LEGACY OF TRUTH®

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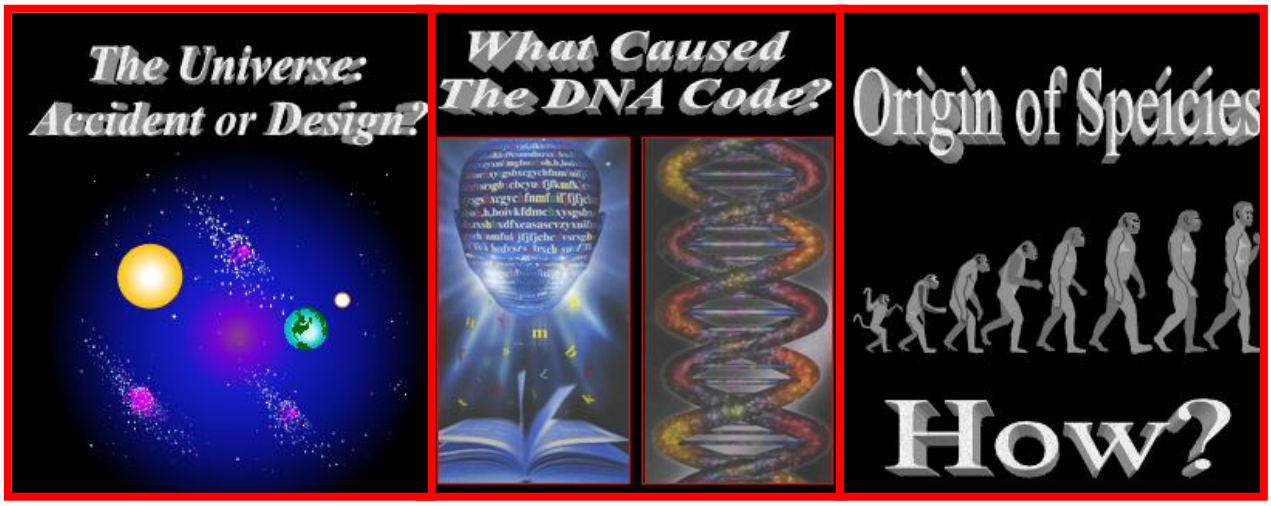
By Peter Bocchino

HOW TO TEST ORIGIN MODELS

Cosmology-Molecular Biology-Paleontology



Basic & Forensic Science

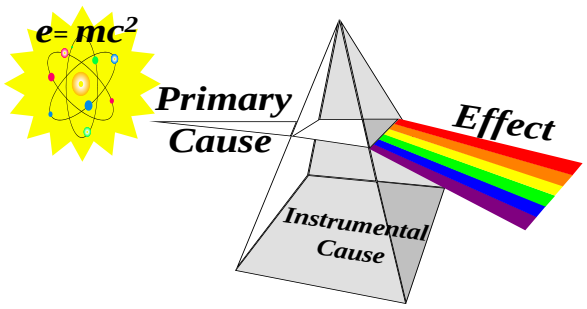
Scientific investigations must begin with scientific laws and principles that have been established and used as part of the criteria to sanction valid origin models. The primary laws and principles that are used by scientists and are included in the GA-DOE standards (see state mandated Quality Core Curriculum (QCC) at the DOE website) ought to be used as the framework for any scientific investigation for the basic and forensic methods. Here is a summary of the first principles of science and the foremost laws:

1. The first principle of all scientific investigation is the **principle of cause and effect:** *The causality principle states that every finite, dependent, and contingent thing (effects) must have had a beginning and therefore needs a cause.*
2. The first principle of forensic science is the **principle of uniformity:** *The key to past causes is found in the present. Present causes of present effects, must have been the same in the past. The lower the number of possible causes in present the higher probability of the same cause in the past.*
3. The foremost law of science is the **second law of thermodynamics:** *The amount of usable energy in a closed isolated (finite) system runs down.*
4. The foremost law of molecular biology (Information Theory) is the **law of specified complexity**: This law provides the line of demarcation between living (organism) and non-living (matter) things. It is also the basis for binomial nomenclature—***species***—and describes the nature of the information discovered in the DNA molecule.

First Principles of Science

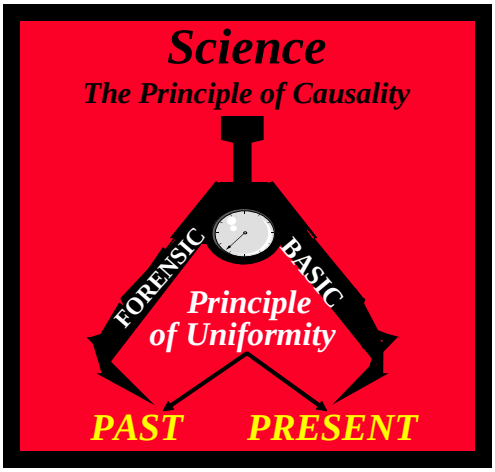
The first principle of the basic scientific method is the <u>principle of causality.</u>
The first principle of forensic science is the <u>principle analogy or uniformity</u>.

What is the principle of cause and effect (causality)?



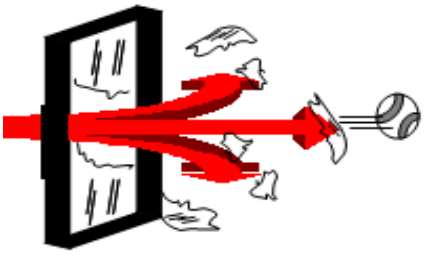
The principle of causality states that every event has an adequate cause. This principle is firmly coupled to searching for explanations. When asking for an explanation, let's say we are trying to explain a rainbow, we are actually asking for the cause of that rainbow. When we are looking for the cause of an event, there are several kinds of causes that can be isolated. In the illustration we have noted two types of causes, an instrumental cause and a primary or first cause. Note that even the simple things we observe like colors in a rainbow must have a cause. Sir Isaac Newton was the first person to use a prism to reveal that sunlight could be split up to yield a spectrum of colors. The spectrum of colors emanating from the prism is the effect we observe of light passing through it. The effect, the spectrum of colors, has a secondary (instrumental) cause, the prism. However, it also has a first (primary) cause, the sunlight. The color is inherent in the sunlight (first cause) and the prism is the instrument by which light is dispersed. Technically, however, the sun is caused by energy and the ultimate question to be answered is "Is the energy supply in the universe infinite and always existed, or is it finite and thus had a beginning?" In other words, "Is energy the first cause of the entire universe, or is there a cause prior to it?"

