

DARWINISM

&

EVOLUTION

UNDER THE SCALE OF SCIENCE

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In the name of Allah the Merciful

Introduction

It has been around 100 years since the biologist Charles Darwin deceased. In his hypothesis, he left a heavy legacy passed down by generations. It is worth saying that there was no hypothesis in the history of science that sparked a whirlwind of doubts, debates and differences among the circles of scholars, educators or the public, previously or later on, as raised by this hypothesis. This is due to the fact that people's beliefs have specifically been touched. Anything that affects the belief of any nation often causes severe and violent reactions within the nation. This is what Darwinism and Evolution - as a later concept - has accomplished in the various nations of the earth. Nations and societies have been divided between a proponent and supporter of this hypothesis, or a denier and objector to all that it contains. One hundred years after Darwin's departure, his hypothesis remained as intense as when he came out with. His proponents the evolutionist took up the stand of defense of this hypothesis and added new improvements, or amended in some of the views put forward by the founder.

Over the past two centuries, Darwinism and evolution have been adopted by most scientific institutions in the world, and the hypotheses of evolution have become exclusively, taught in most universities, and taken for granted by most educational curricula around the world. Did Darwinism and evolution through worthiness and scientific efficiency, merit together to become the basis of science of modern biology, having neutralized any

other theory or hypothesis or thought contrary. Or have scientific bodies exaggerated the scientific appreciation of these hypotheses in a biased manner?

This book presents brave, but scientifically supported, arguments that are tried to be as correct as possible, but not to exclude the possibility of unintentional mistakes, based on the wisdom that says "What I say is right but may likely to be wrong and what others say is wrong but may likely to be right."

This book seeks to provide an overall evaluation study to this hypothesis, with the aim of addressing it in various aspects and through the views presented by the proponents, citing the various objections of opponents of the evolution theory.

To confirm its point of view, the book took into account the studies and the scientific research provided by both parties, trying to the extent possible to consider the scientific method as an approach to follow in evaluation, and in a way aimed as possible, to correct what corrected by science and defy what science denies.

Introducing Darwin

He is the second son of Dr. Robert Waring Darwin from his second wife, Susan Woodgood, who died when Charles Darwin was eight years old. His grandfather, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, was a proponent of the early evolutionary ideas of evolution, such as the de Mille theory that paved the way for the emergence of Lamarck's hypotheses.

At the beginning of his education, Charles Darwin showed little interest in attending traditional courses, making his teachers see him as a dull. With an aristocratic environment, Charles Darwin engaged in hunting trips, catching rats and collecting beetles. It is interesting to mention that once, he collected three beetles and was unable to carry them together with both hands, which led him to put one of the beetles in his mouth and brought with him. With a clear lack of inclination to study, his father insisted on pursuing his education, where he was sent to the University of Edinburgh Medical School. Darwin with his brother remained at the university for two years and then broke away from the medical school because of his lack of seriousness in obtaining the degree and his hatred of most of the professors who taught at the college. He admitted to these matters in his later life. During that period, Darwin was introduced to two study colleagues, Cold Stream and Grant, who may have influenced Darwin's tendencies to study aquaculture. During this period, Darwin took a hesitant approach to Werner Society and was introduced to MacGlaffy.

Again, with Darwin failing to study medicine, his father made him study theology at Cambridge University. Darwin was enrolled in Cambridge in

1827 and spent three years there, where himself later considered a waste of time like his previous years of schooling.

While in Cambridge, Darwin joined the botany Division because of his passion with science expeditions rather than true interest in botanism. There, he was introduced to the botanist Professor Henslow, whom he later developed a lasting friendship with. Since then, Darwin has been abstained from theology definitively to biology.

Henslowe did for Darwin a huge service when he nominated him to join the scientific expedition aboard on the vessel Beagle replacing himself, when he touched on him his diligence and perseverance. After returning from this five-year journey, Darwin documented his observations after devotion to studying animal, earth, and fossil science. In 1844 he developed his thoughts about origin and evolution, after presenting his collection of birds caught on the island to fellow scientists specialized in animal taxonomy to be classified. It was the scientists' decision at that time that the birds despite the existence of some differences in shape of their beaks were classified in to one kind of birds, that is the finches. Darwin, who was not impressed by this classification by the scientific experts on the subject and despite his limited experience in this field due to lack of experience in any of the scientific studies he attained in his past academic years, he in the course of the following 15 years collected the information he believed in support of his dissenting views before publishing his book "The Origin of Species" for the first time in 1859. Before that he published "The Scientific Research of the Beagle" in 1846 and his book "Plant Animals" in 1846.

After returning from the Beagle trip, Darwin spent five years in London as secretary of the Geological Society and married in 1839. He left London in 1842 to spend the rest of his life in Kent Province dedicating his time and effort to his own written books. Darwin published his article "Fertilization of Flowers" in 1857 and then his book "Different means of fertilization of orchids by insects" in 1862. In 1871 he published his book "the evolution of human race" in which his doctrine was applied on human race.

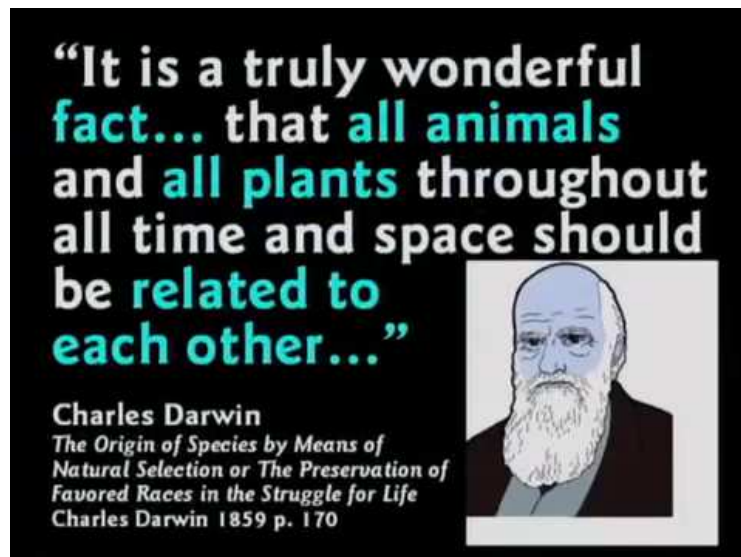
He then published his book "Predatory Plants" and "Climbing Plants" in 1875, then his book "The Effect of Hybridization and Self Fertilization in the Plant Kingdom" in 1876. Later in 1877 he published his book "Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of a Specific Kind". In 1880 he published his book "The ability of movement in plants."

Charles Darwin deceased in 1882 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His book "The Origin of Species" is his most important book. He presented his evolutionary views on the emergence of living things through the concept of natural selection, and that the most viable species for sustaining life and existence are the species that will survive and reproduce during the struggle for life. While less able organisms will be unable to survive and thus will be extinct. Therefore, in order for these organisms to continue to exist in later generations, some of these chosen organisms have to develop their mechanisms in such a way that they become more viable to the natural conditions available. This modification would later produce diversity and differentiation in living species. This differentiation will, according to Darwin, lead to the evolution of new species of living organisms from the original ones. In this way, these infinite variations of the different living organisms that we now see on this planet are formed. it is worth

remembering that they are all connected to one common descent that is perhaps one of the protozoa .

In his theory, Darwin relied on a very limited set of experimental observations that were only fourteen kinds of different finches that differ in the form of their beaks, where he based his assumption of the separation in the factions that would be followed by separation in the class and then separation in phyla which would eventually result in different speciation.

It is clear that introducing a hypothesis such as that assumed will certainly require in our contemporary era many restrictions by the scientific bodies necessitating the submission of observations and empirical evidence, many times exceed those very limited ones upon which Darwin adopted, before being approved or accepted. Darwin was arrogant in his rejection of the experienced scholars in the subject and was hasty in presenting his generalized conclusions, some of which appear in the attached picture:



Such as those inaccurate generalizations that Darwin leapt in his book made a contemporary scientist like Dr. Hauvin say, "Wait a little Charlie:

you have only noticed fourteen finches then concluded that the birds and banana fruit are related to each other”! Yes, he should have concluded that these birds alone are related to one common origin, and these are the right limits of his conclusion.

Darwin was aware of the hybridization carried out by pet breeders in their farms over thousands of years to obtain hybrid varieties with more qualities for human benefit. Darwin's theory was based on these hybrids as evidence of his alleged evolution of new species of animals, during which an emergence of new characters which were not apparent before occur. In all these hybridizations, Darwin ignored an important intuitive that should not pass an eye of such a clever person offering a new hypothesis, namely: all the hybrid creatures that resulted from the hybridization remained within the boundaries of their species without turning into a new different ones. Dogs remained dogs, birds remained birds and the types of roses and different plants remained in the same varieties without any change in the species.



Darwin then, did not know anything about genetics and the transmission of traits by genes because genetics as science came later and discovered by Mendel who, though lived in Darwin time but his scientific findings were not established until 50 years later after the death of Darwin. It is therefore important to emphasize that Darwin's evolutionary understanding, as well as of his counterparts, was directly related to the apparent changes that affect living organisms, i.e. phenotypes rather than genotypes. The alleged positive changes in genes called (mutations) and their effect on changes in living organisms, which leads later over the long periods of time to the differentiation of these organisms and evolution of new types and races, are the claims of the subsequent evolutionists who embraced Darwinian ideas and modified them according to their own vision, due to the progress made in science during their life.

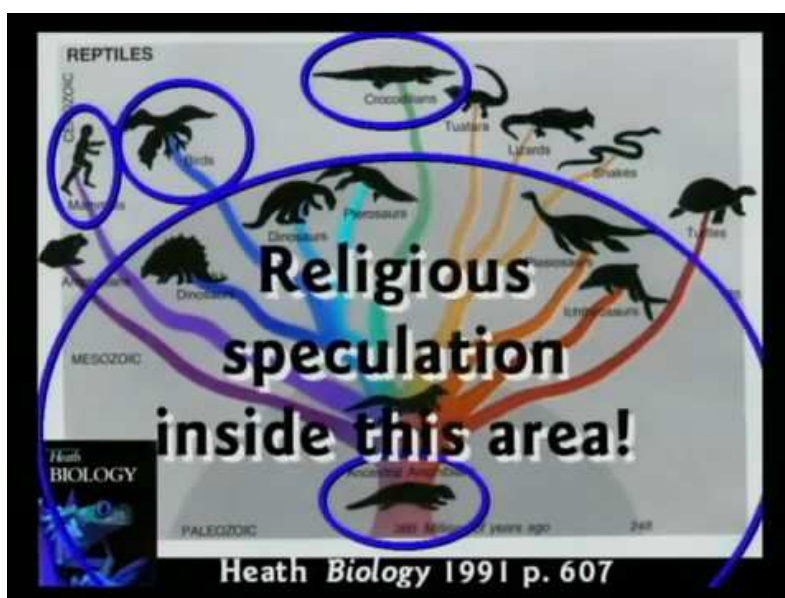
In his book Darwin clearly distinguished between two assumptions of diversification in living things:

1 - miraculous diversity (miracle mechanism), which in fact, occurs by separate creation, because the separate creation can cause the formation of new organism completely independent of other creatures, so it is a miraculous act.

2- The natural gradual diversity so that the evolution of new living species takes place within a systematic phenomenon that is not guided by any form of intelligence and is not incidental and thus represents a process of natural diversity.

As is evident in his book, Darwin totally rejected the principle of miraculous diversity through intervention of intelligent powers as a cause of the creation of different species or living things. As a result, he denied

that living creatures created separately. He himself confirmed in his book when he wrote, that the view that most of the scholars of natural history have followed including himself until recently, namely, that each species have been created independently, is only a wrong view. He tries hard through the data in his hands, supported with the views of modern thinkers having his same evolutionary views, to prove his own hypothesis, the gradual, spontaneous diversity of living beings coming all through a single common origin by unguided undirected natural forces. We will find through the progression of the chapters of this book that what Darwin considered unscientific in his earlier phrase where the scholars of his time disagreed with him is typically the eye of the truth, which he overlooked, and what he established in his hypothesis is merely allegations resulting from hasty immature ideas with a lot of generalization and denial of truth, as seen in the example provided by the following chart, which represents what Darwin alleged as the common origin of the different types of creatures, which is in fact nothing but a mere philosophical assumption.



It is clear, then, that Darwin's hypothesis is not an experimental scientific hypothesis in the sense that it is not a hypothesis associated with scientific observation and thus has a proof by empirical means. On the contrary, it is merely an attempt to explain the complex natural phenomena of a scientific nature with mental analytical matrix. His hypothesis therefore is an analytical, mental hypothesis that attempts to explain complex natural phenomena through a mental view or opinion that is not subject to empirical scientific reasoning. It is therefore possible to conclude, as many scholars have asserted, that Darwin's theory is only a philosophical vision and not a scientific hypothesis subject to experiment and proof.

Article Reference

The Origin of Species (The Origin of Species by Natural Selection or (the Preservation of Preferred race during the Fight for Life)
By Charles Darwin
Translated by Magdy Mahmoud El Meligy
Supreme Council of Culture 2004
National Project for Translation Number 628 Eygebt

1-Darwinism and Evolution past and present

Ideas and thoughts presented can differ in their credibility. They can be classified according to their degree of credibility into the following:

١- Allegations: statements or ideas that are presented without any reliable evidence to prove or agree with. On the contrary, the facts (experimental scientific practices) and the evidence (including honest narratives) often contradict or deny these allegations. It is therefore statements and claims without support.

٢- Hypotheses: information, words and ideas that have not yet been investigated. They could be true or untrue. Only the empirical or pure scientific evidence is the one that confirms or rejects these hypotheses.

٣- Facts: the information, speeches and ideas that honest narratives or decisive scientific proofs with repeated scientific validity confirm them. Once proven, they become established facts.

If we to value words, ideas and information, the allegations should be avoided and not based on, because of the instability or inconsistency of their truthfulness or validity. Relying on them, or building on, will certainly lead to misleading conclusions.

Darwinism: A vision of 19th century ideas and observations relating to nature, natural sciences, biology and fossils. (Charles Darwin) collected and formulated them as a hypothesis. In summary, all living things has originated and evolved out from each other during long period of ages beyond hundreds of millions of years, starting in their origin from the simplest into the most complex, through the action of natural forces unguided by any intelligent mechanisms, until we have become what we

are now. Therefore, the theory categorically and totally denies the existence of any supernatural power or any intelligent power that created the universe or created living things separately. Instead Darwin introduced a material interpretation based on chance and necessity and justified only through that mechanism the evolution of the universe and its living organisms.

Modern Darwinism (Neo-Darwinism): is an extension of Darwinian hypothesis adopted by specialists in the fields of biology, geology, space, Cosmology, fossils, etc., In principle, they support the evolutionary foundations on which Darwinian hypothesis is based on, like undefined natural forces but with some modifications, corrections or additions.

One wonders whether the Darwinian and evolution hypotheses are recent thoughts or have emerged and been known by ancient civilizations. The ancient history did not give us evidence indicating any clue to the concepts of evolution of life in accordance with the form created by Darwin or his successors. We have not heard or read in any civilization that preceded Darwin's period that living things evolved from one another naturally through evolution by natural selection. The worshipers of the idols appeared in various places in ancient times, including the civilizations of Mesopotamia and the civilizations of the ancient Greeks, Romans and Egyptians. They all believed in their gods that create, emit, raise and perish. Separate creation was the predominant certainty of the idolaters. Other nations of earlier civilizations were natural forces worshipers. They believed that these forces, such as the sun, the moon, the stars, the rain, etc., provided them with energy and life, but no one claimed to believe that he evolved from other living beings in a series that began with the simpler beings in their structure, into more complicated. Even Hinduism did not

speak of evolution. Buddhism, too, never once said that emergence of organisms was evolutionary. The three remaining divine religions, in addition to the celestial religions that have been abrogated or are no longer worshiped, are all clearly see that all major species of living beings have been created separately and independently of each other so that there is no evolution among these different species of organisms, in any way, led to the development of a new species different from the old ones. All heavenly religions decide that all creatures, as major species or races, have been created independently of one another. The three heavenly books are full of indicators that point to such a fact. Thus, it is possible to say that the Darwinian and evolutionary hypotheses have never been thought of or presented among humans in the past, but have emerged as a heresy later in Darwin era or with few indicators shortly before him.

Remarks appeared that led to the emergence of such ideas, especially in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. During these two centuries, the industrial revolution began to emerge, and the machine that replaced man was invented and performed faster and more accomplished than human beings did. Previously, at a time when man depended on simple primitive ways of farming, grazing, fishing or commerce, and he used hand tools on all his life issues, the nature of social life was relatively stable and traditional over the previous decades and for several thousand years. Later, in only few decades, the industrial revolution has overturned many old concepts and created new social foundations and believes that have hit all forms of social life, particularly in Europe, which relied on agricultural feudalism, allegiance to the king, and loyalty to the Church. At the same time, the industrial revolution was accompanied and even preceded by a

scientific revolution with the expansion of the scientific horizons of a considerable group of enlightened scholars in Europe. At that time, the society was divided into two broad segments: a segment that accompanied and benefited from the industrial and social changes that were taking place, namely, the group of capitalists, industrialists, traders and workers. Another segment is the traditional class of kings and the church, the couple groups that try to retain their gains on those long centuries. It was almost inevitable that a clash would occur between these two segments. *1. Not only did Europeans extend their mod of transformation to the whole world, but the industrial revolution and its consequences continued to spread throughout the world until the end of the twentieth century.

We mentioned earlier that during the industrial revolution science was flourishing, and with the efficiency of science, minds began to be enlightened by the concepts of modern experimental science based on observation and experimentation, which benefited the general public in varying degrees. Some Churches in Europe, were still traditional, adhering to interpretive convictions, perhaps its scientific correctness might be questionable, especially with respect to certain descriptions of the earth in terms of its sphericity or centrality to the universe. This was not limited to the Church but to other heavenly religion interpretations as well. These beliefs were rooted due to tradition, ignorance and limited knowledge among the general public, including some of the clerics at the time. This led to a clash between a group of these enlightened and some of the traditional clergy, ignited not only by the scientific side of the controversy but by the social side as well which emerged as a struggle of gains. Some of the clergy whom the European community were loyal to at the time,

disagreed with some of the scientific views contrary to the ideas of the Church, such as those brought by Galileo and Copernicus, in which they defied the extroversion of the earth and its centrality to the world. They did not take the subject as a debatable issue, but considered it directly touching the church and religion. They thought that such criticism, if to be heard by the public, would cause the loss of veneration of the Church. Through this, the position of the Church was very strict with some of the enlightened and scholars. That lead to stigmatization of apostasy, burning and murdering those who did not openly violate the teachings of religion, and did not deny it. They were perhaps even more religious than some of the same clergy who denied their views. These enlightened people, however, disagreed with the church only according to what they had scientifically discovered as wrong beliefs and interpretations that had nothing to do with the religion they believed in and adopted. They stood against errors made by these clerics because of their limited cognitive knowledge at the time. In addition to that, the Church has in its time taken a traditional course and allied with both kings and feudalists. Since each action has a reaction, the principles of the French Revolution, which represented the other side of society, appeared as presented in the slogan: "We do not want a king or a religion." 1*. Those who embraced the revolution have rejected the ruling social order in the name of the king, because they were deprived of their chance for better life foreseen in the social construction that was taking place through the action of the industrial revolution and the progress that accompanied it. At the same time they instead of rejecting and opposing the wrong ideas espoused by some Individuals affiliated with the Church by virtue of cognitive and scientific limitations, while religion has nothing to

do with it, we found that the claim of this group has been directed arbitrarily to the religion itself and called for its exclusion from all aspects of life 2*. Since then, religion has become for worshiping in the temple. "The Middle Age for the Christian countries was an era of stagnation and absolute submission to formalism. Science was totally forbidden" wrote French author Dr. Maurice Bockay in his book *The Bible, the Gospel, the Qur'an and Science*, " It was not because of the Judeo-Christian revelation but because of those who claim to be his servants. After the renaissance, the natural reaction of the scientists were to revenge for themselves from the adversaries of yesterday. That continued up to this time where the one who now speaks of God in the West in a scientific circle isolates himself from the truth. This has had repercussions on all young individuals who receive our teachings including Muslims. ". Here lies the trouble of those carrying the torch of modern civilization. We can see the exclusionary reaction from the outset. A reaction that is also the result of an obvious action, the exclusion and abuse that initially took place against those enlightened 2* . This clash has created controversy not only among individuals, but differences have moved to ideologies. Intellectual radicalism erupted at that time, which was critical to religion itself. There had been severe division and segregation in European society. Progress and civilization have become, in some respects, meaning, the difference with religion, whereas traditionalism and underdevelopment are the two basis that guarantee religion. These ideas were later articulated by a prominent evolutionary biologist, a statesman, one of the founders of UNESCO, Julian Huxley, grandson of Sir Thomas Huxley, a friend of Darwin, at a colloquium held at the University of Chicago upon the 100th anniversary of

Darwinism. Julian Huxley spoke and decided that materialistic naturalism alone would be an inspiring and a guide to nations in the coming decades. Since the loser at that stage was the church and the king representing the system of recession, and since history is always written by the victors, it was these concepts that came with the new civilization to prevail, while religion was to close on itself 3 *. It was not only the European communities who had such movement, but the condition later spread to other civilizations. The industrial revolution brought with it new ideologies, including Marxism, capitalism and communism. With the emergence of these new cultural structures in the form of states and nations, these ideologies had to be rooted in the consolidation and establishment of these new civilizations.

