

Evolution Evidence Comparisons

This is a comparison between currently advertised evidences for evolution and evidence for special creation. The observed fact, the evolution explanation and the creationism response is set forth below.

The evolution explanations were taken from an excellent evolutionist site that is intended to show the *most persuasive* and most current evidence for evolution: <http://www.gate.net/~rwms/EvoEvidence.html> It argues generally that similarities between different animals and plants point toward evolution. It offers no answers whatever to the questions raised on this page and simply because the Creator made life in similar ways is no proof life evolved. This site, as well as others simply presumes that God does not exist and therefore evolution must be true - and then looks for ways to prove it. See also <http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/abstract/293/5528/297>, which discusses enzymes in the context of the theory of evolution, but again offers no explanation as to how a series of random changes could account for what is now common knowledge.

Evidence for special creation is evidence of a superior intellect (God) Who created all things. The proof is found in the inconceivable complexity and organization down to the arrangement of the very atoms within the molecules within the cells.

Judge for yourself whether evolution adequately explains the observed facts and consider the creationism response.

OBSERVED FACTS

Honeybee brain

The brain of the honeybee is approximately the size of the head of a pin and calculates faster than a supercomputer. It performs *one billion organized computations in every 1/1000th of a second*. That is one trillion computations per second. See [Honeybee](#).

Sejnowski, T.J. and Churchland, P.S., 1992, Byte Magazine, October, 1992, p. 137. Sejnowski and Churchland are well recognized in the field of neurobiology and in the field of computational neuroscience and are professors at the University of California. See also Sejnowski, T.J. and Churchland, P.S. *The Computational Brain* (MIT Press, 1992), p. 9 (Wherein the authors state that "the brain of the common housefly, for example, performs 10^{11} operations per second when merely resting.")

EVOLUTION EXPLANATION

Honeybee brain

The brain of the honeybee is "relatively simple."

Evolution Research - General Evolution News, August 5, 2006

"The idea [of evolution in general] is simply that you fiddle around and you change something and then you ask, Does it improve my survival or not?"

And if it doesn't, then those individuals die and that idea goes away. And if it does, then those individuals succeed, and you keep fiddling around, improving."

Howard Berg, a Harvard researcher, as quoted in National Geographic Magazine, November 2006, p. 114.

And if you don't believe that this explanation is adequate, you are a "dimwit"

*It has been reported that "dimwit" is the term that has been applied to all creation advocates by a certain high profile evolutionist, who will remain unnamed.

CREATIONISM RESPONSE

Honeybee brain

Very little could be located on specific arguments showing how fiddling around with genomes could construct a computer the size of a pinhead that performs a trillion computations per second. So, we quoted Howard Berg, a Harvard researcher, on his view of evolution in general.

Each of the computing cycles in the honeybee brain must be accurately timed to properly interact with the next and the previous cycle. Each one must be a trillionth of a second in duration and each one must *mean* something - each one has a *purpose*.

The life span of the bee is about 2 months. How many years would it take to evolve a brain that would do this, assuming that it evolved at one cycle in each bee generation? If one cycle evolved every 60 days it would take 60 trillion days, or more than 164 billion years - assuming, of course, that each beneficial mutation that created each new cycle was perfect.

Imagine what Darwin would say if he had known that in 150 years science

Human eye

Your eyes are currently transmitting a non-physical digital code at the speed of light. This transmission occurs through 12 million specific nerves (the optic nerve). The signals in each of the 12 million nerves is a different connection and each one changes whenever you move your eyes. Each of 12 million nerves (or several together) convey in code not only everything that you see but several *million* different colors, and each one is precisely defined by a non-physical code that is transmitted by the retina and translated by the brain.

The brain takes these 12 million constantly changing signals and, in the space of nanoseconds, it transforms them into a full color three dimensional moving picture that exists in the form of billions and billions of constantly changing electrical impulses. Each of these impulses is a code; it *means* something. All of what you see comes from but one source: a constantly changing ocean of (digital?) code.