What is the principle of analogy (uniformity)?



The discipline of science provides us with knowledge in the sense that it deals with the present observation and operation of the physical world and repeatable events. If an event can be repeated and observations made, then the principles of philosophy and the laws of science can be used to discover the kind of cause behind an effect (event). This search for the causes of observable effects is the "basic" scientific method It is the kind of science that concerns itself with the causes (actions) and effects (reactions) of the present workings of the physical world. For that reason, it is limited to discovering secondary or natural causes for a regular pattern of events. However, when it comes to dealing with past events that are no longer happening in the present, another kind of science must be applied. This kind of scientific method is known as "forensic" science.

The forensic scientific method superintends the kinds of investigations of past events that were not observed and are not repeatable. This kind of event is called a *singularity*. Homicide detectives use this method to investigate murders and answer questions such as: What was the cause of death? Was it an accident, or was it a planned event? As long as the basis for a forensic reconstruction of the past event is some regularly observed causal connection—observed in the present—the object of this speculation can be an unrepeated singularity.



If we observe over and over again in the present that the glass in a window hit from one side continues to move in the same direction as the object that hit it (basic science), then we can assume, with a high degree of probability, that a similar past effect had the same kind (analogy) of cause (forensic science).

It is essential to understand that the basic and forensic methods are connected by a philosophical principle called "analogy" or "uniformity." This principle is another philosophical assumption by which science links the present to the past and makes predictions about the future. With respect to forensic science, the uniformity principle states that the present is the key to understanding the past. If present observations indicate that it always takes a certain kind of cause to produce a certain kind of effect, the principle of uniformity tells us that the same kind of event in the past must have had the same kind of cause as observed in the present.

If scientists are not clear on differentiating between basic and forensic science and do not employ the principle of analogy, their results will most assuredly be misleading. Therefore, we are obligated not to violate the principles of causality and analogy as we conduct scientific investigations.

The Foremost Law of Science

The foremost law of science is the second law of thermodynamics.

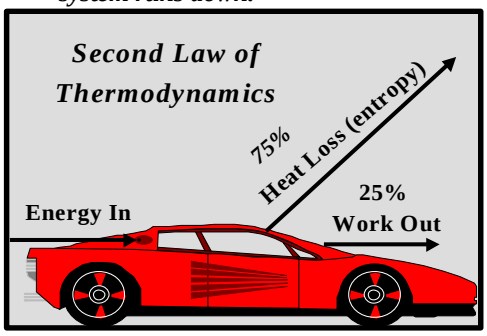
Course: Physics (Laws of Science)
Topic: Thermodynamics / Standard: Relates the ***effects of thermal energy*** to kinetic molecular theory.

Course: Science, Technology and Society (Laws Applied)
Topic: Environment / Standard: States the ***Second Law of Thermodynamics***. Identifies examples of ***energy loss*** in nature systems. Identifies examples of ***increasing entropy*** in natural systems.

SCIENCE
2nd Law of Thermodynamics

DEFINITION:

The foremost law of science is the second law of thermodynamics. This law states that the amount of usable energy in a closed, isolated (finite) system runs down.



Everyday, everyone and everything is becoming older and more deteriorated. Consequently, people die, cars corrode, buildings fall, landscapes erode and our natural resources are depleted. This propensity towards deterioration is explained by the most universal law of physics, known as *the second law of thermodynamics*. Thermodynamics is the scientific discipline that concentrates on the study of heat (*thermo*) and its ability to do mechanical work (*dynamics*). The effects of the second law are directly observable from an overwhelming body of scientific evidence. This law's greatest power is its universal predictive quality that, on the whole, the rise of disorder will eventually prevail.

If we build a car engine, we would design it in such a way as to keep the level of disorder (in the form of wasted energy) to a minimum. As car engine burns gasoline, the heat generated by that combustion process is converted into mechanical energy—which turns the wheels of the car. Ideally it would be great if all of the fuel we put into the engine could be directly converted into mechanical energy to move the car. If 100% of the energy could be directly converted to power the car, we would have built a highly ordered system with no amount of disorder (entropy), in the form of wasted fuel.

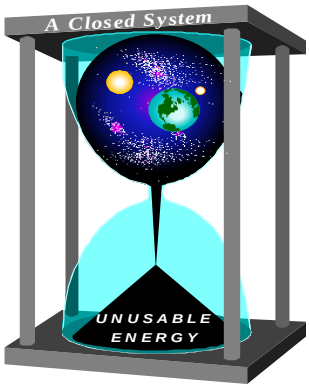
To keep the accounting straight, we must keep in mind that the total amount of energy that goes into this car must equal the total amount of energy that comes out of it—into whatever form it happens to be converted. This law is known as the *first law of thermodynamics* and assures the conservation of energy. Unfortunately, the second law of thermodynamics will not allow us to build a car that is 100% efficient (that has no wasted energy). In reality, a heat engine is only 25% efficient. This means that, eventually, only 25% of the gasoline we put into the tank of a car gets converted into mechanical energy that propels the car. Where does the other 75% of the energy go? It obeys the second law and is radiated from the car in the form of wasted heat energy—unburned gasoline particles that exit through the exhaust pipe, friction of mechanical parts and the tires on the road, and other heat losses. Therefore, the typical car engine operates at a fairly high level of disorder or wasted energy (entropy), and as time goes by the car will eventually run out of fuel.

Cars run out of gas all the time and we expect them to do so. This fact is not a devastating one because the car is an open system and we can refuel it at a filling station. However, the same is not true of the universe as a whole. In other words, as the universe runs out of useable energy, there is no evidence to support the idea that a cosmic filling station exists. Cosmologists treat the universe as a gigantic heat engine with no external source of energy input. This means that the total amount of usable energy in the universe is fixed and decreasing as time increases (nuclear fusion is occurring throughout the universe).