In this turmoil, during the 19th century, Darwinism and evolution emerged as perhaps an intellectual product of a philosophical nature of the era. They were forced as scientific concepts to lead the next phase of science and precisely, biology in the next two centuries.

The question that arises then, is whether Darwinism and evolution are philosophical ideologies and beliefs, or that they are science and experiments, confirmed by the scientific means and subject to the scientific rules that are subjected to experimental human experience. Before that we must confirm that Darwinism and evolution are extension of one belief pattern, in the sense that Darwinism began to introduce the concepts of evolution and progression in various living organisms, and then with the advancement of scientific concepts, evolutionary modifications were made by evolutionists who believed in Darwin's concepts and adjusted them to suit and support their beliefs. At the same time some old Darwinian

concepts were set aside once proved wrong, where the dismissal was not only due to explicit scientific considerations or for the triumph of science, but for the protection of evolution as a whole theory. So when evolution is expressed as a theory, we mean, Darwinism and what the proponents of evolution developed in this context.

The era of enlightenment and scientific progress in Europe began with social, economic and civilizational changes that shook the human social order. These transformations have produced radicalized ideas, shacked all the former concepts, values and beliefs. Traditional concepts and values still existed to defend their survival. Young nations began to emerge, as in America and other nations like the European ones became older (aged continent). Between these exaggerated ideas of radicalism and those of traditional beliefs, the clash erupts among fanatics of both extremes, leftists and rightists. As is well known, aging nations are usually more traditional and more inclined to adhere to the concepts they espouse. While the nations with a young spirit, as in America, have been more open and critical. They study, evaluate and address different concepts, beliefs and ideas, both traditional and new. The treatment of modern and new concepts by the United States in recent times has been more successful. It seems that the remarkable method of criticism and evaluation, acceptance of the ideas of reason, and rejection of false beliefs, has pushed America forward, to be the leading nation among others of the earth, at least, since a hundred years. Referring to the American Constitution, it clearly states that America has never abandoned religion; indeed, the American Constitution itself has been based in its sources, from what they have relied upon, on the Bible and the Holy Qur'an, as evidenced by the drawings in the Congress and the

collections in its library. This bears witness in favor to those early founding fathers of the United States. The reader of the Constitution feels the clear spirit of faith in the American Constitution (The Declaration of American Independence): " When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, ”.

According to the Constitution, people were created and that they were endowed by their Creator but not by an act of spontaneity, chance or necessity or evolutionary process, that means that the first generation in America strictly believed in creation and the creator, and that is what their state was based on. Additionally, separation of religion from the state does not exclude religion from aspects of life as may appear to some. People who established the constitution relied on that principle of separation in order to introduce their views and concepts regarding the modern civil life they seek to build, which is understandable in a society with a variety of races, sects and religions. America seems not to give up one day as a nation and citizens, their faith or deny religion. They only separated it from the aspects of civil life in order to protect the country from friction because of

the existence of groups of people with many different religious and sectarian backgrounds^{4*}. America among the Christian nations is still considered one of the most religious nations.

On the cultural side, one cannot but be impressed by the loyalty of many members of the scientific society in America, represented by their educational institutions in exploring, inventing and providing the new scientific information without selfishness, to the rest of the human family. Although some of this information is not without lapse here or there. This is expected, since no human being can achieve perfection. The critical and scientific spirit that is found in America's scientists is relatively superior to that of their counterparts in the rest of the world. In America, scientists are more flexible, more receptive to criticism, and even less offensive in cases of scientifically unproven beliefs. What matters to us in this context is that, being a young nation with sufficient flexibility and a distinct scientific vision, America has been quite able to absorb the modern ideas that came with the Industrial Revolution and have retained the legacy of faith and religion, all without giving up faith, as has happened in many other countries and to varying degrees ^{*3}. America was not totally impressed by prosperity of civilization, while contributed to the formulation of this modern civilization. Therefore, in their universities, which are the clues for this civilization, they adopted the controversies that may sometimes be contrary to the official point of view. This is evidenced by the internal motivation and the ability of renewal among members of this community. Although America, like other nations of the earth, has embraced Darwinism and Evolution in its universities and educational curricula as a hypotheses, it has not accepted them as absolute and uncritical facts. The

spirit of criticism and the love of seeking and adopting the scientific truth are among the qualities of a renovated society. Such society would not adopt any matter, hypothesis or theory in a form of acceptance and submission without criticism to ensure of credibility. Thus, in America and over the last century, the emergence of objections and scientific criticism of Darwinism and evolution has far surpassed in its number and its implications the objections and criticisms observed in Europe and the rest of the world. In Tennessee, the state, as early as 1925, passed a law "Butler's law" against evolution decreed that teaching evolution in public schools was illegal *5.

Professor A- Crissy Morrison, a former member of the Executive Council of the National Research Council of the United States and a fellow of the American Museum of Natural History in the mid-last century, wrote his book "Man does not Rise Alone", in which he strongly opposed Darwinism and Julian Huxley's evolutionary beliefs in his book (Man Rise Alone). 4*

Dr. Walter Edward Lammerts, who holds a doctorate from the University of California after suffering from intellectual conflict with self, and a heated discussion with students, presented his view of evolution: "I have discovered many facts. For example, genetics did not give us evidence proving both assumptions that Darwin established his theory (On origin of species) upon, he follows, "could mutation be a real mechanism for evolution? Long study of these mutations in many organisms, especially the fruit flies called *Drosophila Melanogaster*, indicates that the vast majority of mutations are of deadly type, and the non -deadly ones, the accompanying changes have to be of the type that leads to distortion. " 5*

Former president of Harvard University, Professor James B. Conant says: "The question of how life originated on this earth is a matter that still remains today so vague as in Darwin's days. Those who extract from the textbooks their convictions do not realize what the great scholars have encountered in their life. False remarks and misleading absolutes, and formulas for including meanings and principles that are inadequate. " "Many of those theories about the origin of life are not scientific theories at all, but they are theoretical reflections, no one knows how to adapt them to modern experimental tests and observations. Public opinion - incidentally - at this point is subject to confusion. People fail to distinguish between a theory of the origin of life or the origin of granite or petroleum, which is merely a theoretical idea, and between another theory from which results can be tested. " 6*

Professor Rafael-A.Cuello, Professor of Hematology and Pathology at Bridgeport Hospital, said in a lecture defining the urinary system after he reviewed the tissue structure of the different parts and the physiology and function of the kidney: "Anyone who looks at this unique organ and its structure must not doubt that there is a wise designer who installed this device in the greatest way to achieve the optimal functions that this organ found for".

Through this critical spirit within society, and through its acceptance of the scientific truth and its ability to recognize and distinguish errors, in America scientific bodies including scientists, professors and doctors who are Specialized in chemistry, physics, biology, medicine, law and other sciences have emerged. They undertook the task to revise and complete a detailed study of the Darwinian hypothesis and evolutionary ideas. This

community of scholars, after studying, assimilating, analyzing and evaluating various hypotheses, various interpretations, ideas and arguments presented by the Darwinians and the proponents of evolution, under which those evolutionists insist that the whole science requires to proceed by assuming that evolution is the only basis for any scientific explanation, and it is the natural mechanism that has created life. These scientific groups have been able to reach scientific results that differ with those evolutionary and Darwinian assumptions and emphasize the inevitability of intelligent design that has a key role in achieving life existence. They then refuted the allegations and errors they found. These scientists became confident with the correct experiments they conducted and published, and by the scientific debates they joined at various universities in America, as did professors such as Dr. Charles Thaxton, Dr. Michal Behe, Dr. Duane T. Gish, Judge Phillip Johnson, Jonathan Wells William Dembski and Steve C. Mayer, and many others. They have come to the conclusion that evolution and Darwinism as science and scientific theory are faulty with many gaps and defects during interpretation of data, and often with misleading and inexplicable interpretations of scientific information on which they relied on or built in. Sometimes, there is rush by evolutionists in reporting their findings without support by the scientific findings or the justification necessary. In addition, these scientists have discovered many distortions and alterations, carried out by former and later fanatic scholars who adopted Darwinian theory and evolution in order to defend and support their theory. Criticism of evolution has spread to the entire world. The number of critics of evolution who hold various degrees in contemporary sciences, many of whom are university professors, reached tenth of

thousands. Denton, an Australian doctor and molecular biologist, is one of the world's leading critics of Darwinism and evolution, accusing the global scientific authorities of adopting the fallacies of Darwin's assumptions and evolutionary claims, excluding innumerable discoveries in his scientific field of molecular biology that contradict these claims. 6*

Those evolutionary critics also called for some administrative procedures at the states level in America to involve teaching other hypotheses proved to be valid by scientific evidence or at the very least to draw attention to the existence of new implications based on empirical scientific foundations intersecting with the hypotheses of evolution. The efforts of this sincere group of scientists culminated with the successful passing of laws in some states that allowed the teaching of alternative scientific hypotheses and theories to Darwinism, as was the case in Kansas State in 1999 when they were able to obtain an order by the Board of Education that limits the value of evolution as a high rank in the scientific establishment not allowed to criticize. 7* Subsequently, in 2001, in conjunction with these commendable efforts, a request was made by Senator Santorum to acquire a constitutional amendment in the Senate called later the Santorum Amendment, with 91 votes adopting to eight, objecting to the amendment and a praise by Senator Ted Kennedy. Here is the text of the amendment.

"It is the senate's sense:

proper scientific education, should prepare students to sufficiently be able to distinguish empirical scientific data which can be tested experimentally from those philosophical or religious claims and views that are presented in the name of science. Where teaching the biological evolution, The curriculum should help the student understand why a topic may be

controversial and the student should be qualified to be able to inform participants about the public debate on the topic" .

In his article titled " Darwinism and Evolutionary Development," Dr. Ahmed Abu Zaid, opposes to the pioneering role played by these scientists refuting evolution by writing "Attempts to prevent introducing programs in some universities abroad and in America in particular, with (Evolutionary beliefs) is considered by many to be as a kind of retreat from the march of science and development and progress of civilization". *7

If scientific research and extensive studies have provided those scientific conclusions that refute errors made in the name of science, by the proponents of evolution and continued to settle in the public and private minds for almost 200 years, and time is due to reveal the circumstances and clarify the facts, are these conclusions then to be considered a kind of recoil and retreat from the march of science and progress and development of civilization!

One of the most distinguishing features of a respected scientist is recognition of his error when he makes mistakes. Revising errors is a virtue. So why push for the wrong, and the incitement to stick to it. Let the science says his final word. Moreover, these organizations did not prevent teaching evolution in the universities, as Dr. Abu Zaid claims, but called for the involvement of other hypotheses that proved valid together with the hypotheses of evolution, not restricting all means of knowledge and science to evolution. In any case, what makes it wrong to prevent the teaching of hypotheses and allegations, regardless of whoever provided them, if proven scientifically incorrect? Or should a person persist in claims not supported by scientific facts!

"What is important most is that the debate that is going on these days, contrary to what Dr. Abu Zaid prefers, is not only about whether evolution has actually occurred either in the past or happens in the present and will occur in the future, but about the credibility of evolution as a scientific concept, whether it has an origin in science, or it has no scientific basis, and that it is just claims and concerns not supported by scientific facts. These critics are active now in refuting evolution through their scientific bodies by their valuable research accomplishment and by offering awareness to the public and scholars that provides the correct scientific alternatives to those hypotheses that Darwin and later, his proponents successors evolutionists offered . 8*

Through their rigorous scientific research, these scientists have reached the conclusion that intelligent design captures the most important aspect of the universe's origin and progress. That supports the facts of the heavenly books. As an example, the flood that struck the earth during the era of Prophet Noah. It has been confirmed by accurate scientific studies performed by some of these scientists. Also that the Earth and the solar system are not old but recent, as evidenced by several scientific studies provided by these scientists. All this confirms that religion and what was provided in the heavenly books were not contrary to science as the proponents of evolution claim, and that the problem is not with religion, nor with science, but the problem is in the adoption of certain rigorous ideas by some extremists, resulting in a rupture and a clash between the two parties. The openness in American society and other nations to evaluate ideas and revise them, and to accept the right ones, can help to

break the ice, bridge the gap and restore the right relationship between religion and science. This is what we have begun to feel in this era.

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2-Paradox with the Theory of evolution

Introduction and objective:

Experimental science and scientific theories are limited in terms of their performance on attempts to explain how the universe works, including living things. Theories in order to achieve scientific means should be incorporated within the framework of experimental science, and should be subject for testing. The hypothesis that falls outside the framework of experimental science, and that cannot be tested, cannot be considered a scientific theory. Accordingly, many of the "assumptions" created by scientists cannot stand equivocal or measure up to a qualified scientific hypotheses. Theories which deal with the origin and evolution of organisms and the universe, are historical assumptions and broadly far from the hypotheses of experimental science. None of us had seen the bear transformed into a whale, or ape evolving into a human being. In addition: no one could go to the lab and perform an experiment on a monkey, and how it is likely to have evolved into a human being. The hypothesis of evolution is a hypothesis of the bygone history, and assumptions that are associated with historical background cannot be considered scientific hypotheses (1). This is why Prof. Louis Bauner, a former president of the Association of Biologists in Strasbourg had to say that evolution is "a story deserves to be read by teenagers. This hypothesis did not help at all the development of science. It is useless".

The evolution theory is incompatible with the following five scientific laws:

1- Law of the divine will: the Bible, the Koran, the Torah, and the heavenly books.

- 2- Life Science Biology laws, for life to arise must come out of life .
- 3- The first law of (Thermodynamic): matter shall not perish or not arise out of nowhere.
- 4- The second law of (Thermodynamic): The cosmic systems with the progress of time become less systematic in the absence of any external influence.
- 5-The law of causality (Cause & Effect Law): each result has a reason causing its occurrence.

However, in contemporary science the biggest problem as seen by Phillip-Johnson (2) is that "it protects its favorable theory of evolution, through a basic assumption aimed at the exception of creator out of the picture, and commitment to this assumption, respectively and with every subsequent action".

So evolution as seen by Professor (Maciej-Giertych): (3) "does not represent the conclusion that has been derived from observations, but it is a pattern of thinking, applying the observations when appropriate and neglecting them when they become inappropriate to present".

However, because of the media momentum and concrete support and the continued focus on always pushing evolution concepts to the front to be representing (the pure scientific fact), this has prompted the public to believe it. Walter J. Bock expresses this fact when he says (4) "The Genetic Engineering law has become deeply rooted belief in biology, so that it became impossible to be removed in spite of the many explanations that have been submitted refuting this mistaken belief by huge numbers of contemporary scholars. "

Thus, within the global system, and through criticizing how researchers understand the concept of science, W. Smith (5) believes " A sharp difference has often been overlooked, between the concept of scientific truth, and the concept of obsession or scientific belief This explains the fact that many of the key beliefs, which have been legitimized in the name of science, are not actually scientific facts, and are merely scientific concerns, and do not have any evidence to indicate any authenticity on face of truth".

These matters of concern provided by evolutionists, caused serious results reflected by Professor William B. Provine: (6) "Let me summarize for you my point of view on what our modern evolutionary biology says loudly and clearly ... that there is no God, no purpose, no movement exists toward any goal. there is no life after death. when I die, I am convinced beyond any doubt that I shall stay dead forever. This is the end for me. There is no concept or meaning of morality, or meaning of life, and humans are without any will".

One may wonder, why is this exaggerated insistence on that amount of errors in the name of science? Ian T. Taylor answers: (7) " One may ask, why insistence on such unscientific illusions remains intact in spite of the many clarifications projected to the scientific community, and why it is kept in public awareness for half a century in some cases? The reasons for this in it is roots seem not because they are no longer scientific facts but in fact, due to those philosophical beliefs, and social perspectives dedicated that have not been substantiated or proved".

On the other hand, it is well known that the "Probability" is an important topic in statistics because many theories in statistics are based on it. The

concept of statistical probability is a default concept means: the expectation of a certain event with an estimate for the possibility of its occurrence according to a percentage due to repeating attempts within the same conditions and through a decisive number of iterations. (8) The probability is the study of randomized testing. The probability of an incident is defined as the relative frequency of the incident when the number of views is infinite. It is the end of the relative frequency when observations seeks infinity 1^* . It is also known as the possibility that measures uncertainty, representing a numerical value between zero and one right to the expectations of a particular event occurs, where zero means the impossibility of the event occurs and the one the absoluteness of the events. The probability account is associated with what is known in statistics as randomized trials ((Random Experiments & random variables). It is also defined as the ratio of the occurrence of a specified event if the randomized experiment was performed for a large number of times 2^* . It is in this framework, a conceptual term anticipatory and idiomatic invented by humans and could be accurate and may has a relevance of inaccuracy.

The concept randomness or chance encountered in a particular event means that an event has occurred by the action of undirected forces without the existence of influential factors or planned intelligence with a discretionary ability to control such event. Chance requires a) the event must not be predictable, and b) must not be subject to any intention or law. Anyone who has sponsored a job in a casino, or played cards, or flipped a coin knows the meaning of chance. With the use of statistical calculations we can predict the probability of a specific event occurrence, although we cannot know for sure when or where it will occur. Randomness had been

defined mathematically as equal chances of values occurrence for the variables or the test. As an example of that: the application includes the random use of statistical methods for patients distribution within the therapeutic classes as the primary key in the design of any experiment. The main objective of randomization as it should be, is to produce no record bias during the patients distribution in the samples between the two categories the control and the therapeutics. Through statistical analysis of data, the randomness aims to emphasize on establishing a homogeneity between both groups, to be equivalent before the start of treatment. This will improve the credibility of the results obtained after the treatment, and it gives a better efficiency for the results of the therapeutic method. The basic concept of the scheme is that randomness will allow more appropriateness in terms of homogeneity of the distribution of each patient, to each class, either control or experimental category. The way in which this random distribution is applied varies according to the experiment design,. In any case, in simple forms of studies, random selection is simulated, by flipping a coin for each patient to identify the category. One other way used to get a random sample, is by granting certain number for each individual included in the experiment and then drawing by chance, some numbers or figures, which will represent the number of respondents. The numbers must be selected by lottery, provided that they are fully mixed. Generally in most cases, these methods are made by using a list of random numbers obtained through the computer (9).