In order to facilitate the transfer of this vast amount of data, the retina pre-processes what it sees. The retina divides vision into twelve discrete elements, each one conveying a particular part of what is seen. This device serves to conserve resources because it updates only what has been changed by a movement of the eye or the movement of an object. So, the 12 "cinemas," constantly changing, are merged into a whole

Human eye

"Here's how some scientists think some eyes may have evolved: The simple light-sensitive spot on the skin of some ancestral creature gave it some tiny survival advantage, perhaps allowing it to evade a predator. Random changes then created a depression in the light-sensitive patch, a deepening pit that made "vision" a little sharper. At the same time, the pit's opening gradually narrowed, so light entered through a small aperture, like a pinhole camera.

Every change had to confer a survival advantage, no matter how slight. Eventually, the light-sensitive spot evolved into a retina, the layer of cells and pigment at the back of the human eye. Over time a lens formed at the front of the eye. It could have arisen as a double-layered transparent tissue containing increasing amounts of liquid that gave it the convex curvature of the human eye.

In fact, eyes corresponding to every stage in this sequence have been found in existing living species. The existence of this range of less complex light-sensitive structures supports scientists' hypotheses about how complex eyes like ours could evolve. The first animals with anything resembling an eye lived about 550 million years ago. And, according to one scientist's calculations, only 364,000 years would have been needed for a camera-like eye to

would discover an electrical machine the size of a pinhead that calculates speed, wing speed, tilt, pressure, orientation, location, purpose and intent, creates vision and awareness all in the form of unknown codes (probably digital) and does so at the speed of a trillion calculations per second.

Actually, Darwin did speak to this:

"If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ could not have been formed by numerous successive, slight modifications my theory absolutely would break down." Charles Darwin. *Origin of Species*, p.189 1st ed.

Human eye

Note that the concept is that every perpetuated change, "no matter how slight," had to confer a survival advantage. Somehow accidental mutations created a pit that that conferred a survival advantage. Then more mutations happened and the pit closed around and there was a small hole that caused light to be focused on the light sensitive skin. Around this time, nerve cells accidentally developed that connected to a very primitive brain that mutations were also occurring in this brain that somehow enabled it to act upon the impulses that were now coming down the nerve endings. Somehow it just got better and better until all the cells in the eye and all of the cells in the brain had agreed upon a specific code. Then the brain cells accidentally developed the ability to create images from the code, and not only images but moving images that were integrated with the brain's awareness and memory. Then there came another eye and more accidental nerve endings and more code (thankfully it was the same code) until the code was transmitting millions of precisely defined colors and the brain was instantly converting them into three dimensional moving pictures all defined by billions and billions of

and altered instantly as they progress. See [Vision](#).

The Movies in Our Eyes, Werblin, Frank and Roska, Botond, *Scientific American*, April 2007, p 73

The human brain

The brain of the human is so vast in its complexity that it cannot even conceive of the numbers and the organization inside itself. It contains at least 100,000,000,000,000 (one hundred trillion) electrical connections. These electrical connections form a neuronet that is so vast that if each connection were a leaf on a tree it would comprise a forest the size of continental Europe, or half the size of the United States.*

And every single one of the connections has a specific purpose. Each one is organized, timed and operates in sync with the others. Each one is energized by a cell that produces its own electricity in precisely the correct quantities and conveys, in non-physical code, that which it is designed to convey. Each cell is manufactured and placed exactly where it is for a specific purpose and each cell may have thousands of connections. Each of these cells and connections carries minute electrical charges that *mean something*. The meaning inherent in each electrical signal is written into a code, and when the neurons of any particular sub-net act as programmed, they result in a "conclusion," an impulse that will move a muscle, read a book, see a color, actuate a series of logical conclusions, be aware or love a lover. See [Brain Codes](#).

It is commonly assumed that the genes that are in DNA somehow direct the formation of the brain in the developing infant. But we submit that the genes have other purposes and that no one really knows by what mechanism a million billion organized neuronet connections arise from a sperm and an egg.

* Evolution: A Theory in Crisis, by Michael Denton (Adler & Adler, 1985), p 330.

evolve from a light-sensitive patch."