Forensic Science - The Cause of The Universe

Course: Earth Science (History: Fossil Record) Topic: The earth's place in the universe. Standard: Relates the universality principle. Explains how ***data is gathered from deep space***. Analyzes the ***Big Bang Theory*** and its relation to the ***expanding universe*** concept. ***Investigates possible beginnings*** of the known universe. ***There are only two possibilities:***

1. ***The universe always existed and does not need a cause.***
2. ***The universe had a beginning and does need a cause.***

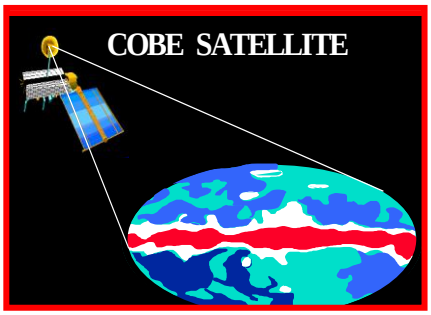


Three Pieces of Evidence:

The first and most overwhelming piece of evidence that reveals to us the nature of the universe, ***is the effect that the second law of thermodynamics has upon the universe***. The second law forces cosmologists to treat the universe as a gigantic heat engine with no external source of energy input. This means that the total amount of usable energy in the universe is decreasing as time increases. Like an hourglass filled with sand, as depicted in the illustration, the bottom portion of the hourglass contains *unusable* energy. Consequently, as the "grains" of usable energy are used up and fall into an unusable state, ***disorder continues to rise (entropy)*** and the total amount of useable energy available in the universe continues to decrease and leads to the logical conclusion that we live in a finite universe.

The second piece of evidence, concerning the nature of the universe, was discovered by Einstein discovered that ***the universe is expanding in all directions***, like a balloon. Reversing that expansion and going back in time means that the universe would get smaller and denser until it vanished into nothing. This is what disturbed Einstein, his own theory demanded a beginning (or initial starting point) of the universe.

Two Bell Lab scientists, Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson discovered the third piece of evidence.



They discovered that the earth is bathed in a faint glow of radiation and were awarded the Nobel Prize in 1978.[1] Their measurements indicated that there is ***a radiation "echo" left over from the initial explosion of the beginning of the universe,*** commonly referred to as the *Big Bang*. In an effort to confirm their discovery a satellite named COBE (cosmic background explorer) was launched into space on November 18, 1989, with instruments aboard capable of measuring the radiation echo. In 1992, the final summation of COBE's data was made public and hailed as unprecedented. Stephen Hawking called this discovery "the most important discovery of the century, if not all time."[2] The most convincing aspect of this background radiation is the fact that it had the exact pattern and wavelength for the light and heat of an explosion calculated to be of the magnitude of the Big Bang.

Hence, the evidence supports the conclusion that the universe had a beginning. Based on the second law of thermodynamics, the principles of causality and analogy, and the empirical evidence, one is logically persuaded to believe that the universe was is finite and must have had infinitely powerful, eternal (outside of space-time) and uncaused source of energy.

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[1] Stephen W. Hawking, *A Brief History of Time* (New York: Bantam Books, 1988), 42.
[2] Quoted by George Smoot and Keay Davidson, *Wrinkles in Time* (New York: Avon Books, 1993) 283. The original quote can be found in the *London Times*, April 25, 1992, 1.

Basic /Forensic Science - The Cause of The First Cell

Course: ***Biology - The Origin of First Life***

Topic: The **Theory of Evolution: Origins of Life** / Standard: Describes & applies concepts of origins. Explains historical and ***current theories*** of origins (evolution, ***and others***).

Investigates possible beginnings of life. ***There are only two possibilities:***

1. ***The first life form had an intelligent cause.***
2. ***The first life form did not have an intelligent cause.***

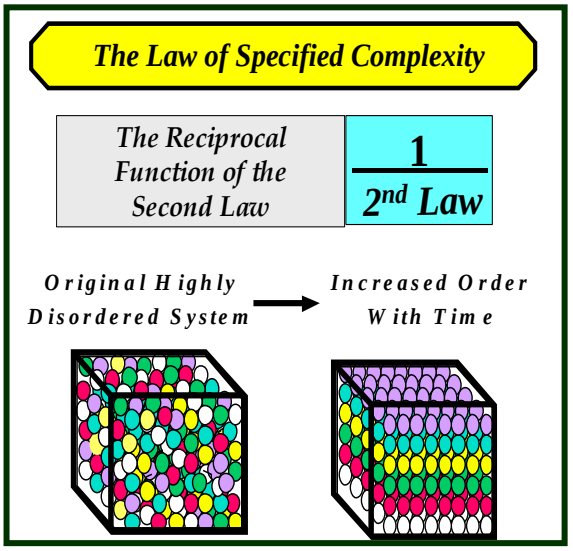
The Foremost Law of Molecular Biology

The foremost law of molecular biology is the law of specified complexity. [This law is the reciprocal of the second law of thermodynamics].

When we study biology, it doesn't take long to encounter the word *species*. The choice of this term, as opposed to some other, is based on the law of ***speci***ficity. In fact, it is this law that gives biologists a clear differentiation between non-living matter and life. The famous biologist Leslie Orgel summarized this essential distinction when he said, "Living organisms are distinguished by their *specified complexity*. Crystals . . . fail to qualify as living because they lack *complexity*; random mixtures of polymers fail to qualify because they lack *specificity*."[3]

What is specified complexity?

The second law of thermodynamics results in an overall high level of disorder as time increases and its inverse function (1/ 2nd law) produces higher overall levels of order as time increases. This reciprocal function of the second law of thermodynamics is called the ***law of specificity***.



Biology tells that life is distinct from non-living matter in an essential way because it is both *specified and complex*. So, we must probe further to see to what degree it is and to understand the cause behind this kind of information. The question is, "Can natural forces alone cause and account for the information necessary to produce the first life form, a living cell?"

Molecular biology consists of the study of the components of a cell on the molecular level. It was not too long ago that the cell was considered to be a *black box*. A black box is a term used to describe an apparatus whose inner components are mysterious, like a computer, in that they are not observable or are incomprehensible. Michael. J. Behe author of *Darwin's Black Box*, [4] said, that it was not until after World War II, with the invention of the electron microscope, that new subcelluar structures were discovered and the nature of the cell revealed, hence Darwin did not know how the cell worked.