Mutation (according to the evolution definition) is a random change mechanism occurring in the gene location, on the strand of the nucleic acid sequence at the nucleotide level which leads to a change or an adjustment

in the arrangement. A mutation in 9999/10,000 cases is a harm one and in 1/10,000 beneficial (10) leads to positive change at the level of the gene (Genotype) reflected a positive change on the morphological model (Phenotype).

Three concepts probability, randomness and mutation are idiomatic concepts lacking clarity and marred by significant deficiencies in the provision of precise definition and lack of clear demonstration and expression.

This manuscript aims to reveal some of the circumstances of these concepts and their application in the theory of evolution which have become as a result of the frequent use, a pillar of the current scientific research, in spite of the existence of many scientific indicators that demonstrate doubts about their eligibility to be scientifically accepted concepts. Provided is a try to find answers to the following questions:

*Is it correct to infer the probability laws through flipping a coin or rolling a dice or playing cards.

** -Is it correct to link the concept of probability to chance or randomness.

*** - Isn't the random selection condition for samples in any scientific experiment a biased prerequisite affecting the concept of neutrality concluding pre-oriented results.

**** -Are the laws of probability or the laws of Frequency the valid laws?:

working methods and results:

• inferring probability law through the use of a piece of coins or dice or playing cards:

As presented in biometrics curriculum, the probability of a coin falling on one side is $1/2$ or 50% in the sense that when flipping the coin, it will fall on its face in 50% of cases and in 50% of the other cases it will fall on its other face when repeating the experiment an infinite number of times, under the terms of absolute neutrality (no intention! chance! randomness!).

Through a scientific perspective to the (probability) we offer the following notes:

1- In the experiment of the coin mentioned, the correct result for the probability on which side will show each time the experiment is carried out is either 100% or 0%. 100% occurs when expectation matches the true result while 0% is considered when the result bucked the expectation. On this basis, the probability of the supposed 50% in individual or low number of cases is not likely valid and in fact, it is the farthest in ratio from truth. Being the farthest on the scale, It does not help prediction at all.

2- Suppose that the coin came in the first try on its one side, it should according to the probability principles come in the second time on the other side rather to be close to the expectation. That does not in practice happen enough to be logically considered a valid inference. Since it cannot systematically happen. We cannot under any circumstances, predict in any coin experiment, what would be the true result of the next flip. There is no way to definitively predict at each time, the true falls even in a thousand time, that the coin will be laid on the opposite side, or whether it will fall on the same face over and over again. On this basis, the ratio of 50% as a hypothetical probability has not benefited prediction anything, not to

mention that the allocation of generalities will lead to the wrong conclusion.

3- From the scientific point of view, any experiment in order to be scientifically accepted should match specific conditions. Dr. Gish says, it is stated (1) "Any hypothesis stands outside the framework of experimental science, and is not possible to be tested is considered none scientific. The assumptions relating to unique events, non-reproducible, which are beyond the possibility of demonstrable application cannot be considered as scientific hypothesis".

Let us now test the coin experiment of being attainable: the assumption of an infinite number of trials to achieve the realized probability, so that the coin is in the 50% of the times lays on the first side and in 50% of the times lays on the second side, is an unattainable assumption. We cannot continue to conduct the experiment to infinity. Assuming the infinity in the experiment is an invalid assumption.

In a scientific condition for the experiment, it should be repeatable. In this case, the experiment cannot be replicated. And each time you conduct the experiment whether in limited number of cases, or unlimited, the recurrence will not give us the same results accurately. It is also irreproducible, because it is not based on the controllable rules, but essentially is under the definition of not to be under the control of human will, and that means that the experiment gives an unbearable doubt of its authenticity, and the conclusions that would result would be inaccurate with high uncertainty.

4- The purpose of this experiment is to customize the experimental situation in our hand with a number of non-specific and large sample, for

special cases, within a specified limited number of statistical sample. The allocation of the case, would likely produce a high percentage of distrust and suspicion, when you apply this case on special conditions. As for example, calculating the results when only flipping the coin twice in each case, we find that the results vary enormously between the likely default, which is 50%, and the experimental that give us a repeat results in the same face. The big problem that we face here, is that the generalized criteria usually applied when deducing it on a special limited sample number may cause a big doubt.

5- Since this experiment is not measurable, and cannot be reproducible in practice, so to give us the same results every time, it can be evaluated as skeptic and its validity is uncertain.

6- Going back to the concept of probability: What is the researcher goal through the use of probability in any event or any phenomenon supposed to be? The answer is the future prediction to the outcome of the phenomenon or event and reading the prediction through mathematical value between zero and one, or a percentage between zero percent and 100 percent. So the probability is a prediction and an exploration for an event in the future through relative mathematical value. Is it a true matter then, for such random experiments represented with a coin or a dice when rolling it, or playing cards, or even alleged random numbers produced in the computer or the lottery, to give a standard format guaranteed and constant both during the performance of those tests with limited number of repetitions or an unlimited number of attempts? Would such methods be reliable for scientific studies, such as biological events? The random approach through the alleged tools (like dice and coin) trying to apply their rules on scientific

experiments such as (biological events) is the wrong approach. In such type of experiments (coin and dice), the lack of control directly by human, will conclude uncontrolled experiment. Thus, the results even when the number of attempts approaches infinity, will remain skeptic speculative predictive ones. Is it then correct to apply such laws deduced from such skeptic events on natural biological ones such as for example, the expectation of the fetus sex or the expected forms or types of peas when hybridized? Or rather resorting to extrapolate what will end up as a result of the biological events in such experiments, and then the development of a law in accordance with the relative frequency of the scientific phenomenon??? All the biological events with no exception have never been proven to be random, and therefore, should not be classified as random phenomenon. So it is wrong to use the laws that are attributed to undirected natural forces or random derivative such as laws of the dice and flipping the coin to apply on such phenomena.

•• Is it correct to link the term probability with chance or undirected natural forces?

The principle of probability, which is an idiomatic definition has been linked with a concept that has no scientific basis, supported or confirmed, which is linking the probability to laws related to undirected natural forces, (chance and randomness). This has been invoked in a Subjective manner to trials of the coin, dice and playing cards.

Returning to flipping the coin, it has been assumed in the principles of the experiment that it must be subject to chance alone during its performance. Pure chance in definition is opposite of conscious decision, which comes

from a conscious determination. Randomness according to the concept defined should not be subjected to the will of any merit at all. It is subject to the outcome of what alleged as undirected natural forces. The mathematical definition of randomness is: equal chances of occurrence of the values of variable or the experiment. The possibility that equal opportunities happening with the above cases is impossible no matter how one tries to set the terms and conditions of the experiment. That is simply because of the absence of an accurate measurable systematic standard factors that could control the performance of the experiment. Since the probability was based essentially on undirected forces, like flipping the dice and coin, or playing cards, it means that randomness and the alleged coincidence was desired to be the bases of probability. Let us now look at the extent of the credibility of such an assumption:

When you flip a coin it is subject to several forces, including the momentum launched by the flipping person, the gravity associated with the weight of the coin, resistance to friction with air, add to this other specific forces that can be measured. If all influencing factors were counted and measured, it is certain that we will know precisely on which face the coin will fall every time you flip it. On this basis, the fall of a coin or dice is not random, and did not happen through pure chance, but occurred by virtue of specific laws.

From this we conclude that the application of the idiomatic probability laws, by deriving them from pure coincidences and randomness is an unwarranted and dubious application. The coin or dice did not fall into its site by coincidence, but rather, as we explained above, according to standard laws of factors. In case of the playing cards the selection of any

card is also subject to the human factor, who is selecting the card despite the lack of choice but with the existence of willingness. That rejects any thing random, whether according to the figurative definition of randomness which totally eliminates the human willingness that has not been precluded here, or through its mathematical definition which emphasizes the equality of chances of occurrence, that is broken here at the moment of making decision. The essence of determination whether conscious or none is present and will continue to be present even when using artificial intelligence such as the computer. Therefore the two phenomena randomness or pure chances in fact have no real strict basis. Everything in the universe is subject to specific laws. Ignorance of such laws would not cancel their existence, and does not make randomness an alternative. Assuming random selection for any scientific trial is a prior biased choice and will prompt certainly to skewed unsound results. Randomness in conclusion is an idiomatic concept, and incorporating it in science may be required to be reconsidered.

••• wouldn't random selection of samples be a prerequisite that undermines the concept of neutrality in a scientific experiment and leads to a pre-oriented results: For example, neutrality desired in which the accuracy and credibility of the underlying scientific experiment rely upon, requires between the two groups of individuals in the studied sample similarity and symmetry in selection and distribution as much as possible to be implemented in both different categories. The selection of the sample through randomness would not grant such neutrality requirement as defined above, because randomness would not lead to similarity, precision or symmetry between the quality of individuals when distributed in the

various studied classes. That is because randomness with the undirected natural forces is subject to a lack of choice as stated in its definition, which will lead only to uncontrolled distribution but will never provide symmetry, similarity or preciseness among individuals. That only can be achieved through conscious determination. This again represents a preconditioned premise through the (alleged chance and randomness) leading to pre-control of the course of the scientific experiment, Thus, the concluded results from this experiment will be programmed in advance which violates the assets of scientific research in two ways:

On one hand, there is a clear disturbance in defining random concept, and incorporating it into statistics with no justification. On the other hand, the scientific experiment shall not be subject to preconditioned rules influencing the results orientation. For example, how did statisticians arrive on those numbers provided by the computer as being random ones according to their claim, selected from the rest of the other numbers? How would statistical books prove the claim that those numbers represent randomness? Would random selection according to previous definition be a choice that will bring neutrality required for any scientific experiment? It is obvious that neutrality and chance both of which are opposite if not mutually exclusive.

••• Are the laws of probability or laws of (Frequency) the correct laws?

The probability laws are not entirely self-innovative experimental laws, but rather on what shows, were derived from the laws of (Frequency) that are repeatable and applicable for investigation experimentally.

For example, referring to the coin: the repeated appearance of each face of the coin without flipping it, is one of two where the coin contains two

sides. In the case of the dice, the repeated appearance of one of the numbers is one out of six, which are the six numbers appearing in the dice faces. Accordingly, the repetition of a certain number like 1 and 1 in two pieces of dice is $1/6 * 1/6 = 1/36$, one of thirty-six, which is the total number of the possible distribution of all different numbers appearing in both dice together. These values are measurable repeatable fixed values at any time of the experiment without the need for flipping the coin or rolling the dice. It is possible to conduct the experiment and observe the different distributions of the numbers each time the experiment is carried out. They are stable and reproducible. A value of $1/36$ represents a repeating figure 1&1 displayed on two plots of dice among the 36 values that represent all possible distributions of the numbers. But this (repeatable) value $1/36$ does not mean or represent in any way the probability for the emergence of the two figures 1&1 while rolling the two pieces of dice. When rolling a dice, the appearance of any of the six numbers is not equivalent to $1/6$. In other words out of every six rolls, the appearance of the assumed selected number will not necessarily show once. We cannot speculate or predict when the figure needed shows up. The emergence of two digits after rolling two pieces of dice, certainly will not be $1/36$ (once every 36 trial). Add to that the experiment this way will never be repeatable. The numbers will be different each time the dice is rolled. On these basis, this law is accurately achieved with frequency, which is the distribution of the different possible numbers, but not in the probability during the dice rolling. Laws of frequency have been pulled and assumed as the probability laws. The probability laws also were considered the laws that explain the chance, randomness or coincidence and represent the emergence of any

number spontaneously when rolling the dice. While frequency is measurable, probability is not. Accordingly, accuracy of the probability results are considered questionable.

On this basis and through the above, when Mendel did his world-famous peas genetic experiments, he was measuring in the new generation through his inductive observation the frequency appearance of specific morphological traits, not the probability of their appearance. This appearance is subject to the laws of frequency (which is a tangible reality to note) and not based on probability (that is just a mere speculation and prediction).

As an elaboration example: in biological experiments, half the sperms in human males having Y male chromosome while the other half carries the female X chromosome, while in females, X chromosome is the only existing one. When mating, based on the probability law of prediction, the offspring appearance in each family should be close to 50% of its members females and 50% males. On the contrary, practically, we see a countless mix of male to female ratios in different families, so that the proportion in each family is different than the other. The lack of symmetry in the ratio is evidence that the mating is subject to laws different than randomness. It is a (selective reductionism) involving an intelligent design, which is in most cases non-human and therefore will decide the sex ratio (where this is a concrete reality). Perhaps observation trials in this area may provide strong evidence of the existence of an intelligent information system that predetermines the sex of the baby and thus provide another proof for the intelligent design existence supporting Dr. William Dembski and Steven C. Meyers efforts on revealing the information carried by the DNA as strong

evidence for the existence of intelligent designer. What has been addressed in the previous example applies to all genetic traits in the world of living organisms. The probability based on randomness or chance represented by rolling the dice and flipping coin, will not have to decide the proportion of one sex to the other. If probability was utilized for the count of this assessment, the outcome will be without doubt wrong. Accordingly, the extrapolation of the repeatable (frequent) appearance of particular incidents as they appear in nature and not (the predictive probability) is the most desirable and most worthy to be used for subsequent statistical study of future default expectations in the world of biology.

The turmoil in developing a concept of clear definition for probability constitutes a tackling scientific complain for those scientists who deal with artificial intelligence such as computers and various computer science dilemma, especially when indoctrinating computers with logics related to probabilities. Frequent authors have rejected probabilities illustrating the inadequacy of their meanings for a variety of reasons, including: the definition of probability as the ratio of iterative rather than being sure estimation, an interpretation that severely restricts its application. In addition, there is a problem in distinguishing between the meaning of the relative probability and the probability with confirmation, adding to that the distinguishing between probability as a concept and the absence of certainty, and also the interaction between the logic as a concept and the probability as a sense (11).

Provided is an applicable example of the confusion in the application of the law of probability and its problematic linkage to the concepts of pure chance:

In view of the (evolution) based on (randomness) and (probability) laws and on the (survival of the fittest) and (natural selection) it was assumed that chimpanzee as an ape is the living animal most closely related to human. Extinct fossil creatures (the transitional forms from primate) come between the ape and human, in a higher degree in the hierarchy of default sequential of evolutionary descendants to man. Example objects: (Pliopithecus, Proconsul (12) Dryopithecus (13). (Despite the fact that all of these objects mentioned here have been reclassified as scientifically true extinct primates).

At the molecular genetic level of study, and through the probability laws, it has been assumed that in biology, out of every ten thousand (false mutation), there is a potential of emergence of a distinctive gene (good) positive one, according to the evolutionary claim (10).

Let's do this simple mathematical calculation according to the probability law to find out the changes taking place in order for the chimpanzees to transform to current human as proposed by the claims of evolution. Suppose, for example, that the number of human genes in humans are 24,000 human genes mounted on 46 chromosomes. Let's suppose that 200 of these genes have evolved by means of natural selection through mutations, according to the laws of the probability from chimpanzee genes carried on his forty eight chromosomes.

The 200 human allegedly evolved genes must be more suited than the corresponding monkey genes (according to the rules of evolution). Accordingly, these genes have emerged successively by the mechanism of (natural selection) between the monkey and human (according to the theory of evolution).

According to the probability, each good mutation to appear, there are 10,000 wrong ones. And for the emergence of a mutation (irrespective of its kind) in species like chimpanzee monkeys with relatively limited reproduction, we need at least 1000 monkeys. This means that for the emergence of a single good mutation, we need: $1000 * 10,000 = 10$ million monkey according to the probability laws of evolution. Suppose now that we want two separate positive mutations at the same time. It means, according to the rules of probability, we need $1/10$ million $* 1/10 = 1 /$ one hundred trillion proliferations of breed monkeys for 2 separate positive mutations simultaneously. Apparently, this is not possible in a single generation. Therefore we go back to the first assumption of the emergence of a single positive mutation in each generation (in a sense, we need one complete generation of chimpanzees to get a good leap in the direction of evolution towards humans).

We assume here that all the positive mutations that appear are the ones to be transformed into human and not into any other form or models of other alleged living kind (which means that in this experiment we have in this case lost the chance property from the start), because the appearance of positive non-human mutations will lead (according to the evolution allegations) to endless number of forms of other living objects, while human as alleged by evolutionists, is the only known creature that has evolved from chimpanzees. This means that these mutations are apparently (smart and with a specific direction "reductionism"). The next good mutation will appear in the next generation, and so on until that total number of mutations completed in the 200 generation were we get the fully developed human according to evolution. In the second-generation one

may wonder about the number of possible variations appearing with the positive mutations in the human-monkey object. According to the law of (Frequency) we have to have 199 pair of possible traits among the different possible mutations emerging from two mutations in the second breeding generation of those monkeys. By the same token, the frequency in third generation in accordance with the evolution is $199 * 198 = 39402$ different distinct types of human apes carrying three mutational positive genes towards human race. In fourth generation, the variation will be $199*198*197 =$ almost 8 million. Since these numbers are rising logarithmically, I'll stop at this number and I'm going to provide more basic assumption:

Let's assume that genes that will develop mutation rather than 200 gene have been shortened to ten genes, less than a quarter of the human chromosomes count. In other words, if mutation hit this monkey it has to transform full four chromosomes with their genes into new mutational ones !!!! Let the supposed genes be the following: 1. erection and height 2. length gene 3. skull size gene 4. the brain buildup gene 5. nose morphology gene 6. hair type gene 7. regulatory of the eyes in the face gene 8. regulatory of the joints in hands gene 9 - teeth in the mouth gene 10. nails morphology gene. Let's count the frequency of the different variations of classes from human to monkeys that we will get: In the first generation we begin with one monkey. In the second generation there are nine different kinds of monkeys that carry two different mutations. In the third generation we have $9 * 8 = 72$ differentiated human primates. Same way is in the fourth generation $9 * 8 * 7 = 504$ species, and the fifth generation = 3024 species and so on to the tenth generation in which the number of

different species of separate human primates in terms of genetic and morphological traits, that should appear, will be almost three million five hundred thousand new species of advanced human primates. Certainly, these human primates are close to human, and by virtue of natural selection, and the fact that their genes are the best, must be the fittest and the better able to survive than originally the monkey chimpanzee. So the probability associated with mere coincidence indicates that there is a need for an emergence of three million and five hundred thousand new species of new transitional human primates eligible to survive, if and only if, humans poses ten different genes mutated from chimpanzee genes. Not to mention much more than 200 different genes existed. In other words, according to the frequency laws, the number of possible verities of traits among the 200 genes that generate various creatures transformation will be $200 * 199 * 198 * \dots * 2 * 1 =$ and this number definitely exceeds (10 to power 300) different species of those virtual transitional creatures that should appear as intermediates between humans and the chimpanzees. Imagine that if we counted from each class of this transitional intra-organisms one skull, the volume for the skulls gathered in space will reach more than 10 to the power 10 light-years away !!. This means that millions of our planet size will not be sufficient enough to fill in the supposed transition forms of the intermediate classes if we took from each intermediate species only one skull.

This example certainly applies to all creatures on Earth, not just chimpanzees and humans. In the alleged fossils we do not see but very remote number of those skulls which only offered by evolutionists. Where

did the rest of the alleged skulls that should occupy in size millions of our earth planet disappear if evolution and probability are true?

It can be concluded from the above example that the laws of probability have failed twice, once in the interpretation of the emergence of living organisms, according to evolutionary perspective, and twice in the introduction of randomness and chance concepts to the probability in scientific statistics.

Discussion:

If the monkey chimpanzee with lower classification in accordance with the of evolutionary theory has confirmed its ability to survive and reproduce up to this time, it is a fortiori that these human-ape hybrid strains are genetically more efficient than the chimpanzees to survive. Therefore, it is assumed to be found living somewhere in the earth but may not yet be detected!