Quoted from: pbs.org/wgbh/evolution/library/01/1/l_011_01.htm

The human brain

"Billions of years ago, life existed only in the form of single celled organisms. These organisms were sustained through their own chemical processes until they gradually evolved into the multi-celled beings that first appeared approximately 680 million years ago. More complex animals, including man, subsequently evolved from these multi-celled beings.

The evolution of the human brain followed a similar course; moving from the simple to the complex over an extended period of time. The billions of cells that work together to make the brain and body function harmoniously have numerous critical functions. The brain is after all a far more multi-functional organ by nature than other, less complex organs such as the heart or the liver. Yet akin to the rest of the human body, the brain has adhered to Charles Darwin's "natural selection" methodology by ridding itself of less important functions while enhancing the more essential ones over time.

It is a fact that as man evolved, certain mutations took place within the nervous system that forced it to evolve in time with the body. Just as external physical changes were selected as either worthy or unworthy by the environment, mutations in the nervous system were also forced to prove their might against environmental challenges.

For example, man's ancient ancestors acquired "new and improved" sensors as a necessary means of survival, which naturally forced the neural control of those sensory enhancements to occur simultaneously. Consequently, as man's ability to survive began to necessitate increasingly complex actions and reactions to his

alternating code transmissions. And in fact, color number 2,343,972 (conveyed by means of its own specific code) definitely did confer a survival advantage to an ancestral ape a very long time ago. And even though the whole eye has to work together before it conveys a survival advantage it still must have evolved. Do you really believe that?

The human brain

If the brain evolved from multi celled organisms 680 million years ago, it what would be the rate of evolution?

It is for good reason that evolutionists comment on the "rapid evolution of the brain." Let us consider just how rapid this evolution must have been.

100,000,000,000,000 connections over 680 million years yields 147,058 connections fully evolving each year. There are 8760 hours in a year. So in order to evolve in 680,000,000 years, the brain of the human must have evolved and installed at the rate of 16 connections every hour, or one perfectly evolved connection every 3.75 minutes - with no mistakes.

So, they are indeed correct when they say it would have been "rapid." Interesting that we really don't see any evidence of this rapid evolution today.

Every one of those perfectly evolved connections must be installed and timed down to the nanosecond. In order to benefit survival, each impulse must be properly coded and sent with exactly the correct amount of electricity to the precise nerve endings that intersect with other nerve endings in such a way that a series of trillions of successive computations will result in a conclusion.

If the brain of a honeybee computes at the rate of a trillion computations per second, one can only imagine how many computations the human brain accomplishes in the same amount of time. As far as the author knows, this number has never even been

environment, the nervous system was also compelled to adapt accordingly."

http://mi.essortment.com/evolutionhuman_rmow.htm

"It is nothing short of spectacular that so many mutations in so many genes were acquired during the mere 20-25 million years of time in the evolutionary lineage leading to humans, according to Lahn. This means that selection has worked "extra-hard" during human evolution to create the powerful brain that exists in humans.

It is perhaps the complex social structures and cultural behaviors unique in human ancestors that fueled the rapid evolution of the brain."

Lahn, Bruce T., *Human Evolution and Stem Cell Biology*, Howard Hughes Medical Institute website <http://www.hhmi.org/news/lahn3.html>

DNA

All of the theories relating to the evolution of DNA are theories describing what evolutionary scientists see as the course of evolution. That is, when in evolutionary history a diversion occurred, what animal was the common ancestor, theoretical stages in the development of RNA, differences in the DNA of different animals and plants, and theories relating to DNA lineages. These theories are "road maps" showing the theoretical course of DNA evolution.

These theories are in total agreement on the actual mechanism for evolution, and that is natural selection. Each one is rigid in its fundamental presumption that in every instance natural selection (the survival of the fittest and accidental beneficial mutations) is the sole mechanism for the creation of DNA.

Put quite simply by Professor Howard Berg of Harvard, "You keep fiddling around, improving ..." The beneficial changes perpetuate survival and the changes that are not beneficial do not.

DNA

The chemical formulae for the 100,000 essential human proteins is stored in the DNA strands contained in every human cell. But the DNA strand is not a physical representation of the protein. It is a chemical formula for the protein that is *encoded* into the arrangement of the atoms of a segment that is 1/100,000th of the length of the DNA molecule.