The question of how life works was not one Darwin or his contemporaries could answer. Although Darwin was able to make sense of much of biology above the cell level, he was not knowledgeable of the inner workings of a living cell.

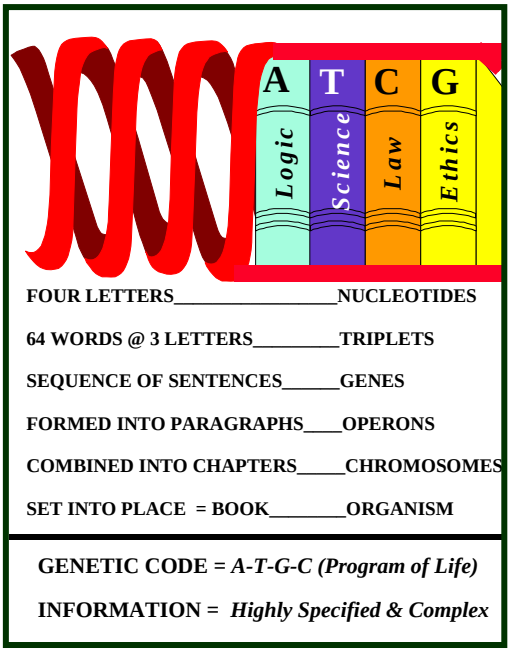
[3] Leslie Orgel, *The Origins of Life* (New York: Wiley, 1973), 189 (emphasis added).
[4] Michael J. Behe, *Darwin's Black Box: The Biological Challenge to Evolution* (New York: The Free Press, 1996).

Molecular Biology -Information Theory

The table below provides us with a few illustrations of the distinction between things caused by natural laws and things caused by intelligent design. The left hand column lists examples exhibiting characteristics produced by non-intelligent natural forces, and in the right hand column displays examples of highly specified and complex order that is always shown to be the result of an intelligent cause.

NON-NTELLIGENT FORCES OF NATURE RANDOM, REDUNDANT AND COMPLEX	INTELLIGENT DESIGN OF A MIND HIGHLY SPECIFIED AND COMPLEX
Redundant patterns in sand drifts	A sand castle
Random / redundant cloud patterns	A message written in the sky
Complex patterns in raw marble	Marble statue of Abraham Lincoln
Random / redundant noise patterns	Highly specified, complex message
Self-generating computer programs	Mind of the computer programmer

The question we must answer for ourselves is, "Can an enormous natural explosion the magnitude of the Big Bang, left to itself over a long period of time, produce the kind of highly specified and complex order found in a living organism without the guidance of intelligence?"

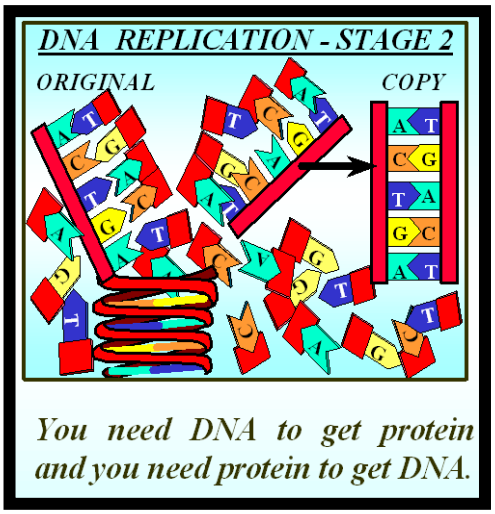


The evidence from repeated observation (operation science) strongly confirms that it always takes intelligence to produce the highly specified and complex order that exists in living organisms. The relatively new science of *information theory* and molecular biology have verified that the genetic code in a living cell (A, T, C, and G) is *mathematically identical* to a written language. Therefore, we can think of it as being characteristic of having intelligently imposed boundaries, or conditions, on it in the same manner as an author who uses specific letters to write a book. Molecular biology has also discovered that some biological systems are *irreducibly complex*. That is, that they could not have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications. This was Darwin's own test for the validity of his theory.

> ***If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight changes, my theory would absolutely break down*** (Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species* (New York: NAL Penguin Inc., 1958) 171).

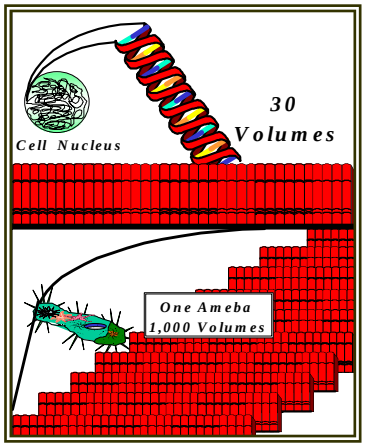
Michael Behe has dedicated his entire book to show that there are many organs that have not been and cannot be "formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications." Behe explained how some biological systems are *irreducibly complex*. That is, they could not have evolved as independent parts to form an integrated whole.

Behe gives examples of biological systems from the human body that could not have evolved because they are irreducibly complex. He points out that the DNA molecule, vision, blood-clotting, cellular transport and more fall into the classification of being irreducibly complex.



It is important to note that in DNA replication, proteins are necessary to process the information on the double helix. Yet, the information to build those proteins is stored as encoded information on the double helix! So, right at the molecular level, Darwin's theory, according to his own criterion for falsification, has "absolutely" broken down

How much information was in the first living cell and organism?



Richard Dawkins (the eminent naturalist), professor of zoology at Oxford University and author of several books on macroevolution said, "Each [cell] nucleus . . . contains a digitally coded database larger in information content, than all **30 volumes of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*** put together. And this figure is for *each* cell, not all the cells of a body put together . . . Some species of the unjustly called **'primitive' amoebas have as much information in their DNA as 1,000** [volumes of the] *Encyclopedia Britannica.*" [5]

How much information is there in the human brain?

Carl Sagan said, "The information content of the brain expressed in bits is probably comparable to the total number of connections among the neurons—about a hundred trillion, 10^{14}, bits. If written out in English, say, that information would fill some **twenty million volumes**, as many as in the world's largest libraries. The equivalent of twenty million books is inside the heads of everyone of us. The brain is a very big place in a very small space."[6]

Books consist of material things—paper and ink—but the messages riding on each are distinctly different. When writing a book, each step along the way requires the author ***to intelligently create and manipulate the letters and organize the sentences, paragraphs, and chapters by imposing specified boundary conditions*** upon the written materials. The author must use intelligence to specify different boundary conditions and most importantly, add new information along the way!