Based on the stated, we conclude, according to the hypothesis of evolution and its laws and in accordance with the probability laws and the pure coincidences that if just ten genes from chimps intelligently transformed and directed to human genes, not to any other good but non-human genes, it is presumed to see different types of transitional human-apes living and multiplying on this earth not less in number than three million different subspecies. This is from chimpanzees to humans level, how about the case with the rest of other creatures exist? The spatial and temporal space of the globe would not allow an acceptance or even existence of such hypothetical assumptions unlike their real presence. Mr. (ER. Leach (14) had expressed this point of view, saying: "The loss of continuity in the fossils succession was of concern to Darwin. He was sure of the possibility of their

appearance in the end. They are still missing, and it seems that they will remain always so." What raises the question is the fact that the evolutionists always return to fossils or to generations of horse and elephant to claim that these virtual strains are true evidence of evolution. What people want to see rather, is those endless forms of living transcending creatures between species, not only few pieces of skulls and teeth and bone fragments taken from far apart places (15), they build upon in most cases untrue assumptions, and the subsequent days often will reveal the falsity of many of which (as did Hegel in some of his embryo drawings, which he himself acknowledged falseness), or be rejected later as is the case with many alleged human ape fossils that overturned later, after having been considered as evidence for evolution (12.13). The issue here in its scientific reality is dealing evidence with observation and experiment, not just exploring the transitional succession to be found here or there in fossils and taken as proof of evolution. Even still, if they found large diversity of such fossils, there remains from evolutionary perspective, an astronomical number exceeding trillions of morphological variations of living species that must coact among intermediate creatures in order for the transition to occur from one kind to another.

This was expressed by Mr. Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard University, a well-known speaker of evolution (16) "The enormous scarcity of transitional forms in the fossil records lies as a mystery of paleontology. The evolution trees that adorn the reference books have covered in their data only peaks and the ends of the branches, the rest is nothing but mere

conclusions not evidence of fossils. " His words with no doubt reveal that evolution is just assumptions and illusions, not realities.

It has been proved beyond any reasonable doubt and after the man probing every inch of the globe honoring to its sea and airspace, the non-existence of even one living or nonliving kind (except for what the evolutionists claim) of these transitional forms of human primates or any other transitional species among other living kinds. In fact, all we found was chimpanzees, humans, fishes, reptiles, birds and a variety of vertebrates.... The hypotheses of evolution assures the inevitability of the existence of these transitional creatures living multiplying because they are the most complicated and most valid creatures for survival, according to the principle of natural selection compared to those creatures that fall below in the hierarchy of the alleged evolution. Not only that, but the theory of evolution, and based intransigently on the probability laws and chance and by adopting them as the basis indispensable in natural selection and evolution, is bound by the rules of the probability for the existence of an infinite vivid non extinct forms of transitional creatures fall among the known traditional living creatures at this moment.

The real absence of such transitional creatures living now could be justified by one of two reasons:

- 1- Either these creatures have existed on the surface of the earth and became extinct.
- 2- These presumed creatures had never been present in any day with the exception of their existence as mere illusions by evolutionists.

In the first case, the extinction of these organisms with exceptionally the survival of the lower class ones, including the least with chance for

survival, suggests that there is some planned, smart mechanism selectively has chosen by conscious mode for these organisms to survive, and the others despite their fitness and their degree of complexity, to become extinct. In this case, this intelligent power, in fact, is eclectic controlling who survives and who extincts by means of what we propose as (selective reductionism). Still if this assumption is true, it also requires the need to discover these endless number of objects in the transitional fossils. This has not been evidenced by any fossil, although extensive explorations in this area was done. We may then drop this assumption. Dr. Gish brings to us his opinion on this subject (17), "There are rocks scattered around the world and sediments have been known as the Cambrian sediment. Evolutionists believe these sediments have begun depositing since 530 million years for the duration of five to ten million years. These fossils consist of non-vertebrate complex livings, such as shellfish, Snails, trilobites, jellyfish, sea sponges, sea lilies, and so forth. Millions of these fossils are found in Cambrian period . There is to the bottom of Cambrian layer rocks called the Precambrian. Evolutionists believe that the era of Precambrian has been deposited during several hundreds of millions of years leading to the Cambrian era. If evolution is a fact, the Precambrian rocks must contain in them billions of the transitional forms of fossils between what are assumed to be the ancestors cells or unicellular structures and between these complex invertebrates. We should be able to track these transitional forms linking these invertebrates with the default ancestors. This must be true if evolution is true. However, it seems that every one of these invertebrates has been fully formulated without any trace fossil of these ancestors and without any trace of those transitional forms linking these invertebrates

with their alleged ancestors. This fact is recognized widely in the literature of evolution which is sufficient alone to undermine evolution. It is impossible for hundreds of millions of years of evolution to occur in which mononuclear cells transform into complex invertebrates without leaving any trace of evidence. Being objective, billions of intermediate fossils must be there". He continues in another location," every major type of fish appears in the fossil record with complete accomplishment without any trace of the ancestors, and there is no pattern of any transitional form at all, linking these diverse forms of fish with their traditional ancestors."

Dr. Gish continues, "This is a paradox in itself caused the Swedish evolutionary biologist Soren Lovtrup, (18) to reject Darwinism, considering it as" the greatest deception in history of science."

What remains for us is the second assumption, which is the virtual absence of any of such intermediate living organisms. This brings us back logically and scientifically to the conclusion that all living organism species are virtually formed complete and separate, each of which constitutes a unit completely independent of each other. Man certainly has resulted from a couple of male and female, and the monkey has generated from a couple of monkeys male and female, as well as the birds and other animals and organisms etc. This is what has been signified by serious studies on fossils and living organisms, as no transitional form appears to exist between any of the living or fossil species confirms or indicates such transitional evolution, it is a complete separation. What Stephen J. Gould, comments: "The evolution trees that adorn the reference books have covered in their data only peaks and the end of the branches, while the rest is nothing but mere conclusions," is a conclusive evidence of an

evolutionary figure declaring the virtual absence of such default transitional organisms indicating the complete separation between different types of species.

If these species as we have declared have arisen quite independently of each other, the obvious question that follows is how did these species come to life? Is it through the indigenous capability and necessity or through dominant power with great intelligence capable of designing with full determination each living species independently of the others? Will leave the answer of this question to every human being to decide for himself.

Going back to the molecular structure at the genes level, evolutionists often pointed to these unique similarities in genetic structures of certain genes among the closer species in the evolutionary column, like the similarity in case of the B-globin structure in hemoglobin between apes and humans as a clue for evolution, relying on this similarity in the sequence of nucleic acids (DNA sequence) as evidence for that evolution. They meant that this gene, according to the sequence of nucleic acids has been transformed to the next species, with other mutations in other locations, which later led to the evolution of new species and genera from each other. (19-20).

What we in fact note, regarding the significance of such similarities in the genes is only one thing, which is that these genes have been formulated to be similar or identical in those different species because of the convergence of functionality among the organs of these species which require the need for genes that produce phenotypes with closer performance. For example, the percentage of similarity in B-globin genes among the furthestmost of mammals in evolutionary era beyond all humans compared to humans is about 75%, while in chimpanzee genes this protein is 100% identical with

that of human globin, and many of the remaining genes may be almost like that. But still after all, chimpanzee and despite the beta-globin gene match, remains chimpanzee where the morphological structures and the genetic composition have been completely different from human as species. That does not differ at all from the mouse where the B-globin gene is 75% similar to human. Both have completely separate entity with regard to race and to performance and physiology, lifestyle and behavior from human. They are mutually independent as a kind in characteristically clear unambiguous manner. If the separation in the creatures is the final status between different species as shown, this thus confirms other than what evolutionists believe and claim, that the existence of similar genes cannot be used as evidence of the evolution of living organisms from same ancestor. It is a proof that those separate species have been designed with separate plans but meeting few spare parts at times. That means that genetic map is thoroughly planned by one designer for all those creatures to make them various species. If what was claimed by evolutionists is true, there must have been a need for the existence of forms of functional, behavioral, and psychological integration in performance among the various creatures, according to the proportion of the genes similarity. For example, what we recognize from the care shown by the lions family concerning the Panthers puppies that are their siblings according to the evolutionist claim, may not exceed under any circumstances, the diligence performed by monkeys for young rats that are their distant evolutionary cousins. So why, one has to accept, according to evolutionists model, the inference that through these matches or similarities these genes had transformed or jumped from certain living organism to another instead of inferring that it is a design completed

by the same designer? The evidence that is used to demonstrate one hypothesis and at the same time its opposite, cannot be used as evidence in favor of one team against the other. Thus, the evolutionist to prove the validity of their assumption have to come with clear cut evidence showing or confirming the transformation of these genes or nucleic acid sequence of one species to another, and this certainly is not possible.

If certain functions requiring that the phenotype to be with specific performance as is the case the chimpanzees hemoglobin, since these virtual creatures in their forms and performance are the closest among other living mammals to humans, a matter that can't not be denied, but emphasized, it is logical that some genes have to be similar or identical to some of the human genome, especially in organs or systems in the body where the performance is similar. The morphological and functional divergence among other species and human, is expected to lead to some divergence in the sequence and structure of genes. It is clear that the genes for hoofed animals, are not going to be identical or similar to the genes that give the hand shape in humans or monkeys, because the morphological and functional composition of these organs with hoofed animals, are completely different from those of human or monkey. While it is not unlikely that these hand shape genes in man and ape, are more similar in the sequence of nucleic acids. In all cases, this similarity or match of some of the gene structures, does not confirm in any way the issue of evolution while it does not negate but confirm the design issue. Otherwise, through a comparative evolutionary aspect: it is the lizard to be the closely related animal to human, where the match in its number of chromosomes to human is identical!

It is common when evolution experts talk about evolution to refer to bacteria. Example: some coliform bacteria when exposed to harsh circumstances such as lack of a particular type of food like glucose that depend on, a transformation in the gene level and sequence of nucleic acids appears, so that generated new gene generates new enzyme able to act on a new type of food substance (21).

Let's go back to the definition of the mutation: mutation according to evolutionary definition, is a random change in a chain of nucleic acids that can in 9999/10000 cases be wrong and bad and in 1/10000 be beneficial and lead to positive changes.

Here the transformation in these bacteria, it turned always to occur in specific group of bacteria, not in all bacteria classes and this is definitely a reductionist and selective performance. This means that with this class of microorganisms a distinctive capacity directs the bacteria to rearrange its nucleic acids according to a specific mechanism due to its needs in times of crisis. Otherwise it is necessary to see this transformation happening in all other different kinds of bacteria and in the same proportion. Or that this transformation happens spontaneously with this type of bacteria, even at times of traditional food availability. Even if this transformation occurred in all forms of bacteria, that still does not mean and does not demonstrate evolution. The transformation occurred her in the same genera and species as well known, this will not lead in any case or condition to the emergence of new species. All we began with is bacteria and what we got in the end is still same class of bacteria.

The function of these bacteria may look analogues to the B cell lymphocyte in humans. B-lymphocytes when exposed to a certain type of antigens, the

cell uniquely differentiates to the later generation producing specific antibodies for this specific antigen. In spite the fact that the genes, which build the antibodies are distributed in three separate chromosomes which are chromosome 14, 22, 2 where each of which generates a specific series in the body structure of the antibody complex(22). The interesting thing is that these three different genes synergies their activity in a way leads in the end to generate and build one specific type of antibody directed against this particular antigen. So it does not potentially and approbately (in accordance with the alleged evolution) produce huge number of trials of nucleic acid arrangements to generate the accurate kind of antibody in order to achieve a specific construction suitable for the antigen. Otherwise, it is necessary for these antibodies to be built, to try an infinite number of trials in order to arrange the heavy and light chains to produce this specific antibody. The reduction in the number of cases of antibody arrangement from infinite to only one is definitely a reductionist and selective performance and is a definitive guide supports the rules and principles developed by Dr. Dembski and Meyers as evidence for intelligent design. The question then arises whether the plasma cell generated by B cell each time when it modifies its genes to produces monospecific antibodies tends to evolve? Scientists know that in the immune system since a creature named man found, a cell called B lymphocyte is originated too. This cell since that time till now still performs the same exact function. Nobody mentioned ones that this B cell has ever evolved to perform a function of two separate human cells, for example, epithelial and B-lymphocyte at the same time. Just as the antibodies generation from the B cell was and remains a part of its job, these aforementioned bacteria containing plasmid, or those

influenza viruses when changing their antigens structure on their surface or showing partially genetic modifications in their genes, it is a reductionist and selective performance granted within their genetic basis, and is part of the genetic content, nothing has to do with mutation that accounts for randomness as a way for transformation or development. New forms of influenza viruses that appear every now and then can resemble the different looks of human beings that we see. Morphologically, humans do not match a hundred percent. Is it said then that every human being with different features has evolved? Or is he of the same human race? Same applies for different species. If partial transformation in gene structure at the molecular level took place and new phenotype appeared, this does not mean that mutation is the cause. Rather there is a distinctive capacity in the origin of the inherited genera within their genes programmed in a way to accept certain transformation for particular adaptation at the molecular level, to achieve very specific action within species. This performs structurally, with the emergence of new characteristics which were not previously existed. This happens as an adaptation within the genera scope. On this basis, we accept some kinds of phenotypic transformations that followed or accompanied by genetic modification (non-mutational causes) at the level of genes.

The explanation by principle is as follows:

An external factor (environmental) acts on the structural level of a living organism or on the cell level in human or other living objects with the existence of already inherited genetic distinctive capacity, will cause to display a reductionist and selective character that could push the cell later to bring about changes in the genetic sequence in order to fit in some way

with this environmental factor. Adaptation here a prompt program being selectively reduced but not random or spontaneous is therefore designed through an intelligent designer.

An example for evolution in action evolutionists usually introduce:

Malaria parasite intrudes on the red blood cell and reproduces there, causing damage to the RBC. It was noted that in the same geographic location which gets the epidemic, it is accompanied with another genetic disease that affects the hemoglobin beta chain by replacement of the valine amino acid with glutamic acid. Evolutionists related that to a defect in the transfer of genetic information, so that a new form of hemoglobin sickle hemoglobin (S) is formed. It was also noted that the RBC that carries the sickle hemoglobin is resistant to the malaria parasite. Evolutionists attributed the sickle cell disease as a result of a good mutation occurred in the hemoglobin gene in order to generate human protection against the lethal effect of malaria parasite on RBCs, especially in these strains of humans that carry double genes normal and affected, making these people resistant to the disease and may live normal life. This proves according to evolutionists some sort of evolution.

From a different view, the existence of both diseases in the same location may not justify the interpretation that the malaria parasite is the cause for the occurrence of the sickle cell disease. There are other similar genetic diseases like Thalassemia endemic in the region not linked directly to malaria. Linking malaria to sickle cell disease this way, does not necessarily be a cause and effect link. It could be that both diseases happened to exist in the same spot. In spite of this, if we assume that the malaria parasite has a real impact in causing the generation of such genetic

shift at the genetic level, such transformation if happened, it is a prompt transformation. It is therefore, a reductionist one and in contrary with the evolution in its random basis. If evolution is true too, malaria parasites have long lived with sickle disease and must have been able with this long contact to produce some way to overcome this resistance by the sickle cells through mutation, and must be able to reside within the sickle cell which has not been noticed. Professor (Maciej-Giertych) expressed: (3) "The mutations, in fact, represent abnormalities in genes which will not lead to any additions that can cause any kind of evolution in the living organism. They, if occurred, as in the previous example, would give the gene population a distorted gene limited in its positive action only on a very limited number of individuals, while its negative consequences would be more harmful during the transmission of the gene through generations and causing occasionally the sickle cell disease, which helplessly has yet no cure". Such transformation can be analogues to what occurred to human population with change in their skin color as a result of living in different climatic environmental conditions. If we take the skin color exclusively, which is more pronounced and significant than the former Malaria as an example, we observe the influence of the environment causing changes at the genetic level within species, in order to bring about the kind of adaptive balance among living organisms with the environment. We note in the population of the equator a dark skin color as the hallmark of all the inhabitants of the equator, whether in India or in Africa or in Yemen . As we head into cooler regions, we note that people are retreating this dark skin, into graded skin color. Skin then becomes light brown and then white as we head towards the north. The dark skin color results from the increase

in concentration of the pigment melanin in the cells (melanocytes) that generate the color.

This pigment elevates in humans with dark color and decreases in light color humans. The pigment has a protective role against the sun exposure and the incidence of skin cancers that may arise due to exposure. The spread of skin cancers in white skin individuals exposed to the sun light is strikingly higher than in the dark ones, while these ratios of cancers do not show in the dark-skinned people. That is because of the preventive effect coming from the high concentration of pigment melanin in their skin. It is well known that skin color is inherited as a genetic factor associated with genes. But there is also correlation between skin color and the weather temperature together with the sunlight intensity, as it appears that the correlation here is a true one. That is an increase in sunlight intensity and weather temperature, is significantly associated with dark complexion of the skin. And the lack of the sunlight intensity is associated with color whitening. Here is the explanation:

Proceeding with the fact that all human beings have come from one mother and one father, then spread throughout the earth, it is logical to conclude that the changes in the skin color, have been encountered later, as a result of variations in the genetic population and due to the occurrence of separation in addition to the impact of climatic and thermal factors on the proliferating generations. With a special programming and a preceding particular genetic predisposition to interact with the environment among these people, much like the plasmid function in the bacteria to resist certain antibiotics in inappropriate circumstances, some form of interaction between environmental conditions and pigment genes has undergone. That

made it possible through a selective reductionist mechanism which allowed adaptive changes to take place at the genetic level of pigment genes. This ought to result in genetic modifications in those residents of the tropics to generate high concentration of melanin pigment. Unlike residents of cold regions with limited sun light intensity where no need for pigment, genes have become conducive to produce a limited amount or no melanin. This indicates that environmental factors and genetic qualification interact in a certain way, with each other based on the predisposition capacity already programmed in genes origin. The modification occurred on the pigment genes is a modified reductionist and orderly prompt. It is paradox to say that it has been adjusted in accordance with random mechanism (because randomness requires that these changes undergo in any place and under any temperature circumstance. While we observe here an orderly selective reductionist modification). This form of genetic modification does not apply to human only, but all the creatures in the earth.

On this basis, we do not deny the possibility of non-random positive organized adaptive modifications (not to be called evolutionary mutation as defined by evolutionists for the lack of randomness as means for occurrence) as a mechanism of all living creatures, at their molecular level, and through ready special programming and a preceding particular genetic predisposition at the level of genes, to interact with various environmental living or non-living factors, so that it reflects a slight genetic change in the gene or genes of the kind. This reflects special suited harmony by living organisms, with different environmental factors. This modification certainly will not cause the separation of species, or evolution of new life from different ancestors. These modifications remain within the same

species under the control of non-random organizing well designed capacity that controls and regulates these transformations. It is a selective reductionism by intelligent designer.

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4- Radioisotopes and dating of fossils:

Evolutionists rely on radioactive materials to calculate the age of the Earth and the age of the various organisms. They measure the amount of radiation release of radioactive material in the inanimate or studied organism based on half the life span of any radioactive material. By estimating what is left of the radioactive material, they estimate the ages of fossils or organisms.

This measurement can be prone to several errors:

1 - They assume that the amount of radioactive material contained in fossils or organisms whose ages are to be determined at the beginning of their origin is known and specific.

This assumption is inaccurate. There is no evidence to confirm or deny that this radioactive material has been entered later and there is no evidence to indicate a known estimate of the amount of radioactive material at the start. It is not possible to measure the initial concentration of the material resulting from disintegration, and this means that everything is initially subject to speculation and not facts.

2- They assume in their calculations that after the emergence of the organisms studied (objects or solids) they do not receive or release any unusual radioactive materials.

This is a dubious assumption since it is not logical to assume that these organisms exist in laboratory conditions and are studied according to laboratory conditions by stabilizing all variables and working on one variable only.

3- They also assume that the rate of disintegration of radioactive materials is constant from the date of calculation.

This is not accurate, since the disintegration of radioactive materials is not always constant, but may differ from time to time depending on the external and internal factors related to the radioactive material and the influence of the different external factors on it at different times. Thus, the assumption of the constant rate of disintegration is a dubious assumption.

