5:15-6)* and Study the Word of God *(2 Tim 2:15)*, so that you may grow in the Grace and Knowledge of Him who redeemed you. Decide to live a lawful & Righteous Life, right now, where your at, asking God to give you the desire and ability to live out such, not in your strength, but in His. *(Joel 3:10 & 2Cor. 12:9)*

Study the Bible mostly and search out the Articles I have sent you to see if those things be true and of God, as the Bereans did. *(Acts 17:11)*

In His Service…