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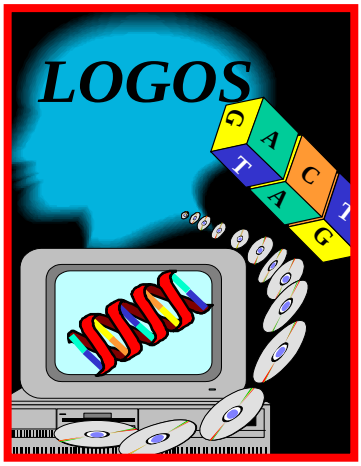
[5] (Richard Dawkins, *The Blind Watchmaker* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1987), 17-18, 116).
[6] Carl Sagan, *Cosmos* (New York: Ballantine, 1980), 230.

"The receipt of a *single message* from space would show that it is possible to live through such technological adolescence; the transmitting *civilization*, after all, has survived. Such knowledge, it seems to me, might be worth a great price." Carl Sagan, *Bocca's Brain* (New York: Ballantine,1988), p.322.

According to Carl Sagan, a single message would be enough to convince us that an intelligent cause was behind that message. If a single message from space can bring about the conviction that it had an intelligent cause, what about 1,000 volumes of information found in a single cell? ***The appearance of life on earth was a clear message, 1,000 volumes long!*** What if NASA's radio telescopes captured a few dozen CD's containing the information equivalent of 1,000 volumes of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*? Would they not immediately recognize that the cause of such information had to be intelligent? Of course they would!

Computers are composed of two major elements: *hardware and software*. The ***hardware is the material part of a computer while the software corresponds to the intelligence*** that gives the computer its "know-how" or instructions. David Foster notes:

"In searching for 'what is behind the DNA' it would seem that we have entered the realm of *software*. Molecular biology can find no trace of further hardware which is upstream from the DNA, and since the DNA is known to be coded, *then we are not looking for more physical facts but for mental functions*. Until the invention of electronic computers such an approach might have been considered as pure metaphysics, but the opening up of the computer art tells us that software is both 'real' and as important as hardware. . . . If we now transfer our thoughts from man-made computers to 'what is behind DNA', we have little choice but to imagine that there is a correspondence. Now 'what is behind man-made computers' is not a thing; it is pure logic. In the DNA we have seen the 'thing' or hardware of natural computing, but we need to invent a term for the logic of the system and there seems no more appropriate word than ***LOGOS***. This Greek word means word or reason, the mind-stuff itself."[7]



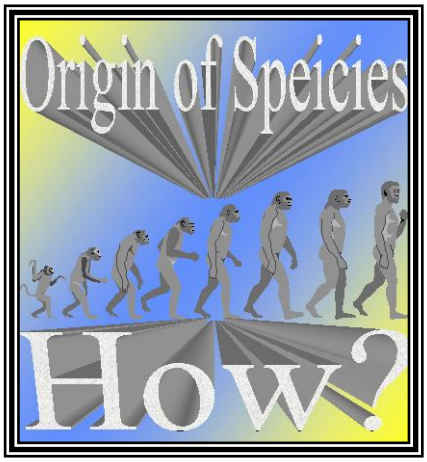
CONCLUSION:

According to the law of specified complexity, the first principles of causality and analogy, it is most reasonable to conclude the origin-of-life had a super-intelligent cause. Since this First Cause also brought the space-time-universe into existence, it must be infinitely powerful. Moreover, this First Cause must have intelligence in order to design the laws and create the genetic text of the first life forms. This kind of intelligence (abstract or conceptual) can only be attributed to a Person. Finally, since time is just a dimension of the finite universe, this infinitely powerful and intelligent Person must also be eternal (or timeless) and, therefore, cannot change.

[7] David Foster, *The Philosophical Scientists*, (New York: Dorset, 1985), 88-89 (emphasis added).

Macroevolution

The Mechanism For Macroevolution: Natural Selection and Environmental Changes.



Course: Biology - Topic: The **Theory of Evolution**: Origins of Life and the Universe. Standard: Describes & applies concepts of origins. 12.2 ***Compares micro and macroevolution***. 12.3 Explains ***natural selection*** and how it is affected by ***environmental changes***.

The theory of macroevolution depends upon time, random molecular biological changes in the genetic information systems (mutations) and natural selection (adaptation to environmental changes). These changes exerted various pressures on the organisms, which in turn prompted them to mutate in order to survive and giving rise to a new species.[8] ***This "jump" from microevolution (variation within a species) to macroevolution (one species being transformed into another) is the main idea that needs to be addressed. For if the theory of macroevolution is correct, the fossil record ought to bear witness to the history of these various transitions from one species to another.***

Is there evidence to support natural selection?

Macroevolutionists believe that if they can show that ***artificial selection works (operation science)***, they could make ***a solid case for natural selection (forensic or origin science)***. To do this they must utilize the first principle of analogy (uniformity). So, let's test their model to see if its elements have more similarities (analogies) than differences. This table sets the record straight. [9]

	Artificial selection	***Natural selection***
Goal	Aim (end) in view	No aim (end) in view
Process	Intelligently guided process	Blind process
Choices	Intelligent choice of breeds	No intelligent choice of breeds
Protection	Breeds guarded from destructive forces	Breeds not guarded from destructive forces
Freaks	Preserves desired freaks	Eliminates most freaks
Interruptions	Continued interruption to reach desired goal	No continued interruptions to reach any goal
Survival	Preferential survival	Nonpreferential survival