One scientist presented the following example as a guide to intercepting the age of the fossils: Let us assume an existence of a burning candle in front of a ruler and trying to define when the candle was ignited without providing additional information. The first thing we need to know is the length of the candle when it started to ignite, and then to know the relative time of combustion of that candle and the amount of shortness in length through the factor of time. Third, to make sure that combustion is a regular process within time factor. All these examples must be taken to account with the use of radioactive materials in determining the age of fossils. We do not know when the radioactive material entered, and we are also unfamiliar with the radiation cycle at which stage during its introduction. We also do not know whether the radioactive material was exposed to unknown causes and factors that caused its irregularity.

Based on the above, some initial assumptions of the traditional method of the time cycle constant for converting metal from Rb / to Sr should be modified. And the time cycle constant of metal transformation cannot, for sure, provide an acceptable information about the age of any geological system. Even if we confirm the procedure by using the statistical method of goodness of fit to obtain the data index of the experiment by drawing the

points of the metal transformation of Sr 87 / to Sr 66 against the plot of the Rb87 / Sr 66 transformation scheme, this problem cannot be solved, especially when estimating the standard punctuation time. Such questions are also raised when applying the metal transformation from Sm / to Nd or using the method of constant radial disintegration of U-Pb conversion. 1*

The complex behavior of these radioisotopes, in addition to their radial disintegration constant has clearly shown that the geological dating from which they were derived can be considered geologically without exception, null and void. On this basis, whatever radioactive element used to estimate the geological dating, whether uranium - thallium - or lead, this radiometric measurement system is considered unacceptable. 2*

In accordance with those allegations, We should not be shocked any more with those claims that the radiological estimate through the shifts of radioactive metals (from U to Th to Pb) to determine the geological date of the Earth, by the geological column, has proved that the earth, the sedimentary layers and the fossils in them, goes back into old ages back 4.5 billion years 3*

Studies using irradiated uranium have provided an age for the earth of about four billion and five hundred million years. This radioactive material, during its dissolution, releases radioactive helium into the air. Therefore, the amount of radioactive helium in the air should be proportional to the amount of disintegration of the uranium in the ground. Studies have shown that the estimated lifetime of the Earth according to the amount of radioactive helium in the air does not exceed 200 thousand years. The contrast between the two values demonstrates the extent of the standard defect in the use of radioactive materials when measuring the real age of

different geological components. Such an imbalance has been investigated through numerous experiments with acquired samples of active volcanoes on various laboratories where the findings estimated the ages to be more than millions of years old. Regrettably, for more than 20 years, it has been known that radial disintegration systems E.G. Rb-Sr transformation, or K-Ar disintegration system, have provided conflicting "ages" of the measured basaltic sediments, and the associated unicellular fossils, in the rocky edges and barriers of the famous Grand Canyon. Yet geologists have continued to use them. 4 *. It is also known that helium is a rapidly released material, so its liberation during the break-down of radioactive uranium billions of years ago would have been long depleted if the disintegration of uranium had been as old and as they claim billions of years ago. It is interesting to note that many of the samples of zircon, which are estimated to be billions of years old according to their uranium decomposition, still contain significant quantities of helium gas far exceeding the expected amounts, confirming that these samples have a recent lifetime of only few thousand years.

It is clear that radiometric measurement methods cannot be considered as the ideal methods for estimating the geological ages as previously claimed The inherent uncertainty in the estimation of the geological ages of radial measurements is of great concern to both geologists and proponents of evolution ... 5*

In light of what has been identified about the method of radioactive carbon and its mechanism of use, it was proven that the time factor for the decomposition of radioactive carbon is 5600 years. Thus, radioactive carbon must have been eliminated since long back in those animals like

dinosaurs whose age has been estimated using radioactive carbon by a few hundred million years. The presence of radioactive carbon residues in these animals confirms that their dated ages do not exceed thousands of years. It is astonishing to see that many authors still refer to the radioactive materials as proof of what they themselves think ... The dates and ages acceptable to them are in fact the ages they choose as they wish. "This suspicious thing is no different from the superstition that the 13th century chemists used to do."

Dating of the Earth and the living organisms themselves is, estimated, depending on any entertaining article you read and any metal you use or wish to measure with. "6*

In fact, the age of the earth is strictly unknown, since it is usually measured indirectly, and the estimated age depends on any indirect method used to calculate the age. The different methods used are:

1. Chronological accumulation of aluminum in oceans from rivers.

Earth age is estimated by 100 years

2. The Chronological accumulation of titanium in oceans from rivers.

Age of Earth is 160 years

3. The Chronological accumulation of manganese in the oceans from rivers. Earth age = 1400 years

4. Helium-4 transition to the atmosphere. Earth age 1750-175,000 years.

5. Decomposition of carbon-14 in pre-Cambrian prehistoric age trees.

Earth age = 4000 years

6. The Chronological accumulation of silicon in oceans from rivers.

Earth's age is 8000 years

7. The Chronological accumulation of nickel in the ocean from river. Earth age = 9000 years

8 . Transmission of uranium from rivers to oceans. Earth age = 10,000 - 100,000 years.

9. Chronological accumulation of mercury in oceans from rivers. Age of the Earth = 42,000 years

10 . The Chronological accumulation of copper in the oceans from rivers. Earth age = 50,000 years

11. Chronological accumulation of barium in oceans from rivers. Earth age = 48,000 years

12. The decomposition of the Earth's magnetic system. Earth age = 100,000 years

13. Carbon-14 formation in meteorites. Earth age = 100,000 years old.

14. The accumulation of carbonate in the ocean. Earth's age = 100,000 years

15. Chlorine filtration from continents. Earth is one million years old

16. Calcium accumulation in oceans. Earth age = one million years.

17 . The accumulation of potassium in the oceans. Earth age = 11 million years. 7*, 8*, 9*, 10*, 11*. 12*.

From above, it can be concluded that estimating the age of fossils and rocks using radioactive isotopes is a real uncertainty if not a clear error. Therefore, such estimates should not be relied upon as valid estimates in building assumptions based on those ages, especially since evolutionists tend to provide measures that support their assumptions like irradiated uranium while overlook more subtle methods of approximation of age. For example, any biomaterial such as protein or DNA cannot scientifically

remain stable for more than 100,000 years without disintegration even in ideal conditions of freezing. It is known that the estimate of the ages of dinosaurs when extinct according to the evolutionists has exceeded many millions of years. What is interesting, however, is that newly discovered fossils of Siberian dinosaurs still retain not only intact proteins and nucleic acids but some elements of blood components such as erythrocytes as well . Such discoveries confirm beyond doubt that the estimated age of these creatures does not exceed few thousand years. In our solar system, comets represent glowing snowflakes that arose with the emergence of the Earth. It cannot have arisen billions of years ago because the fuel needed to glow them must dissipate in a few thousand years. This corresponds to a newly born Earth.

In any case, the evolutionists have chosen for Earth and universe billions of years of age in order to support their hypothesis of evolution, which is based on the fact that the universe and life were originated by undirected unguided forces, through chance and probabilities. They may reconsider their claims about billions of years of the age of Earth if they find that their reliance on probability rules necessitate the existence of variations of species and infinitesimal creatures that exceed the limits of trillions that already and still exist in the surface of this globe, in proportion to the time factor and the prolong ages. According to their expectations the longer the age of the earth, the greater the numerical diversity of different species in a steadily exponential increasing sequence directly related to the time factor. The very limited number of living organisms we see now or through discovered fossils, which are supposed to exceed trillions according to evolution and probabilities, do not in fact, exceed the limits of hundreds of

thousands of living creatures. That indicates that the Earth's age does not exceed a few thousand years. Perhaps proponents of evolution rather than using radioactive uranium to determine the age of Earth have to rely on the chronological accumulation of silicon or copper in the oceans from rivers, because these estimates are closer in logic to the diversity of the various creatures according to the scientific observation.

Creationist's interpretation	Fact	Evolutionist's interpretation
It formed quickly by lots of water and a little time	Grand Canyon exists	It formed slowly by a little water and lots of time
The layers are from the flood of Noah	The earth has layers of sedimentary rock	The layers form slowly over millions of years

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4- Geology and Evolution:

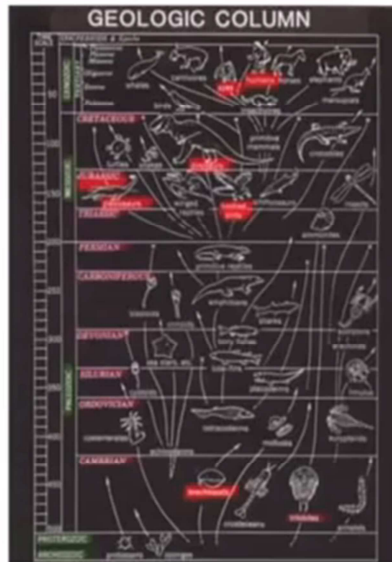
Evolutionists assume that during the distant past of time, the sedimentary layers were gradually deposited according to historical phases, beginning with the oldest sequencing to the newer, containing many forms of fossils that lived in that period and coeval to the sedimentary layers. Therefore, these layers, and by relying on emergent evolutionary transformations, according to evolutionary hypotheses, are identified by the fossils that characterize that layer. On this basis, the Cambrian strata were identified by the trilobites found in them, which lasted for 80 million years 600 million years ago. Evolutionary geologists believe that these sedimentary layers were deposited during the Cambrian period. In addition to the trilobites, that period was associated with sponges, worms, jellyfish and other forms of amphibians. This era was preceded by another era, the pre-Cambrian period, in which multicellular fossils were observed, but no forms of life were seen in this period that are supposed to be the ancestors of the fossils of the Cambrian period. The Cambrian was followed by, the Urdifishian, the Pennsylvanian, the Mississippian and the Devonian periods. Although no forms of fish were observed in the Cambrian period, fish appeared suddenly in the Urdifishian period, while amphibians appeared in the Devonian era but not seen in any of the previous eras. The reptiles then appeared and later the birds and then the mammals.

These historical periods were arranged according to the sediments they contain, depending on the default sequence of evolution of organisms according to the claims of evolutionists, from invertebrates to fishes to amphibians to reptiles to mammals to primates and then to humans. This

arrangement was called the geological column. If this sequence is considered to be correct, it should be gradual from oldest to recent unless a major disaster leads to the reversal of this arrangement. What has been observed is the existence of large numbers of inverted arrangements in various places of the world, so that the layers that were supposed to be older sit in top of other layers. This has caused evolutionary geologists to reconsider their assumptions, assuming that "precipitous defects" have caused this problem. This new hypothesis lead evolutionists to believe that part of the earth's crust has been pushed up and then pushed aside precipitously. The upper layer was then eroded by erosion factors, and therefore the older bottom layer appeared above the more recent one that appeared below it. Geologists, who believe in creation, have rejected this hypothesis on physical ground basis and evidence of a de facto observed errors, which only allows the acceptance of this evolutionary hypothesis if the hypothesis of lateral folds occurred on a limited scale. When it comes to a more comprehensive level, the repetition of inversions in the layers through many observations, without any indication to these folds, could lead to the abolition of the concept of the geological column as a whole.

If the
geologic
column
existed in
one
location it
would be
**100 miles
thick!**

Biology P. 385
A Beka Books



Fossils anomaly:

When you observe kinds of fossils in a layer that according to evolutionary considerations cannot be found in it, evolutionist call that anomalies. In such case, evolutionists neglect the subject, linking it to some form of fossils anomaly. In the other hand, some creationist scholars have provided many reports confirming this matter:

Professor Wilbert Roche 1* studied the archaeological human footprints found in Kentucky. But the subject was given greater attention when traces of human footprints associated with the footprints of a dinosaur were found in the calcite rocks of the Cretaceous era in the Paloxi River area near Glenn Ross, Texas. The professor presented his report indicating that these human fingerprints were sometimes real. However, they were not sure that these fingerprints seen next to the fingerprints of the dinosaur feet were of real human origin, which led to the withdrawal of the documentary which was initially depicted for the confirmation of the theme 2.*

Clifford Burdick 3 * reported a discovery of two skeletons of human beings buried in the Cretaceous layer of the 100-million-year-old Dakota Swamp near Moab, Utah, while excavating a copper mine. Burdick, concluded that the bones were certainly in that position because of the absence of any evidence indicating that the rocks had been displaced or changed, so it is believed that these skeletons were buried at this site during sandstone deposition at the site during the Cretaceous period. That means that this era is not as old as the evolutionists claim, never the less evolutionists disagree with this analysis and consider it fossils anomaly.

Dr. Gish 4* accompanied with Professor Wilbert Rusch inspected the skeletons discovered and preserved at Utah University. They found that these structures were buried without any doubt deep in those layers as (Burdick) mentioned in his report. Although there is no evidence of any alteration or modification of the site, scientists have assumed that the structures may have reached these depths through a slit in the soil.

Harold Slachar, 5 * of University of Texas, tested the assumed fold in Franklin Mountains near the El Paso area. (estimated about 450 million years old) which was found to be in top of the Cretaceous layer (supposed to be 130 million years old) but the professor and the geologists accompanying him did not find any evidence of eruptions or folds at the site explaining this change in layer overlay. This, of course, according to Slachar means that those layers have arisen and have been incorporated same as they were originated without any subsequent effects that changed the layer overlay. This raises a question about the credibility of the geological column.

William Mayster 6* When he was searching the Antelope Springs area near Delta in Utah, he found the traces of a human footprint in a rock that also contained fossils of the trilobite. If this is true, this means that the footprint was formed when the trilobites were alive. But the trilobite is supposed to have been extinct 500 million years before human appearance. Evolutionists paleontologists have not paid attention to this subject, considering it to be a fossil anomaly. This observation points to two important points: first, humans have lived together with trilobites. If true, that means that the trilobites are not so old as claimed by the proponents of evolution. Second, the existence of the humans next to trilobites in one period will deny any possibility of evolution as evolutionists claim where the complex and simple came in one era and contemporary one to the other.

In 1956-57, Dr. Lammerts 7* visited a site called the Louis eruptions in the national park in Glacier, where Louis's eruptions span from 15 to 30 miles. The evolutionists previously assumed that sediments of 1,000 feet of Precambrian rocks at the age of 600 million years Have been pushed to the top by layers of oil stone dating back to the Cretaceous era, which is estimated to be 100 million years old. Dr. Lammerts studied the site of contact with the original mountain and presented a report expressing that all indications declare that this positioning is due to an accumulation of Sedimentary layers rather than an erupting defect. 8 * If the report of this scientist is correct, this means that the concept of the geological column as a gradual sequence of geological eras, as a whole, is a questionable one.

Fossil record of pollen and spores:

Scientist Burdick, 10 * 9 * conducted a study on this type of fossils in (Grand Canyon). What surprises him in his study, is his discovery of the

existence of seeds of plants in the sedimentary layers that are supposed to be hundreds of millions of years older than the period when it was thought that plants began to appear on earth. He reported the discovery of coniferous and flowering plants in the Cambrian and pre-Cambrian periods. These epochs, which evolutionists believe that, with the exception of some marine organisms such as invertebrates, jellyfish and sponges, no other living organisms like plants or animals seen. Evolutionists believe that these plants and animal species later appeared. There have been many reports indicating the existence of coniferous plants in the rocks of the Cambrian period. Even forest trees have been reported to be present in the Cambrian rocks. It is clear that such discoveries disprove the evolutionists' claims about the absence of any Plants in the Cambrian era, and that plants existed later. These discoveries coincide with the scientific facts that assume the necessity for green plants in early stages of life, because they help to release oxygen in the atmosphere that is necessary for the breath and life of all creatures. These facts, introduced here, are not mentioned in biology, geology and fossils books. They are unknown to most specialists in these fields. These specialists must be informed of such discoveries, because they will change many concepts, not only about the geological column, but about evolution as a concept as well. 4*



Neanderthal man:

This alleged being appeared according to evolutionists, about 75,000 years ago with the beginning of the first ice crawl in Europe, Italy, the Crimea and Palestine. With the withdrawal of ice this virtual human disappeared. This object was characterized by a forward progress of his head and a curvature in his skull. His discovery sparked a sharp debate among paleontologist scientists. Some considered him an old primate man, while others considered him to be a modern man with a disease. This object is characterized by a larger brain than the current human brain and a larger skull. The size of the brain and the skull of this object raises a scientific dilemma for the proponents of evolution: since the present man represents the top of the creatures in the pyramid of evolution. Considering that the size of his brain is greater than in other creatures, here another object

(Neanderthal man) residing in fossil prior in the evolutionary era, never the less, surpasses the entire range of virtual human races including contemporary humans. *1. This means that evolution in modern man has been subjected to a regression. That contradicts the Darwinian standards of evolution. Scientists have finally classified Neanderthal as just a normal human with rheumatoid disease or bone rickets that caused this deformity.

Magnetic clock and the age of earth:

Dr. Thomas Burns studied the phenomenon of the magnetic field surrounding the earth. This field is caused by two magnetic poles. The force that is achieved between them resulting in the so-called magnetic clock. The magnetic clock results from the existence of an electric current in the center of the earth, where a mass of melted iron is believed to generate this current. Sometime in history of earth, the value of this magnetic clock was the maximum and then diminished in time. If it is possible to study the half-age of the magnetic clock, it is possible to have an idea of earth's age. One scholar calculated the magnetic power of the clock in 1839. Dr. Burns recalculated the magnetic power of the clock later, reaching the conclusion that the half-life of the clock is 1400 years. That is, the magnetic current doubles back each 1400 years exponentially. Burns drew an exponential magnetic curve of the magnetic clock and reached the conclusion that the magnetic current, which existed more than ten thousand years ago, exceeds the orbital potential of any Earth-like planet. When the current of the magnetic clock was measured a million years ago, it was found that the energy generated by the current in the form of pulses would have knocked the earth to evaporate. It was therefore concluded that life on earth could not be more than ten thousand years. To contain the subject by

proponents of evolution, instead of the presence of an electric current in the center of the liquid earth, which causes this magnetic field, as Burns assumed, they assumed that the earth has at its center a self-functioning generator, which causes the melted liquid to rotate in the center of the earth, causing this magnetic field. Burns replied that no signs of such a generator existed, and even if it exists, the current will lead to the formation of complex magnetic waves of an irregular nature. He concluded that the hypothesis of an electric generator could not be reliable. Dr. Burns said that the data relating to the magnetic field indicates that the earth in its current components and creatures, must have a younger age that should not exceed ten thousand years. 11*. Again and again, scientific findings and practical observations seem to point out to the modernity of earth, which might be only few thousand years old.

Black Ring Clay in Midwest Illinois:

Walter Peter 12*, applied optical microscopy techniques to study black clay in the ecosystem in Pennsylvania, west of Illinois. The traditional evolutionary interpretations of prefabricated models expressed that the structure occurred in the form of sediments and mineralization of these clay blocks in a slow, systematic manner over long periods of time. Peter considered this interpretation was untrue.