So, for cytochrome c, for instance, we have the chemical formula for an enzyme that has one chance in 10^{49} of occurring by accident and the formula for this enzyme is inscribed into the arrangement of the atoms in the 1/100,000th part of a molecule.

See [Codes within the Cells](#).

Memory

How are the memories of a lifetime

estimated.

The evolutionist's theoretical explanation of the brain "ridding itself of less important functions while enhancing more essential ones" or mutations that were forced to "prove their might against environmental changes" does not come close to coherently accounting for trillions upon trillions of organized network connections operating at literally an inconceivable speed and accuracy.

The number of organized electrical connections in the human brain is roughly equal to the number of leaves on the trees in a forest that is the size of continental Europe.

The explanations of evolutionists are the vapid wanderings of professors who will believe absolutely anything rather than change their theological conviction.

DNA

In order to be useful, we must also simultaneously evolve a translator of the code and a means to implement it. So, aside from the issue of how 1/100,000th of a molecule is accurately copied, read and implemented, if this mechanism evolved, what came first, the non-physical language or the translator of that language? They could not evolve together because each separate part would have to provide some benefit to survival and at the same time coincide with the other.

"The [genetic] code is meaningless unless translated. The modern cell's translating machinery consists of at least fifty macromolecular components WHICH ARE THEMSELVES CODED IN DNA: THE CODE CANNOT BE TRANSLATED OTHERWISE THAN BY PRODUCTS OF TRANSLATION. It is the modern expression of omne vivum ex ovo. When and how did this circle become closed? It is exceedingly difficult to imagine." Jaques Monod (1972), Chance and

stored? Experiments have shown memory to be stored in the arrangement of the electrical characteristics of the molecules comprising trillions of nerve cells in the brain. There is a code that is used to write the memory of a smell, a taste, a thought, a color, an emotion, a sound, an occurrence or pure logic into the electrical characteristics of the individual molecules. How are all of these different senses encoded? What mechanism is there to determine where each will be written? How is it written to reflect the proper time sequence? It is unknown if a number has ever been ascribed to the number of molecules utilized in memory, but it is a safe bet that there are significantly more than the number of neurological connections in the brain. If so, then the brain contains a sub-net that is significantly larger than one million billion organized electrical connections.

This is a sub-net that organizes the electrical characteristics of trillions upon trillions of individual molecules for the purpose of inscribing specific data on to them - writing it with a code, a language into the arrangement of the electrical characteristics of molecules themselves.

See [memory](#)

Memory

Evolution offers the same explanation for memory: natural selection.

Necessity, Collins London, pp 134-135) (emphasis in original)

It is simply not persuasive to attribute all of this to "fiddling around" and then refer to those who question it as "dimwits."

Memory

Memory is a mechanism that takes experience, logic, emotions, touch, smell, vision, thought, sound, color, method, mathematics, music, skills, temperature, reason and all other things remembered by man and writes them in an organized fashion in an electrical code into the molecules of the nerve cells of the brain.

Evolution explains that this occurred through billions of years of fiddling around: accidental beneficial mutations and dying animals. That is, all those that could not encapsulate and write memory into an unknown electrical code on to trillions of molecules were less able to survive so they died.

And if we can swallow that explanation, then we are asked to believe that all of these memories were all *indexed* by accident also. So, the mechanism that can instantly locate one particular memory that is buried in literally trillions of encoded molecules - and translate it - is the result of an unknown number of extremely fortunate accidental mutations, none of which have ever been observed.

We submit that anyone who would really believe that will believe absolutely anything rather than believing in God. Because the very hand of God is written all over it.

What we see here is not just organization down to the cellular level, or even to the molecular level, but to the atomic level. And the evolutionist explanation that this all arose from a series of beneficial mutations and natural selections (dying animals) is woefully inadequate.

And again, Darwin's comment:

"If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ could not have been formed by numerous successive, slight modifications my theory absolutely would break down." Charles Darwin. *Origin of Species*, p.189 1st ed.

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