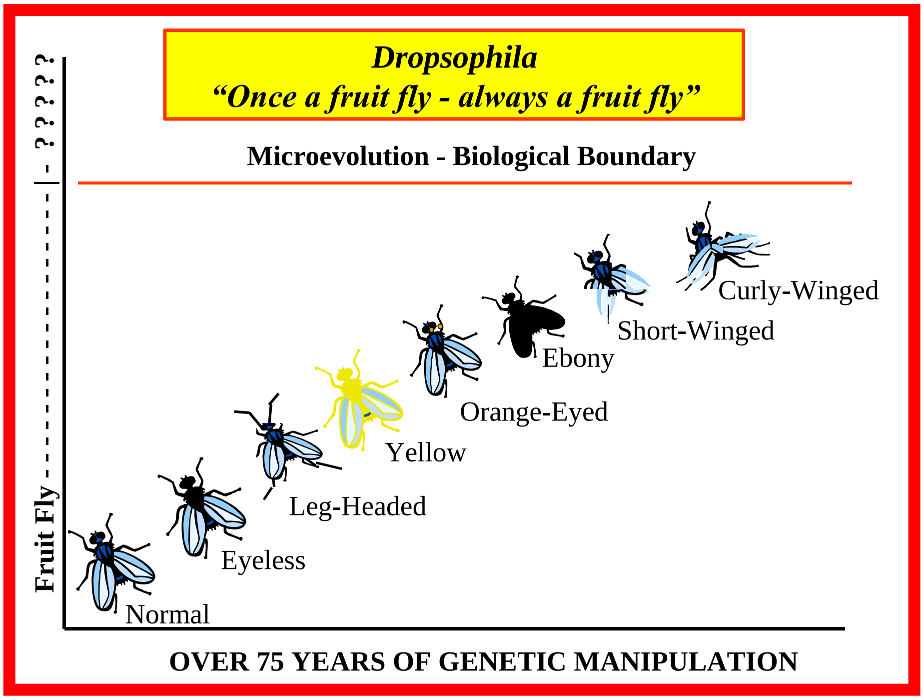
[8] We are using the term *species* as understood in biology to mean, "A category used in the classification of organisms that consist of a group of similar individuals that can usually breed among themselves and produce fertile offspring" (*Oxford Dictionary of Biology* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996) 477).

[9] Norman L. Geisler and J. Kerby Anderson, *Origin Science* (Grand Rapids, Baker, 1987), 149.

The table above lists the crucial differences between artificial selection and natural selection. The comparison clearly shows that rather than being similar, artificial selection and natural selection are in the most crucial respects exactly the opposite. For that reason, this analogy is not a convincing one and does not provide any observational evidence to support the credibility of natural selection as a valid mechanism for macroevolution. Yet, some macroevolutionists still maintain that artificial selection demonstrates the validity of natural selection and appeal to operation science by citing research projects such as the fruit fly experiments.

Drosophila

In an attempt to provide observational evidence to sustain their view, macroevolutionary scientists have tried to change a fruit fly named *Drosophila* through a variety of means over the past 75 years or so in an “artificial” effort to force it to mutate into some new life form. However, they can only manage to show microevolutionary changes, not macroevolutionary changes. *Even with intelligent intervention*, and under laboratory-controlled conditions, Drosophila remains what it has always been—a fruit fly. Instead of demonstrating that genetic boundaries do not exist, Drosophila has proved just the opposite.[10]



Why can’t macroevolutionary geneticists get Drosophila to become a new life form? The simple answer is that the genetic code of the fruit fly was designed and constructed with certain genetic limits and the information needed to transform that code into a new life form (the “how to” instructions) does not exist within the molecular structure or design parameters of Drosophila.

What About The Fossil Record?

Course: Earth Science (History: Fossil Record / Paleontology)
Topic: The earth's history / Standard: Distinguishes the ***principles of uniformitarianism***, superposition and ***fossil correlation***. Models the Geologic Time Scale. Cites the Geologic ***Time Scale from Cambrian to the present***.

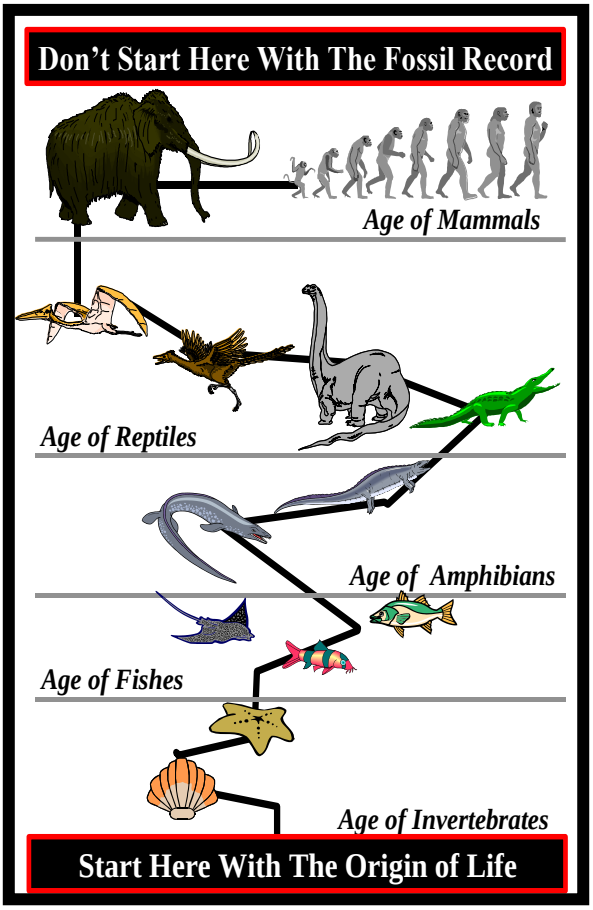
[10] Lane P. Lester and Raymond Bohlin, *The Natural Limits to Biological Change* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1984), 88-89.

Paleontology-The Fossil Record

The ***Precambrian time period***, in geology, is the earliest and largest division of time for which rock strata are recognized. ***This era is taken to include the entire time interval beginning with the formation of the solid crust of the earth and ending when life in the seas had begun to flourish.*** It is the span of time preceding the *Cambrian* period and characterized by the appearance of primitive forms of life. ***The major macroevolutionary processes are supposed to have taken place during the Precambrian and Cambrian time periods***.