Peter's studies included photoreceptors, microscopic X-Rays tests of the clay chips. He then proceeded to justify these ring accumulations, by emphasizing the details of the exclusive cross-cracking between the incubating clinical layers and the black clay molds. This observation included, rapid transport and burial of sediment. This has been confirmed by multiple observations, including clay layers buried horizontally over

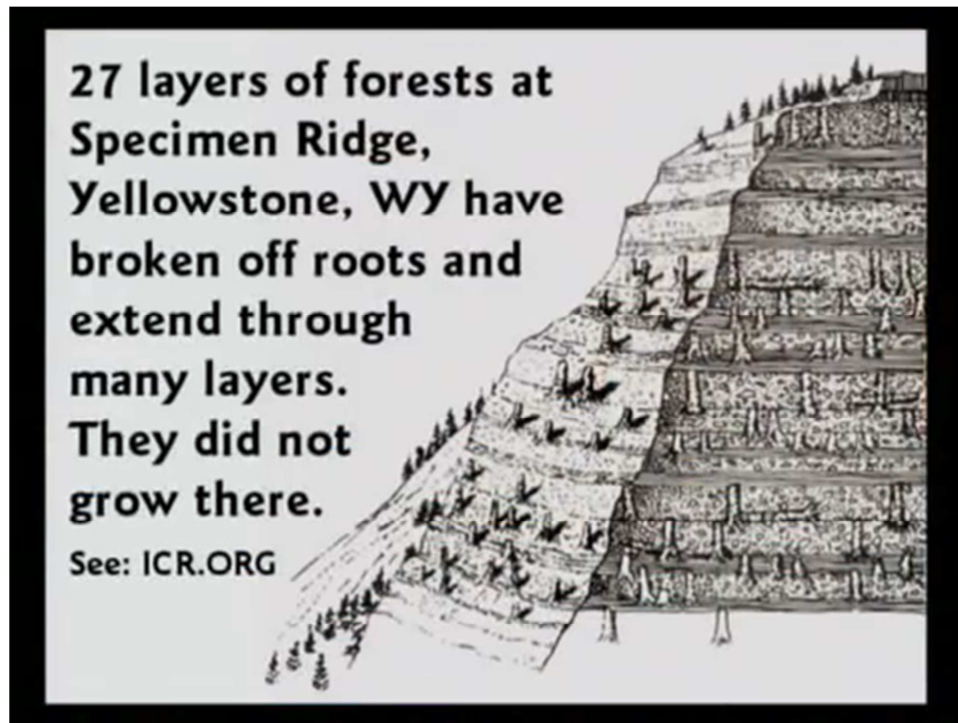
one-inch of *Orbiculoidea* spheres with flat chips interspersed with small volumetric balls, while the distorted clinical layer covers both bottom and highest parts of the chip.

Peter concluded that all his observations, contrary to the opinion of evolutionists strongly supported the evangelical interpretation of rapid fossilization and accumulation (caused by the flood).

The fossilized trees in region (Joggins):

Scientist (Harold Coffin) 13* has re-examined the charred section of the Joggins region of Nova Scotia, which includes both the Mississippi and Pennsylvania eras, which evolutionists believe to have extended for 50 million years, 300 million years ago. The index on which evolutionists relied was the slow and gradual accumulation of sediments during long past eras. On this basis they calculated the age of coal of the fossilized trees in the area, considering that they were caused by slow accumulations of sedimentary layers on top of each other in the same location where the trees grew. With the formation of the quagmire caused by frequent sea intrusion into the land, it caused coal to form slowly at low depths after burying and then swallowing the trees. However, Dr. Coffin's study differed. It has been observed through his numerous surveys that the trees were moved from different locations by water to where they were buried, rapidly and abruptly. The absence of agricultural soil, the existence of exotic plant fossils in the deep cavities, the preservation of plant-specific specimens, the presence of many trees in horizontal position, and the presence of large marine tubular worms and the presence of marine organisms all contradicts the premise of the above-mentioned quagmire. The extension of the accumulation of these trees through two different fossil periods means that

the age of the era does not exceed the age of those trees in contrary with what the evolutionists estimated, where these sediments were interpreted by the evolutionists as being accumulated through long times beyond several million years. So Coffin built his hypothesis that these trees and plant organisms, were extracted from their place by waves caused by a flood and then stored in the place where they appeared, which led to this form of accumulation that appeared. In this regard, Dr. Gish expressed that it is possible in the laboratory to obtain petroleum oil from cellulose waste within twenty minutes and coal in several hours. This means that in order for coal or petroleum to form in nature, this does not require those far elongated times. This study presents an important observation about the existence of trees spreading in two different fossil periods which means that these two periods are only a few hundred years old, which is equal to the age of those trees. This is contrary to the evolutionists beliefs who speak of old ages. Geological eras, as shown by scientific observations are of limited age, do not exceed a few hundred and at best thousands of years.



Geological study of the rural area John Day:

This study was carried out by Nevin 14 *. Studies have shown that these areas have experienced several volcanic eruptions throughout history. Nevin explained that the fossils of large mammal animals and tropical, and the adjacent to the tropical plants must form in specific conditions and require relatively long periods of stability in nature. However, in only rare cases of relative stability between volcanic eruptions, life has returned to that region. This means that there was no possibility of any kind of evolution of those local creatures according to the perspective of the proponents of evolution in an unstable environment such as that experienced by the region. This proved to Nevin that evidence for evolution of the family to the modern horse, brought by evolutionists is

false and therefore unreal. In addition, he pointed out about the limited evidence that existed indicating that a history of 60 million years is the age of the region, as assumed by the evolutionists. He suggested that, as long as there was no evidence of a flood in the sediments of that region, the flood must have occurred before the formation of these sedimentary layers. He believed that the period of time between the end of the deluge and the start of the last glacial period did not exceed several hundred years. Thus, the great volcanic eruptions in the John Day area and the icy layer that covered the northern part of North America and Europe can be attributed to the devastating results that have occurred during the period of restoration of the global organization after the disastrous impact of the flood. If Nevin is correct in his scientific observations, this means that a deliberate falsification of the scientific and geological facts has been made to confirm basic assumptions in evolution. Then evolution of the primates and other mammals has no ground.

Geology of the flood on Mount Arat:

In 1966, the geologist Burdick 15* went with a campaign to Mount Arat, which is believed that the remains of the Noah's Ark, as mentioned in the Bible, had settled on it. This mountain lies in the northeastern corner of Turkey at the border with Iran and Russia. Burdick's geological studies have shown that Paleozoic and Mesozoic limestone, which occupy eastern Turkey, were deposited during the flood. During the flood, basaltic lava burst through limestone as the height of the mountain reached 20,000 feet. Mount Ararat is located in a volcanic area called the lava cushion caused by the crystallization of volcanic rocks under water. The peak of the

mountain has decreased by the erosion to the current height of 17,000 feet. The existence of the remains of that vessel at the top of that mountain accompanying these two periods indicates that the two periods occurred in the same era of the Flood, where the actual date of which is not more than 8,000 years.

Geology of the flood on the Crimean Peninsula:

The Crimean peninsula is located in the Black Sea region of southeastern Europe. Sedimentary layers indicate accumulation of sediments due to water disaster. Traditional Russian geologists have explained the formation of such layers in this region in accordance with the principle of gradual accumulation of sediments. In an innovative way to analyze these sediments, the results of Alexander F. the existence of evidence indicates that the accumulated sediment was caused by an environmental disaster in that basin. The first phase of the study was the reconstruction of sedimentary conditions at the bottom of the sedimentary chain. Surveys have shown signs of sedimentary caused by flood that can be compared to similar strata in other parts of the world. The study relied on the same assessment of the evolutionists according to the geological column of the layers of earth, which assumes that if the strata contains the same fossils, the date of their ages is similar. However, the results determining the age of the studied strata presented in this study were rejected.

It is clear that the results of geological studies are directly affected by the presets of concepts (which are in the form of ready-made templates). (E.g. the progressive deposition concept over long time periods vs. the concept of sudden disasters leading to the accumulation of rapid sediments). If there are two individuals who did the same study, and have the same scientific

competencies, but differ in the frameworks related to concepts and indicators, they will come out with results in contrast to each other, although the data is the same. Various surveys, such as the results of the Grand Canyon (Austin 1994, pp.21-56) studies, which was based on the catastrophic concepts, proved same as the result obtained in this study (Alexandre F. Lalomov study), which states that sedimentation in the region Which were studied in the Black Sea Basin did not exceed in age 2000-5500 years, compared to the traditional studies of the geological column which estimated to have been 40 million years old (Lalomov and Tovolitch, 1996). 16*, 17*

The fossil bed of unicellular algae:

Bernard Northrop 18* studied the fossil bed of the diatomite seaweed in St. Barbara, California. Evolutionists say that this bed may be formed over very long aging periods, unlike the study of Northrop, which indicated existence of extensive evidence, that the accumulation of sediments suddenly occurred in this bed. Infinite numbers of unicellular fossils with silica wall, which are associated with other fish buried in them, and retain their full shape and even form are observed. The fossils deposited near these sites appeared to be less regular and clear, indicating that the first sediments occurred simultaneously and abruptly. These sediments have been associated with fossils of multiple fish, marine birds and whales, demonstrating that these sediments have accumulated rapidly, abruptly and catastrophically, rather than accumulating slowly. Northrop assumed that the unicellular alga cells were formed initially in fresh water, then washed away into Lompoc region and gathered again in the form of post-flood sediments.

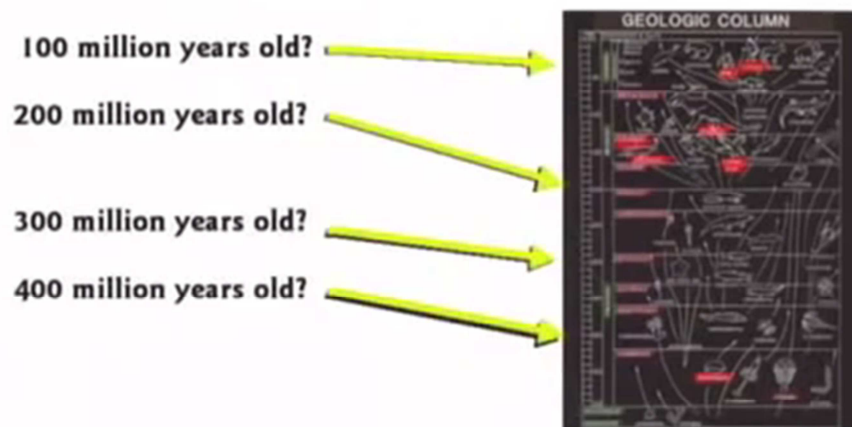
Sedimentary fossils in Capitan "folds":

Various studies have indicated that organic folds including sediments, to be formed require several thousand years with special conditions related to the accumulated sediments. If it was known that the folds that were formed in the past took such a long period of time, this contradicts in some way, the rapid accumulation of sediments that the Bible explain during the flood. The interpretation of those folds causes a geological dilemma that needs to be clarified. Mount Capitan in Texas with its fold represents one face of this dilemma. Stuart Nevin 19 * conducted a study on the fold there, and discovered that sediments deposited there did not represent in their strength, nature and elements, the traditional characteristics of the fold. In addition, it lacks the appropriate organic structure and sediments derived from organic sources. Studies have shown that Capitan fold consists mainly of fractured parts of the collected fossils in a soft granular elements such as limestone and sand, which cannot resist deviant forces during their accumulation. It represents therefore, a shallow water structure that is unable to resist strong environmental deviant forces. As for The organisms that would cause the formation of the traditional folds they either completely absent or unclear. Nevin concluded that the structure previously assumed to be a fold in Capitan is not really a fold, because it does not contain organic sediments that need several thousand years to form. Which means they were formed during a relatively fast period. Nevin suggested that it could have been formed and quickly accumulated by a disaster caused by an emergency flood. All these studies confirm the reality of the flood and the fact that its history does not extend to extensive periods, but only a few thousand years, and that many of the geological phenomena

assumed by evolutionists over long periods have actually occurred in a relatively short period of time.

A man of the cave of al-Sakhul:

In the Carmel mount, in the cave of al-Sakhul, remains of the bones of the present-day human beings were found, dating back to the third warm period of the geological era, which precedes the appearance of the presumed Neanderthals. The evolutionists face another challenge: the existence of human remains, similar to mankind of these times, corresponds back to the first half of the Pleistocene and the Paleolithic era, followed by other evolutionary virtual beings (Neanderthals) who are assumed to have preceded him in the evolution steps. *2



Darwin did not like the round numbers so he said the Wealden deposits in England were 306,662,400 years old?

Noah to Abram the Turbulent Years,
by Erich von Fange p. 116

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5- Origin of the universe

The most widely accepted (evolutionary) hypothesis among its peers about the origin of the universe has been technically called the theory of inflation. Its usual name is the hypothesis of a huge explosion. (Big Bang) 1*, 2*, 3*, 4*, 5*, 6*, 7*, 8* This theory was criticized many times leading to the addition of new innovations to save the theory, where Alan-Guth of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) created a new concept called the quantum theory, which assumed that before the massive explosion, a negative pumped oscillation occurred, resulting in a molecule formation in parts of a second that amplified itself to the size of a grapefruit. At that moment the world emerged according to the theory of Big Bang, starting to form sub-atomic particles, then the hydrogen formed by 75% and helium by 25% . Then the stars and galaxies formed, and later our solar system. That is how we came into existence. There was no natural law during that early virtual period of creation of the universe, and therefore evolutionists should assume that the natural laws that govern the world now have been established during or after the massive cosmic explosion. The emergence of the universe then cannot be based on any natural law according to their claims. Excluding the natural laws in the origin of the universe, according to the hypothesis of the global explosion, naturally means the recognition of the other alternative. That the universe arose with an absence of natural laws means that it arose through a capacity that transcends the laws of nature with a creative ability beyond the natural power that created this universe.

It is necessary to point-out here to an important observation in this cosmic hypothesis: "A negative pumped oscillation occurred, resulting in a molecule in parts of second, amplifying itself to the size of the grapefruit". This hypothesis can not be considered a scientific one because it is impossible to conduct a standard experiment on that ground. The other thing is the amount of information thrown at one time that does not have any scientific or technical evidence to prove it. The third is the detailed information in the hypothesis, "that it formed a molecule in parts of a second". So why was it parts of a second and nothing more or less? And why amplifying itself to the size of the grapefruit? And how did the grapefruit exploded and the world became to being ??? These assumptions do not bear any evidence to be valid, so it should be considered as allegations than to take it for granted. It is a mere allegation produced by those who claim to carry the banner of science.

In a discussion between Dr. Hauvin and one of the evolutionists, Dr. Hauvin asked: Before the creation of the universe, what was the source of matter that caused its existence? The evolutionist replied that he did not know. Dr. Hauvin asked him about the source of energy, and also replied that he did not know its source. Then he asked him about the source of this universe, and he was astonished as he did not know. He asked him if he could ask him another question, and the evolutionist replied immediately, "What else would you like to know"?

There are fifty fundamental laws that are considered to be the physical constants of the universe, which must have been concerted since the beginning, without which there can be no way for life or the universe to arise. These physical constants are very precise constants, they cannot be

less or more than they are. These include Boltzman Constant, Plank and Gravity constant, the molecular mass of primary molecules, Pion mass in relaxation mode, Neutron mass in resting position, electron mass in resting position, particle charge and the relationship between charge and mass, infinitesimal structural constants (Gravity, weak interplay, electromagnetic energy and fixed infinitesimal structures). The probability of one of these physical constants being created by randomness in this massive explosion is almost impossible, let alone fifty constants at the same time. On this basis, all the evolutionary hypotheses developed by the evolutionists are contrary to the laws of probability that we mentioned above in chapter 2. Therefore, based on rules developed by the evolutionists themselves, these erroneous assumptions about origin must be neglected. The physical constants are increasing constantly and have reached more than 120 constant these days.

Returning to the hypothesis of the origin of the universe, beginning with the Big Bang associated with the chaos and disorder, then the hydrogen and helium gases formation then the world assembled itself, this claim in itself is a clear violation of laws of nature, specifically, the second law of thermodynamics. The law states that any isolated system cannot develop into a more complex form. On the contrary, any isolated system will eventually become fragmented and more disintegrated. There are no exceptions to this law. Contrary to this natural law, evolutionists believe that the universe is an isolated system that has moved itself from the chaos and irregularity, which accompanied the big bang and caused the appearance of the elements like hydrogen and helium which later evolved into this very complex world that we see today.

If natural laws in the beginning were the same as now, which is what supposed to be, the universe cannot assemble itself by itself, because this is a flagrant violation of the second law of thermodynamics. The only alternative to these claims is that this cosmic system is not an isolated system, but rather there exist a wise intelligent power separate from this natural universe, which is responsible for the creation of this universe. This wise intelligent power has also created these natural laws governing the universe. Some evolutionists at this point have violated the hypothesis of the massive explosion when they found themselves in a dead end, contrary to the natural laws set. If we skipped the claims that the universe moved from simplicity to complexity by self- assembling, we remain with two options: either the universe originated in complex manner from the very beginning, and since then it has been stable. Or that the universe has been a complicated one, which in time is destined to disintegrate and decay. Evolutionists who have opposed the hypothesis of Big Bang and the shift from simplification to complexity have chosen the hypothesis that the universe has emerged as complex and has been in constant state since its origin. While recognizing the universe complexity since its origin, they must acknowledge that there is an intelligent design that designed such universe. Any complex order subject to information, whatever it may be, must require the existence of a designer. These are the simplest principles of any scientific critical thinking. In no way can the complexity that is equivalent to what we see today in this universe come from nothing. Nothing cannot produce anything except when someone who tells otherwise has a vague judgment.

However, cosmic evidence and natural laws also contradict the assumption, that complexity is associated with subsequent stability. Stars appear to be disintegrating. Every second there are billions of tons of fuel burning and disappearing. The energy reserves of the universe cannot remain forever. Without the intervention of God's power, the universe will be bound to a boundless end 9*.

It hasn't been yet agreed about the age of the universe. Estimates varied between 15 billion years, 19 billion, 8 billion, 20 billion and 11 billion years. 10 *. Studies done by Barry-Setterfield on the decline in the speed of light have shown that by turning the light of stars into redness, the age of the universe can be estimated at six thousand years 11*. The shift in this light color occurs through astronomical values or leaps, rather than a fixed gradual mechanism.12*

As for our solar system, proponents of evolution believe that the age of our solar system ranges from 4.5 to 5 billion years. There are studies that refute these claims. In a study by Professor Wan Lai of the Shanghai Observatory of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, he found that the sun is shrinking annually by 1.5 km, where the diameter of the sun shrank 410 km from 1715 to 1987. If the sun is now a million years old, in the beginning, it had to be twice the dimensions of the current sun. If it is ten million years old, the heat emitted from it during the start that will reach the earth will make it impossible for organisms to exist on earth surface. The sun would touch the Earth if it is 210 million years old. Based on the above, and based on the persistence of these contractionary rates, it is impossible for the solar system to be several billion years old as evolutionists assumed 13*. Harvard University scientist Fred Whipple found that there are no signs of

orbits around the sun that point to Robertson - Pointing, a phenomenon that occurs when photons collide with galactic dust, causing a slow of its movement, so that, over billions of years, Small particles slow down by this phenomenon before large particles. This study supports the view that the age of the solar system is not several billion years.14*

Here we present different views and opinions of senior scientists on the alleged hypothesis of the Big Bang in the universe:

" The theory of a massive cosmic explosion is not the only theory that explains the origin of this universe," says Eric Lerner, "The theory of the current state and the theory of plasma are two different theories supported by many scientists who reject the hypothesis of a big bang." These theories provide alternative explanations of what proponents of evolution have called " The hypothesis of a Big Bang". Accordingly, Big Bang cannot be seen as a reality. 15*. He continues " The theory of a global explosion is fading, but many colleagues still refuse to admit it yet ... But during those days when Galileo lived, ready ideas were also difficult to change ... So there is nothing that hinders cosmologists from changing their sights if they find that there is no evidence to validate their claims (about the Big Bang hypothesis) and that none of these allegations can provide a real solution to the problem. " 16*

In a note by the Editorial Board of the New Scientist magazine, "Never has such an edifice been built with such a sanctity (the Big Bang hypothesis) on such loose foundations as they were based on". 17*

In an article in Science journal, the magazine reported that the variations in the oscillation claimed in the COBE project, a project in which the cosmic oscillations of the cosmic explosion were measured, the alleged forces of

these oscillations were less than the average noise levels that allow the devices to detect them. This is a kind of background noise, which cannot allow to obtain such readings. These studies have gone on to say that these readings have been obtained through statistical methods and they still require an accurate survey to verify them 18.*

A report by couple of Yale University scientists, they admitted that the pulses in the readings, in the background of (COBE) have nothing to do with what the universe was like billions of years ago. Their theory assumes that the variance in these readings was caused by radiation taken from the gravitational oscillations. This confirms the principle assumed by the theory of general relativity 19.*

George Smoot, the man in charge of the COBE project in Science journal, acknowledged that the readings (on which scientists relied on regarding their hypothesis of massive explosion) could be unrealistic, even if the measurements were real, they could have been resulted from other effects such as the motion of our cosmic galaxy that probably caused the oscillations that appeared in the background of the measurement 20.*

Evolutionists assume that the stars go through a life cycle of thermal nuclear nature, claiming that billions of years are required for the evolution to take its course. What scientific observations show is that stars of very different ages have similar chemical structures, unlike what should be true if evolutionists claims are to be imposed, which confirms that the evolution hypothesis in this framework is a confused one. This in turn leads to doubts about the reality of the age of the universe 21*. Numerous studies of stars have shown that the light produced by them changes color within a period not exceeding a few hundreds of years. Star FG Sagittae has changed its

light color from blue to yellow only during the past period of 36 years, and this naturally intersects with evolutionary visions that assume millions of years for stars to evolve 22*.