Cambrian Era: Documented, Instantaneous & Global Explosion of Life

***Time* Magazine – December 4, 1995 reported:**



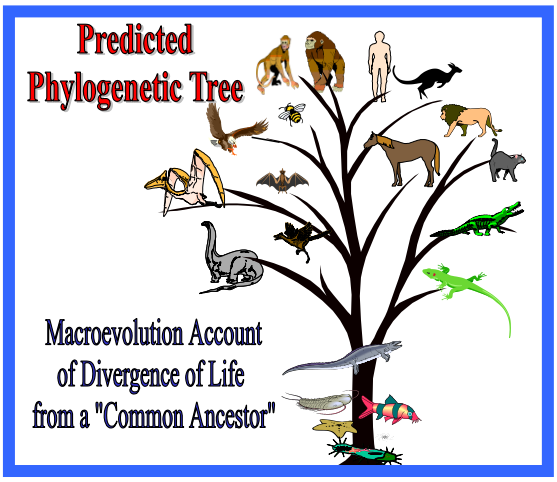
543 million years ago, in the early Cambrian, within the span of no more than a million years, creatures with teeth and tentacles and claws and jaws materialized with the suddenness of apparitions. ***In a burst of creativity like nothing before or since.*** . . . This explosion of biological diversity is described by scientists as **biology's *Big Bang***. . . . Since 1987, discoveries of major fossil beds in Greenland, in China, in Siberia, and now in Namibia have shown that the period of biological innovation occurred at virtually ***the same instant in geological time all around the world.*** . . . Scientists used to think that the evolution of phyla took place over a period of 75 million years, ***and even that seemed impossibly short***. Then two years ago a group of researchers led by Grotzinger, Samuel Bowring from M.I.T. and Harvard's [Andrew] Knoll [paleontologist at Harvard University] ***took this long-standing problem and escalated it into a crisis***. First they ***recalibrated the geological clock***, chopping the Cambrian period to about half its former length.

Then they announced that the interval of major evolutionary innovation did not ***span the entire 30 million years, but rather was concentrated in the first third***. "Fast," Harvard's Gould observes, "is now a lot faster than we thought" . . . ***Of course understanding what made the Cambrian explosion possible doesn't address the larger question of what made it happen so fast***. ***Here scientists delicately slide across data-thin ice, suggesting scenarios that are based on intuition rather than solid evidence***.[11]

[11] J. Madeleine Nash, "When Life Exploded," *Time*, December 4, 1995, pp.49-56, (emphasis added}.

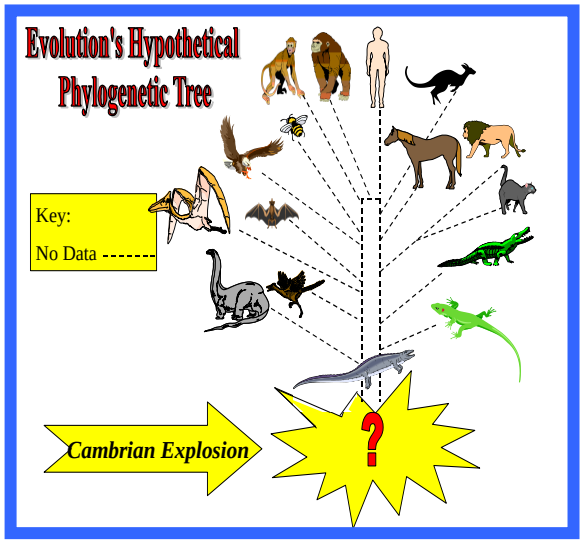
Paleontology-The Fossil Record

The Documented Truth of The Dead Phylogenetic Tree of "Common Ancestry"



According to macroevolution, humans and apes are supposed to have shared a common ancestor. These "common" relationships are referred to as *phylogeny*, and portrayed in flowchart types of associations in a so-called *phylogenetic tree*.[12] The majority of science textbooks depict macroevolution as a tree with branches, as shown here, revealing various speciations. However, the ***phylogenic tree analogy is a gross misrepresentation of the facts and has been a well kept secret for many years***.

Only in relatively recent times have macroevolutionists faced up to the truth and made public confessions like that of Stephen Jay Gould who said, "The extreme rarity of *transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of paleontology.* The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data *only at the tips and nodes* of their branches; the rest is inference, however reasonable, *not the evidence of fossils*."[13] Gould startled his own colleagues when he finally admitted that "***All paleontologists know that the fossil record contains precious little in the way of intermediate forms;*** transitions between major groups are characteristically abrupt. . . . I do not doubt that preadaptation can save gradualism in some cases, but ***does it permit us to invent a tale of continuity in most or all cases***? [Based upon] my lack of imagination, ***the answer is no***." [14] Even the ardent Darwinian gradualist, Richard Dawkins, admits that, "some very important gaps really are due to imperfections in the fossil record. ***Very big gaps***, too."[15])



In short, there is no phylogenetic tree; only the twigs and leaves with no branches or trunk!

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[12] The illustrations we have inserted, with respect to the phylogenetic tree, are offered as visual aids only. They are not a technically accurate representation of the phylogenetic tree. It is not offered as a formal blueprint of the supposed macroevolutionary relationships between species.

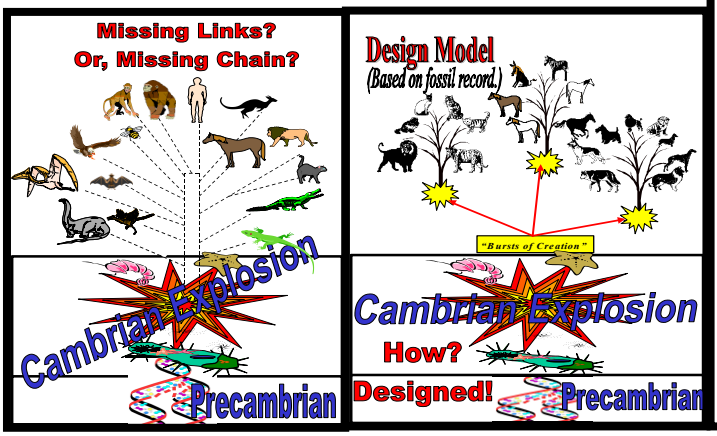
[13] Stephen Jay Gould, *The Panda's Thumb* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1982), 181 (emphasis added).

[14] Ibid., p 189, (emphasis added.