With regard to the planet earth and other planets of the solar system, studies have shown the following:

The planet Uranus was completely classified as Neptune planet. It is composed of elements, ranging from helium to hydrogen that are present in Jupiter and Saturn, in addition to minerals, oxygen and rocks that exist in the rest of the inner planets of the solar system. This study is based on the information provided by Voyager 2. This information clearly contradicts evolutionary assumptions, where the lighter elements are the ones that supposed to be farther away from the sun due to the heat evaporation factor. This does not appear in the planets Neptune and Pluto 23.*

The data provided by the Magellan spacecraft on Venus have amazed scientists. The scene showed no volcanic craters or eroded areas or even active volcanoes. This is a proof that this planet is a newly created planet, not as old as earlier thought by evolutionists, due to the absence of any evidence of ancient sites on its surface 24.*

The studies provided by the spacecraft Viking 1st did not confirm any form of life on Mars. Therefore, Mars cannot be relied upon as a guide adopted by evolutionists for the evolution of life in the universe.25*

The images taken from a Jupiter satellite showed an active volcano there, contrary to claims by proponents of evolution regarding the age of the solar system. If the solar system is estimated to be several billion years old as evolutionists claim, this volcano would have been long dead. This also confirms that the solar system is a recent one 26.*

The amount of atomic cosmic dust earth receives from space is 14 million tons per year. The height of the dust layer on Earth's surface then, should be 60 meters if the Earth is 5 billion years old. However, there is little evidence of this dust on the ground, which confirms that the earth is new and not as old as the evolutionists assume 27*.

The Earth is influenced by the gravitational force of both the sun and the moon. If Earth's age estimate of several billion years is true as evolutionists assume, the Earth's shape should be more flat and the continents must be closer to the equator by the effect of the Earth's rapid rotation around itself since that distant time 28*.

Evolutionary studies also suggest that land has laid over the sea for hundreds of millions of years. Studies based on soil and wind erosion, which estimate a 25 billion tons of soil erosion annually, confirm that all of this land would have been completely depleted 15 million years ago. Thus, the Earth can not be 5 billion years old, as evolutionists claim 29*.

Evolutionists believe that the continents were at one time interconnected, forming one continent called Gondwanaland. These continents began to separate from each other by shifting in the earth's crust, leading by millions of years to this new positioning of the continents. This long-term displacement supports the evolutionist's claim of old earth. This displacement occurs by 1 cm per year as demonstrated by several studies by evolutionists. Advocates of evolution developed a study of crustal drift leading to continental drift, which have shown dramatically that, as a result of this displacement, Texas in the west and the state of Massachusetts in eastern United States are approaching each other by 1 cm per year. This study cannot be correct, because both states are located on the same

continent and are not on two different continents. This raises suspicion about the statistics and methods of study followed by the proponents of evolution 30*.

As for the moon, evolutionists believe that the moon is too old, about three billion years old.

All rocks are exposed to the phenomenon of flow over time. Although evolutionists believe that the Moon is estimated to be three billion years old, the study of basalt rocks taken from the Moon's surface by Apollo's journey has shown that the volcanic crater is no more than a million years old. If the upper limit of relative flow is used for measurement, the lifetime of the volcanic nozzle will be several thousand years only 31*.

The moon is still geologically active and if it is old as evolutionists claim, it should be dead and cool a long time ago 32*.

The moon has abundant amounts of short-lived radioactive material, such as uranium-236 and thorium-230, as reported by the Fourth Moon Science Conference. If the moon is as estimated by evolutionists a few billion years old, these radioisotopes should have long disintegrated 33*.

The moon is, therefore, has a young age, unlike what the evolutionists claim.

The claims of proponents of evolution relies on the fact that they base their views and beliefs on natural laws, but their claims as described above differ from the scientific facts presented. The laws of nature show that the universe is relatively recent, and that its galaxies, as they appear, tend to disintegrate and decay, unless external factors influence this approach. This contrasts with evolutionary hypotheses related to the early origin. The

universe, through evolution, is an old one and tends to increase in complexity from the simplest forms.

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6- origin of life

As for the emergence of life, evolutionists in many of their assumptions violated natural laws.

"In the early beginnings, long before life began, the surface of the earth was composed mainly of minerals and rocks, although the conditions demanded the necessity of large quantities of organic matter " says Salvador Luria. "Experiments proved that A large number of organic compounds was made from simple materials, exposed to radiation or to air vacuum: This is certainly what happened during early years of Earth. Of most important, there was no oxygen in its free state. Fermentation was the only mechanism to provide living organisms with energy requested for life. Coal storage was gradually diminishing on earth due to simple life extension. Carbon gases accumulated in air. A new way for obtaining energy was found: by photosynthesis, capturing solar light and using its energy to make ATP (energy-saving). This ATP served to bring energy into a chain of reactions that retained carbon gases; the atmospheric carbon atoms thus recovered in a cycle of the existing living organisms." *1.

" Long Before life began," says the author. How did he know that life had been delayed so long until it appeared? Providing no evidence to indicate the date of the emergence of life, and he did not give us any idea about the duration of this time too. His words here are mere reflections and speculation based on no evidence. "The surface of the earth was composed, in particular, of minerals and rocks." This is just speculation, because no one lived that era. Scientific studies still hypothetically believe that hydrogen and helium are the first gases to arise. There is no conclusive

evidence of the shape and nature of the Earth's surface at that date, except what is a speculative. He said " although the conditions demanded the necessity of large quantities of organic matter". Dr. Luria did not tell us precisely about the mechanism in which these organic substances were formed on the surface of the Earth, which according to evolutionist's claim are the secrets of life origin. The process of air vacuum, although it may prove that it can generate organic matter, requires at least the following three elements, in the free gaseous state: oxygen, hydrogen and carbon. Since the only available gases in the atmosphere in early stages from the evolutionary perspective, are hydrogen and helium, organic matters cannot be produced this way. Therefore, the process requires the presence of oxygen , carbon as well as hydrogen and nitrogen gases as a minimum in the atmosphere, in order that Miller's method or a similar one that the writer relied upon, may generate organic compounds. All living organisms need organic matter to build their bodies and multiply. Organic matters are vital for their metabolism and energy generation for life sustenance and motion. Therefore, Dr. Luria had to explain to us how this organic substance produced at the very early stages of life, unlike the previous unacceptable method, because of its factual lack of possibility of occurrence. Then one may wonder, what Dr. Luria meant by his statement "the conditions demanded". Is the "conditions demanded", that caused the existence of organic substance! Is "conditions demanded" the acting reason of life generation? If so, would it be under such a demand that the organic matter with its suitability to life conditions began to generate which made life emerge later !! Who in the world will produce this organic material and then provide it with such huge quantities for life sustenance !! Life cannot

be generated by virtue of demand, except through a miracle accomplished by a designer and a decision maker meaning the Creator, the one who can do it. Here appears a miraculous action which evolutionists do not recognize as principles of the foundations of their hypotheses, as we observe.

"This is certainly what happened in the early years of the Earth," Dr. Luria mentioned in an assertive tone. He asserted the generation of the organic matter by vacuum gas and ignition "has certainly happened", even though all his claims were still mere speculations. The true spirit of a scientific research requires that one who speaks on a subject - presumably scientific - must indicate that what he says falls within the framework of hypotheses or mere speculation. He should not present such subjects as facts without evidence. He talks about the formation of organic matter by vacuum, and confirms that this is certainly what happened in the early years of Earth. Air vacuum with ignition is an experiment similar to that scientist Miller tried, to ensure the production of organic materials in limited experimental amount by an act of spark as a source of energy and under special conditions. It represents a hypothesis that predicts the possibility of organic matter being formed by this procedure. To say for certain, this is what happened in the early years of the earth, is to push the subject far beyond limits. This experiment suffers from serious obstacles, as we will show later through the conceptions of many valid studies by prominent scientists who declared weaknesses in that hypothesis. This makes the formation of organic materials this way, an unacceptable hypothesis. How the author based his conclusions on a rejected hypothesis contradicting scientific

observations and then confirmed with certainty that this is the source of the organic materials in the early year of earth is a questionable matter.

He follows: "What's more important, there was no oxygen in its free state,". He assured again the absence of free oxygen in the primary environment of life. What about cosmic rays then, and ultraviolet radiations that would penetrate any living material that is predicted according to the hypothesis of evolutionists to form, and kill it at the moment of formation, in case of absence of ozone layers with a complete absence of oxygen gas? How did the author based his claims on such unreliable evidence, and how he knew that free oxygen did not exist at first? If free oxygen was not present at first, how did the composition of the primary organic matter accumulate so abundantly by means of air vacuum and ignition as he claims? That method requires oxygen literally in gas state for the organic matter to be produced. If Dr. Luria does not believe the existence of free oxygen at that stage, how did he based his claims on the theory of air vacuum and ignition, which demands free oxygen and carbon existence to generate organic substances? How could he bear confirming to us without any proof, that this what happened in the early years of earth? His statements seem to contradict each other, and contradict other hypotheses telling that the atmosphere and free oxygen have been present since the rocks originated, as Nobel Prize laureate, Greek, emphasized 2*.

"When the first living organisms evolved, conditions demanded that fermentation was the only mechanism by which energy produced," says Dr. Luria. Here he argued that evolution was taken for granted. The author certainly knows that evolution is only a hypotheses, no one came with any

proved evidence confirming it, but the evidence presented in the context of this book and from great number of scientists contradicts evolution.

" conditions demanded that fermentation was the only mechanism." writes. Dr. Luria. He insists on the term " conditions demanded ". If true, it is necessary to know who demanded it, as "demands" require an affirmative well known not anonymous, ignorant or random subject. When he does not specify who made this demand, he leaves the reader perplexed. Conditions demanding represents technical information which is a reducible mechanism. According to artificial intelligence scholars, an intelligent designer must impose it.

Dr. Luria continues citing his story about the evolution of the first living organisms that generate energy through fermentation mechanism.

Never the less, it should be pointed out that the simplest fermentation process, as provided, requires the following:

- 1- The availability of carbohydrates as organic substances that introduce oxygen in addition to carbon and hydrogen.
2. Complete and varied systems of enzymes, including hydrogen-extracting enzymes, such as dehydrogenase.
- 3 - The aid of enzyme nicotinamid adenine de nucleotide (NAD).
4. Availability of water.
- 5 - The availability of special space "chamber" within the living biological structure presumed, to perform the reactions inside it, or else the digested enzymes will digest the primary cell itself, hence it will not survive.
6. the existence of cellular transport systems that transport the product of fermentation to be used in the appropriate location.

Dr. Luria excluded from the picture all these important elements that should be available for fermentation. It is known that these fermented organisms, like any living organism on earth, must contain at least a composition of water in its body between 70-90% of its weight. Dr. Luria did not mention water at all. Were these organisms able to live in some way without water? or was there a reason why he had to ignore the water existence? The reason why the author was reluctant to talk about water is his claim that hydrogen and helium were the only elements existed during early years of life with no water or other gases. What is interesting is that any living organism requires water as a fundamental component of its composition. Living elements and even the ones living on fermentation contain at least a minimum of 70% of their weight water. According to Luria claims, water in that early environment was not yet produced. How can these fermented cells then come to life? And what about the existence of the enzymes and other elements inside these alleged fermented primary cells! Where did these enzymes come from? Did they come from the primordial soup too? If so, how did they find their way into this cellular structure represented by these fermented organisms? Was this a coincidence? Or was it done by a directed precise mechanism? Then what about the wall membrane around this fermented cell? If there was no cell wall, none of these events can end with fermentation, and fermentation would not occur at all. A cellular wall surrounding the cell should therefore be present. Why he neglected mentioning anything about the cellular membrane? It is known that the cell membrane of living cells, whether in eucellular or in multicellular living organisms, has a very complex biological structure, which cannot be compared to any other non-living

envelope in nature. It allows selectively the entrance of the elements needed by these cells inside, and allows the exit of metabolized components out of the cell through complex regulatory mechanism. There must also be many other different cellular components inside that fermented cell that life began with as Dr. Luria assumes. Only existence of a fermented enzyme surrounded by cellular wall cannot lead to life and fermentation. There has to be elements of different cellular components within this fermented cell including network of internal rough and soft endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi system ribosomes and lysosomes. All these particles must be in a state of harmony and coordination and a very accurate performance within time and space. More importantly, the RNA and DNA, that will provide this primary cell with information about the proteins synthesis and reproductive capacity of the cell. Without DNA How could such primary fermented cell offer multiplication and evolution of various life according to Luria's assumption, without the ability to reproduce? Certainly, we have reached a very complex and irreducible cell structure that must have been equipped with all the necessary components for life sustenance and reproduction since the beginning. Scientists refer to this stunning structure of the primary cell as being far more complex than any spacecraft or machine ever designed by humans. But how did all these different organelles come into existence and merge together to form that miraculous fermented cell at the beginning of life? This is what we find in Luria's words "conditions demanded" which provide no clear explanation, while require themselves an explanation. In a gesture by Judge Philip Johnson to these vindications, "you always find in their novels claims such as that the elephant needed the long trunk to drink water, so the nose

elongated into a trunk. The tiger needed long, sharp fangs to catch the prey, so his fangs appeared. The giraffe needed a long neck to pick up food from the tall trees and giraffe neck became tall. These tails are still found in various biology books. All these are mere narratives that lack any scientific arguments that prove them".

Dr. Luria writes: "Coal stores were sequentially diminishing on earth as the first forms of life expanded. This caused the accumulation of carbon gases in the atmosphere." But in early days of life, according to evolutionists, there was only hydrogen, helium and nitrogen. Dr. Luria did not make it clear to us how in the beginning coal came into existence with the early days of life? What then led coal stores to diminish from the Earth? Is it because of the extension of the first forms of life? Does that mean that all coal minerals have converted to organic matter through the alleged air vacuum and ignition, resulting in a substance called the bio soup? With the absence of oxygen did those fermented objects consumed the soup in their metabolism, releasing the discharge in the form of carbon dioxide gas? Is that how carbon gases filled the atmosphere until almost coal minerals drained from the earth? But like oxygen, the coal necessary to produce organic matter originally, is required to be in a free-gaseous state, otherwise it would not have been possible for Miller's experiment in preparation of organic matter to occur. So carbon is contrary to what Dr. Luria claimed from the start was in a gas form. This contradicts evolution theory because the theory requires the presence only of gases such as hydrogen and helium at the beginning of formation of life or else it is assumed that the world since the beginning was complex. It is not possible for the expansion of the so-called early life forms to lead to drainage of the

coal stores from the earth the way Luria claimed. The depletion of coal stores from earth, based on his claims, means that all coal savings have been first transformed into a vital bio-organic soup for the fermented organisms to metabolize. In other words, Luria considers that all the earth coal stocks that are now seen in forms of trees and living green plants as organic compounds, in addition to all coal and petroleum that are found within earth, have been consumed by these fermenting organisms, after being manufactured by air vacuum and ignition into the form of a vital soup and then metabolized and converted back into emitted carbon gases. This means that Miller's mills in the organic matter industry, not Miller distinct experiment, were working 24 hours a day, day and night, to produce billions of tons of bio-soup a day to feed these virtual fermented organisms, before the carbon gas was released to the atmosphere. Evolutionists insist that coal was only in a mineral form and was not until later released as free gas. They also relied on Miller's experiment, which requires the existence of carbon in free form in order to produce the organic material necessary for the emergence of life. We ask ourselves how could they reconcile in their claims, between an object and its opposite at the same time?

In addition, the hypothesis of air vacuum is a special and restricted hypothesis assumed by proponents of evolution as a mechanism for the formation of organic matter, namely, bio-soup as they claim, in very limited quantities in order to produce organic matter as precursor for the emergence of life.

This bio-soup became a form of ready-made meal, which benefited all organisms that can ferment organic matter, and thus lead to loss of billions

of tons of coal reserves from the earth. This means that billions of those fermented organisms were encountered initially at the surface of the globe. This raises the question: How could such organisms live with the limited source of food, bio-soup, coming only in experimental amounts with an absolute absence of oxygen that ensures protection in the atmosphere? These strange claims contradict the hypothesis of vital soup and undermine the claims of the emergence of life, according to the proponents of evolution at that early stage. The hypothesis of bio-soup and fermented cells, no matter how they have been circumvented, have serious constraints that make them impossible to be valid experimentally and scientifically. Therefore, the talk about the emergence of life in its early stages according to evolutionary claims remains vague, lacking any scientific evidence. However, it is clear that Dr. Luria in the alleged accumulation of carbon gas in the atmosphere, was preparing the reader in advance, as usual in the ready templates, for the emergence of photosynthesis and the green plants live. In fact, contrary to what Dr Luria claims in his evolutionary approach, the purpose of the photosynthetic plants was not restoring the lost coal stores in Earth, because the coal compounds did not leave the earth in the first place to be needed to return back. How is it possible that most coal-fueled gas filled the air and still have any chance for any kind of life to emerge on earth? The main purpose of these green plants is to convert inorganic elements such as coal, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen into organic compounds that enable other creatures that cannot carryout photosynthesis like those fermented organisms to take advantage of them by consuming and generating the energy needed for their lives. This fundamentally contradicts all the basic points of evolution because the

conditions demanded that the green plants exist first from early stages of creation before the emergence of these fermented organelles, and requires the presence of free oxygen in the air too. This is what is evident in nature now. Without exception organisms that are unable to process photosynthesis must take advantage of the organic compounds produced by green plants for their metabolism as the only source of energy they obtain, in contrary to the opinion of evolutionists, where the alleged bio-soup has never been present on earth at any time whether now or in the past. The high concentrations carbon gases in the atmosphere, in that enormous amount described above according to Luria claims, would not lead to the evolution of new organisms using photosynthesis to recover atmospheric carbon atoms, or to expand and extend new life forms and the emergence of green plants. On the contrary, the thermal retention due to high concentration of carbon dioxide on air will lead to damage and kill those green plants that process photosynthesis if they had any chance to exist. Green-house effect, has a tremendous consequences on the decline in green forests in nature which is the best applicable scientific evidence of the effects of the increase of atmospheric carbon gases. This raises an important question about how evolutionists offer prefabricated interpretations without relying on applied scientific evidence, that often contradict their justifications, which makes us wonder whether they are speaking real science or imaginative stories. The scientific data confirms in the early stages of the emergence of life the need for an atmosphere surrounding the Earth identical in composition and elements to the current atmosphere, where the first forms of life would not have a chance to emerge without it.

We have come to the conclusion that organic matter did not have a chance to arise in the way the proponents of evolution predicted. If organic matter had to emerge, the only alternative that makes it available is the photosynthesis.