[15] (Richard Dawkins, *The Blind Watchmaker* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1987), p. 229

Testing Origin Models

Test Criteria For A Valid Theory: Stephen W. Hawking holds Newton's chair as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University and is regarded as the most brilliant theoretical physicist since Einstein. Hawking said, "A theory is a good theory if it satisfies two requirements: It must accurately describe a ***large class of observations*** on the basis of a model that contains only a few arbitrary elements, and it must make definite ***predictions about the results of future observations***."[16]



Genesis Design Model Meets The Criteria For A Good Theory	
Genesis Event	*Science / Paleontology*
Creation of the Space-Time Universe	*Big Bang of Cosmology (light bursts forth from darkness)*
Earth Formed - Water Begins To Condense - Global Sea Emerges Atmosphere (Expanse) Created	*Volcanic Activity Ends / Earth Cools Atmosphere Forms Over The Sea (troposphere - greenhouse effect)*
Dry Land Created Earth-Moon System Created Atmosphere Becomes Transparent (single-celled plant life created by now)	*Origin of Double Planet System (theory of the origin of the moon from the earth would create a basin in the earth for water to gather to one side)*
Creation of Sea Animals (multicellular to amphibians / reptiles / winged animals) (Creation of "great reptiles" the largest reptiles are dinosaurs)	*Cambrian Explosion / Age of Fish array of multicellular animals having the body plans of "virtually all creatures that now swim, fly or crawl throughout the world.")*
Creation of Land Animals (Domesticated - Livestock) (Non-domesticated - Wild)	*Age of Amphibians / Reptiles*
Creation of Mammals / Human Life	*Age of Mammals / Humanity*

Macroevolution: Explaining A Large Class of Observations:

1. Explains the origin of life by "random" processes without verification from operation science.
2. Explains the origin of new life forms by extrapolating microevolutionary data to the macro level when operation science shows no such evidence exists.
3. Explains the mechanism for macroevolution in terms of "natural selection and "survival of the fittest." Yet, the elements given by analogy from "artificial" to "natural" selection is not analogical.

Design Model: Explaining A Large Class of Observations:

1 Explains the origin of life by intelligent design and creation of the genetic text.
2 Explains the origin of new life forms by the intervention of the Creator with "new information."
3 Explains the extinction of certain species by encountering changing environmental pressures that forces them to try and survive beyond their "natural biological limits."

Macroevolution: Making Predictions About The Results of Future Observations

1. Predicted no limits to microevolution, but failed to provide evidence from genetic experiments.
2. Predicted, but failed to show that the fossil record contained continuous and successive changes.
3. Predicted the fossil record would reveal plenty of transitional life forms, but none were discovered.

Design Model: Making Predictions About The Results of Future Observations

1 Predicted and confirmed by genetic research that the DNA molecule would reveal intelligent design.
2 Predicted and confirmed by the fossil record that new life forms would appear suddenly and globally leaving evidence of "bursts of creation" (showing up in the record as many "trees" instead of one).
3 Predicted and confirmed by the fossil record that there are biological limits that exist within a given life form and those limits would appear in the fossil record as "very large gaps."
4 Predicted that all of the evidence would lead scientists back to one common intelligent Designer.

[16] Stephen W. Hawking, *A Brief History of Time* (New York: Bantam Books, 1992), 9 (emphasis added).

Cosmology - The Origin of the Universe: Based on the second law of thermodynamics, the principles of causality and analogy, and the empirical evidence presented above, one is logically persuaded to believe that the second of the two possibilities—***the universe had a beginning and does need a cause—is true.*** That is, the space-time-universe is finite and it is highly probably that it was caused by an infinitely powerful, eternal, unchanging (if outside of time, it cannot change), uncaused First Cause.

Molecular Biology - The Origin-of-Life: Based on the principles of causality and uniformity, the law of specified complexity and the science of information theory, we discovered that the first life form needed an intelligent cause. This intelligent cause designed all living things to be capable of ***limited microevolutionary*** changes that allowed them to adapt to varying environments. If the environment changes beyond the designed genetic limits of adaptation, the result would be the extinction of the species. Therefore, we can add the attribute of intelligence to this infinitely powerful, eternal, and uncaused First Cause. Taken together, it is most reasonable to conclude that this First Cause is; uncaused, infinitely powerful, supernaturally intelligent, eternal, unchanging (outside of time/ cannot change), and Personal (has conceptual or abstract intelligence).

Paleontology (Fossil Record) - The Origin-of-New Life Forms: The macroevolutionary model fails to adequately explain the facts. It actually fails Darwin's own test for the validity of his model. He said, "***If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight changes, my theory would absolutely break down***.[17]

FINAL REMARKS:

The Genesis account of the creation of the universe and all life forms is absolutely amazing! In thirty-one verses we get an account of the origin of the universe, all living things, and human life. One physicist said,

> These are events about which scientists have written literally million of words. The entire development of animal life is summarized in eight biblical sentences. Considering the brevity of the biblical narrative, the match between the statements and timing in Genesis 1 and the discoveries of modern science is phenomenal, especially when we realize that all biblical interpretation used here was recorded centuries, even millennia, in the past and so was not in any way influenced by the discoveries of modern science. It is modern science that has come to match the biblical account of our Genesis.[18]

When Robert Jastrow pondered the scientific discoveries of this century and his colleagues' reactions to them he was quite mystified. As a self-proclaimed agnostic astronomer, Jastrow basically could not understand why scientific men found scientific evidence hard to accept. He said that they were reacting with their feelings and not their minds, covering up the truth with their paperwork. After citing evidence for the beginning of the universe and giving examples of the emotional reactions of scientists, Jastrow said,

> Now we see how the astronomical evidence leads to a biblical view of the origin of the world. . . .The scientist's pursuit of the past ends in the moment of creation. This is an exceedingly strange development, unexpected by all but the theologians. They have always accepted the word of the Bible: *In the beginning God created the heaven and earth*. . . . For the scientist who has lived by faith in the power of reason, the story ends like a bad dream. He has scaled the mountains of ignorance; he is about to conquer the highest peak; as he pulls himself over the final rock, he is greeted by a band of theologians who have been sitting there for centuries. [19]

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[17] (Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species* (New York: NAL Penguin Inc., 1958) 171. (emphasis added).
[18] Gerald Schroeder, *The Science of God* (New York: The Free Press, 1997), 70.
[19] Robert Jastrow, *God And The Astronomers* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1992), 14, 106-107 (emphasis added).