Thus, the scientific argument requires that the structural complexity represented by green plants has come a head with start of life. This vision coincides with the many scientific observations in the fossils world, which we have come to some of which. The fossils indicated the existence of real signs of green plants in the early days of emergence of life. Dr. Luria then talks about ATP which is adenosine triphosphate, and its importance in providing cells with energy, and turns his eye away from the mechanism by which the ATP molecules are synthesized. This requires a complex series of reactions that require various special enzymes to be all provided together, within the Living cell, to obtain the interactions needed to generate energy. The lack of any enzyme unit in this energy system will result in the complete process discontinuation and loss of ability to build the ATP molecule 3 *. In addition, the process of generating energy is a complex, joint and concerted process, so that it can not be done with the presence of compounds and absence of others. Thus, Dr. Behe considered this process, like its peers of complex and precise biological nature at the molecular level, calling it Irreducible Complexity 4*. The process therefore is not as simplistic as the evolutionists try to introduce: "ATP served as a factor to bring energy to a chain of reactions that retained carbon gas. "

"In the beginning, photosynthesis was not a privilege except for some bacteria," Dr. Luria writes elsewhere in the book, "but a new breakthrough appeared to have occurred hundreds of millions of years later: the special

form of photosynthesis that occurs in our day time green plants, land, or aquatic. This unique composition of photosynthesis is unique to the fact that, at the same time as carbon gas is grasped, oxygen is emitted. As a result of such matter, oxygen was released into the atmosphere, which radically changed the course of life on earth. It was significantly possible for living organisms to breath. This largely increased the amount of usable energy that organisms can obtain from organic foods. In this way, plants pick up by photosynthesis, carbon gas and produce organic materials that feed all animals and at the same time bring also oxygen, which allow animals to benefit the most from foods.” Dr. Luria has been so late in introducing oxygen to the life complex. It follows that the oxygen appeared in the atmosphere after the emergence of green plants and due to its photosynthesis. But for the presence of these green plants and all the living creatures on earth, there must be a gas layer to protect them from destructive cosmic rays and deadly ultraviolet rays. The ozone layer O₃, as known, is the air layer that protects the earth and the living creatures from these cosmic rays that would not allow life to arise if it is not filtered. This means that this ozone layer must have existed before the emergence of green plants in nature to ensure prevention and protection. This indicates that free oxygen must be present on the earth surface and in the gas atmosphere before in order for the emergence of living organisms 5*.

This view is corroborated by Francis Greek, the discoverer of the DNA model and Nobel laureate, who says, "The study of rocks at all ages clearly demonstrates that they were formed under the influence of an atmosphere containing oxygen. Earth's air in its early stages has certainly contained oxygen.” 6*

Creek made this important information which became widely circulated in the scientific media before Dr. Luria published his book, which means that Dr. Luria was familiar with these scientific facts presented. Yet he completely ignored them.

Dr. Luria also writes on page 92: "The opportunism of natural selection has allowed the protection of all things that have proved to be useful later for life. Just as it is wrong to consider evolution as a matter of fact that, prefers "better fit" living organisms on cost of the "less fit" living ones that might find themselves later vanished, it is impossible to think that natural selection, has not found a more efficient system to mobilize the energy necessary for life processes, and may at the same time, have been able to remove all processes with lower yield. The greatest wisdom in terms of evolution as well as in humanitarian affairs, lies in maintaining a balance between different, integrated and mutually reinforcing patterns, to accomplish a task. "

Many experts have shown that scholars who wish to present a false approach and market it as an eye of truth resort to subtle illusive expressions that lack clarity and precision. Many scholars agree that when evolutionists want to make inaccurate propositions, they seek vague words that carry different meanings and perhaps the meaning and its opposite at the same time so that the reader cannot have a firm idea about the subject, and may himself donate and provide an explanation of what he thinks the evolutionist wants to clarify. Luria presents here an expression of opportunism for natural selection. The author means by opportunism, the ability of natural selection to choose the best and at the same time preserve the life of the less viable organisms. We wonder how Luria managed to

reconcile the extremes. Natural selection, as Darwin explained, means abolishing and even eliminating the least efficient of survival among organisms. This means that less efficient organisms will eventually become extinct. But in nature, we see examples of the existence of large numbers of other living organisms that share their lives on earth, although they are less efficient and viable. So how do we get out of this impasse? It is through the effect of opportunism in natural selection, which means, in the author's words, "maintaining a balance between different, integrated and mutually reinforcing patterns, to accomplish a task." This is what he called the greatest wisdom in evolution. Let us now return to the phrase "maintaining the balance between different patterns"

That is accomplished between the best and the least valid and efficient. If we accept preserving both the most valid and the least valid, then the concept of natural selection and the concept of survival of the fittest on which evolution is based, become null and void. While in Luria's vision, because the fittest and the least empowered have become opportunistic, they have an equal and shared opportunity to survive. Thus, by that, Luria has revoked natural selection and evolution principles as whole. But if we say that maintaining this balance has resulted from the greatest wisdom in evolution. This is because evolution can balance the different patterns of different organisms and can preserve the less efficient organisms in evolution, even though they are less developed, while at the same time allowing the most advanced creatures to exist and reproduce in such a way as to ensure the balance and harmony between all these organisms, ensuring mutual interest among those different organisms, and to common benefit among them, all of this is presumably done by the act of evolution

that "assumes" that it is essentially and absolutely dependent on undirected non oriented forces, such as randomness, mutations, spontaneity and chance, this then must be a new form of evolution, different from what we have studied at schools and universities. It has a comparative information system and an extraordinary ability to determine and make choices that are not enjoyed by all intelligent people, even if they shared their talents. Luria most likely speaks of miraculous characteristics that evolutionists do not recognize, or perhaps he speaks of a wise, expert, intelligent designer who created living organisms and organized such relationships and links among them and established coordination among all of them to sustain their life. The natural selection that Darwin meant through his hybrid experiments on dogs or on birds and even his observations on the finches of Galapagos Islands was no more than the appearance of recessive phenotypes that were hidden in the genetic population and were manifested either through artificial selection during hybridization or by a the environmental factor effect that led to the emergence of these recessive traits already present in the genetic population in the beaks of those finches. When environmental conditions returned the usual beaks returned to prevail. What Darwin thought from his experiments and observations was certainly not a natural selection or evolution at all, because the selection and evolution necessitates the existence of new genetic information formed not already present, and this did not occur in his experiments or observations. While what modern evolutionists meant is the selection of new genetic traits generated by mutations. Once again, many specialized scientists agree that mutation a term created by evolutionists, is either fatal or causes malformations with negative effect or at best neutral effect. Even when

these mutations occur on the genes, they are usually selective in nature. They select specific sites at the level of chromosomes in a meaningful way and with a reducible selective mechanism not coincidental, as confirmed by recent studies. Thus, such distortions on genes cannot lead to the miraculous properties presented by Dr. Luria when he attributed them to the alleged natural selection. Evolutionists have violently criticized the religious evidence because they think they are based on miracles and paranormal that they do not acknowledge in accordance with their empirical material perspective. When going deep into the details one finds as in the previous paragraph that they themselves are breaking miracles to prove their claims.

In an attempt to imitate models matching the first virtual conditions of the earth in early stages of the alleged formation of life, scientists conducted several experiments:

In their design of experiments that build simple living molecules according to the model assumed by evolutionary proponents, chemists have experienced many problems, including the need for energy to allow simple molecules to be connected to produce more complex molecules. The sources of energy that were supposed to be available at that time were the sun or lightning, or the imitation of radioactive materials and heat. Solar radiation is the most abundant source, it is known that raw radiation (non-veiled) containing ultraviolet radiation, is lethal ray that destroys any vital molecule necessary to start life, such as amino acids, proteins, DNA and RNA. Ultraviolet radiation kills germs by disrupting their parts. All life forms, from bacteria to human, are destroyed by exposure to such radiation. You can imagine as a comparative example a person who is stunned with

lightning. You see, he will turn into a more complicated structure like superman, or he will be badly hurt unless the lightning kills him by shock. By using raw energy sources, from any source taken, the end result is that the rate of destruction in living matter will exceed many times the expected construction rate. The important question then is the following: How could Miller in his famous experiment build some amino acids? He used a trap to collect these acids. He used some gases and made them constantly wander through raw energy (like lightning). Without this trap, however, he could not get anything, because the material would have been destroyed as soon as it formed, much faster than the speed of generation 7*.

But was there a trap available to isolate these amino acids in those early stages of earth formation? There is no doubt that such formed amino acids will be rapidly damaged before they had the chance to reach the ocean. Even the oceans themselves will not be able to provide adequate conditions for the survival of these acids because destructive operations in the oceans will also directly destroy these alleged amino acids. The oceans in the start, did not contain water at all and nobody can predict the type of alternative to water existed. In any case, what was to be perceived as a trap in the experiment would ultimately be considered to be revocation of this whole hypothesis. Because the goal of the trap is to isolate the products from energy sources, which will eliminate them if energy continued in existence. Ultimately, that will cause the whole process to a complete failure. The availability of a large amount of energy later also during the construction of peptides, is important for the connection of these amino acids. Therefore, isolation by trap means not to secure energy for these raw materials. So the whole process will also stop. In other words, it is not possible to provide

energy only for molecule generation, and after generation, to isolate the amino acids, because the generation and disassembly procedures are simultaneous. Assuming even that these amino acids have been isolated, it has been shown that half of them are right-aligned and the other half left-aligned, while all the vital amino acids in living organisms are of the type left-aligned. This means that the right-aligned will be damaging if linked or at best, of no vital rule. Building protein from these amino acids is a very complicated process compared to all of the above. Formation of one polypeptide with a vital efficiency requires the need at least for 200 amino acids with a suitable geometrical distribution to combine with each other in a suitable design to form multi-peptide suitable for life. The next question is how did these amino acids combine to form a suitable structure that is vital with precision that qualifies for life? Did they combine spontaneously? Or is it through a complex information system that has allowed those acids to line up in their alignment? The next question is where did this information system come from, which allowed for this precise alignment of amino acids with left alignment distribution? Then we come to the Great matter, that a single polypeptide can provide no benefit in building any virtual basis for any life. We need, at a minimum, to build what evolutionary proponents call the primary cell, more than 200 proteins that have Structural, physiological, vital and enzymatic functions combined in their whole work in a harmonious mechanism to generate an initial cell. If all these proteins can be available in one way or another !! there must be a mechanism that allows these proteins to be linked to each other according to the appropriate design system to obtain a viable structure. This certainly needs a new information system very accurate and a programmer exceeds

in stages any automated program system found or might be created by human. Even if all of these settings are ready, still we will encounter a new dilemma: that this structure is without life. The urgent question now is how can it be transferred from the world of matters to the bio vital? Even with a living organism, we will eventually come to a standstill because such an organism, if existed, cannot survive without being able to multiply and transmit its genes to later generations. Red blood cells, for example, can survive only for three months but then die, disintegrate and disappear; they have no ability to reproduce. Now we are back to scratch. We urgently need a complex reproductive system for life to continue. It is the DNA system of chromosomes, nucleic acids and genes. Physical chemistry scientist D.E. Hull has concluded since 1960, after having taken into account the rate of vandalism against generation that "a scientist of physical chemistry, supported by scientifically proven principles of thermodynamics and principles of motion, cannot offer any encouragement to a biochemist who wants an ocean, even if it is full Organic compounds, to form a dead hair 8* ". The assumption that all these happy events occur spontaneously at the same time and place as evolutionists claim is in fact, a real miracle beyond the limits of perception. The so-called limited changes or natural selection can not provide the correct scientific interpretation for it. Science and laws of nature are increasingly supporting intelligent design realities. The "first cell," which evolutionists believe to be the origin of life, could not have survived with these large rates of ultraviolet (UV) radiation, supposedly due to the so-called cosmic environment without oxygen. There was no zone of ozone to absorb the radiation and filter it 5 *. Therefore, it

was suggested that there should be a gaseous layer containing oxygen since the onset of the oldest rock layers in Earth 9*.

The chemical reaction that occurs during bio-processing, supposedly (as evolutionists claim) assumed to lead to the amino acid combining in order for the formation of polypeptide (a compound produced by the combination of amino acids) is a reverse reaction. This means that this reaction transforms the polypeptide back into dissociated amino acids. In a non-living environment, both reactions, if existed, were occurring at the same rate. The end result is zero. If the conditions indicate that the catabolism reaction was more rapid than the building process, the result would be the disappearance of the amino acids completely and forever. Biochemistry says that although there is possibility to amino acids formation under certain conditions, the step that follows is the spontaneous association of these amino acids to form polypeptides. This process requires dry conditions. Under these dry conditions, the subsequent steps followed to form cells containing a large proportion of water will not be possible. In addition to this, there is no geological evidence indicating that there is any organic soup, or even any small organic pond that has been present on earth.

It has become clear that as life appeared on earth, the idea that life has been created by the presence of organic chemical soup is the least believable hypothesis. On this basis we can fairly call this perception "the myth of primordial soup".

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7-Molecular biology and evolution

Evolutionists believe that all living beings have evolved from common ancestors . Perhaps the living cell as they claim is the first living element from which all other living beings came. They believe that evolution of organisms began from the very bottom from the living cell, and then evolved into the most complex, even reaching human. This development occurred slowly, gradually and through random mutations, on those primary cells at the level of their genes. The mutations have been characterized by good positive qualities on the genes that are superior to those of the mother they descended from. This led to the formation of new living organisms that became different from their old kinds. Over millions of years they grew and formed new species of organisms. Thus life evolved through the law of natural selection, till we reached what we see now, as diversity of beings in our present world. It is useful to introduce some statements from evolutionists to be witness in this topic:

Max De Ceccatty, in his book “La Vie de la cellule al homme”, * 1 in a translation by Mohamed Hassan Ibrahim says: “As the roots of our biological personality extend to the individual cell of Protozoa, In view of all of this, we will discover that living subject has not made himself by self-action. The present succeeded beings, are nothing but real living fossils. Today’s man may be only a moment in the evolutionary movement of nature, which is important to explore its origin in order to recognize its directions. This analysis for the links that connect us with historical animals as well as all current animals, indicates that there are many similarities and parallel behaviors together with combined failures, up to

the case that human conclusions become ineffective in building up social science that may not consider adaptations as an unavoidable factor. As man emerged an apical deeply rooted living being as a result of wrong and right attempts, he will learn that erosion can destroy the greatest peaks, as much as cracks and earthquakes can do" .

Salvador Luria writes in his book "Life is an incomplete experience" translated by Mohamed Hassan Ibrahim also * 2:

"Life, too, as a human history, is a historical process, and the living organisms present in these days are nothing but an incomplete recording of the probabilities of the past. Bacteria, snakes, earthworms, mosses, algae, Human beings are shrunken samples of the group of living things that may have been able to exist. Individuals often feel oddly nostalgic when thinking about what might have been the other alternative in the past, whether neglected or unrealized, that at least a wider opening range could open up to them, ...

But how many who stop thinking that a mere fact is an outstanding criteria in itself? Every human being is the attainment of a most unlikely event - indeed, a series of unexpected coincidences - since that "day" 3 billion years ago, when life began its dangerous journey on Earth."

In the same book, page 24-26 he writes also:

"In order to return to evolution, its most prestigious peculiarity is in its apparent judgments - the almost hidden judgments of the adaptation created by evolution - that every living organism exists, seems to have been made for an appropriate function with highest Precision with its natural environment.

It is the natural evolution that does this real overcoming through so-called the law of large numbers. Genetic mutations occur randomly in the exact sense of the word, and the modification of the genes in each marriage (except for relatives) is largely, if not entirely, a coincidence. The false fitness that is, by accident, the fitness of some weak individuals within the population provided, their reproduction instinct is also due to chance. It seems that the main force of natural selection, belongs to everything except chance. Natural selection by acting on possible innumerable genotypes in populations, by its random and repeated action, forces these populations to become increasingly compatible to an extent with their own communities spectrum. Generation after generation, the most successful genotypes prosper producing more offspring. This is certainly a close cycle, because evolutionary adaptability is defined by adaptation related to the relative abundance of the offspring "....." even when the environment changes: The lottery of the sexual process always maintains, within each natural population, a reserve of genetic variance that secures a variety of genetic patterns "

"Natural selection does its work without vision, but effectively, and its actions, when contemplated by retrospective reflection, reveal incredible precision. This precision is a precision with a degree of accuracy that allows for calculating the odds of getting a trio in poker. Only by virtue of the law of large numbers, probability becomes true, same way as when it suddenly occurs in blackjack lasting a very long time. This probability of playing, whether it is poker or survival, becomes through the repeated number of great coincidences almost inevitable. This applies to the past as well as the future. Many scholars including scientists refused to believe

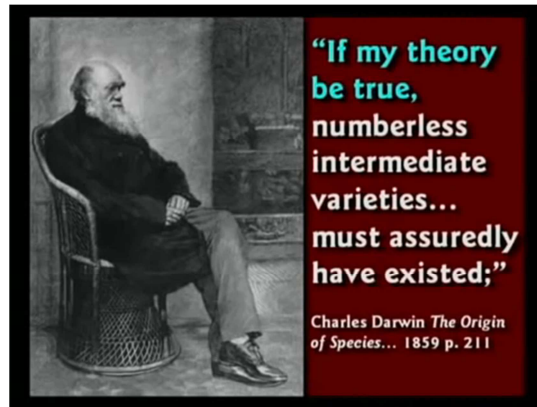
that a process as natural selection has worked with such precision in accordance with the law of probabilities, and that probabilities have been able to come with perfect adaptation of animals and plants with their natural environment, which is almost unbelievable, as it came with the wonders of human thoughts. " .

In reviewing these aforementioned paragraphs the composition indicates an elegant literature and wording of high quality with words of talent, but it carries with it many contradictions and confusions with clear scientific errors hidden in the caches of that casting. Where is the actual link between the trio of poker and the diversity of creatures? Science has a novel value that must not be reduced to the level of a poker game, from which measurements and simulations related to the interpretation of diversity among creatures are derived . Poker is a fun entertainment and for leisure at its best - unless someone utilizes it for gambling. Playing with cards and being a winner or a loser will be based on luck and luck only, that is, it will not be subject to any human rule in controlling the cards that the player possess unless the player resorts to deceit. Is it correct to take this measurement and draw from it scientific aspects as important as diversity in living organisms by saying that diversity occurs through this simulation?? The chances in playing cards and the profit and loss in these games represent a form of futility that is useless and if it is dropped on science, science will also become a form of entertainment and futility. Is it true that science in its definition is vain? Is not this what the proponents of evolution want us to believe by their previous argument? By referring to invalid laws such as laws of probabilities, as explained in chapter 2, probabilities have been used in a different concept to prove the possibilities

of new species formation through such wasting games represented by these probabilities. It should be recalled here that frequency is scientifically the acceptable subject. Its equations should not be used as a measure of probability as demonstrated in the second chapter as used by proponents of evolution in poker and other lottery games, or as they applied it to measure the diversity phenomenon of living things through the perspective of evolution. The scientific experiment as recognized by all scientists requires neutrality. The absence of neutrality through prejudices, however, will challenge the credibility of that experiment. The measure of the diversity of creatures on odds of gambler's playing cards is a presumption and prejudgment among proponents of this idea. It clearly indicates that randomness is what they believe to be the basis of diversity and multiplication of species. Where is the neutral aspect that evolutionists are supposed to possess when talking about a hypothesis of diversity of organisms randomly attained through probability? On the other hand, when referring to the law of frequency, which is calculated through scientific extrapolation, and by counting in a survey the diversity of creatures in the universe as declared by the investigation of the biologist on living organisms or through fossils, this indicates without any doubt, a relatively limited number of variation of creatures that lived on this planet. This number may not exceed hundreds of thousands of species of different creatures. The limitations of this diversity, as a purely noticed scientific fact, require a reductionist conscious selectivity and wisdom of choice. This reveals the difference between the two terms probability and frequency. For example, the probability of evolution implies an infinite number of different types of transitional organisms that must exist between

two types of living organisms. Evolutionary claims assume that living organisms evolved from each other, as for example, humans and chimpanzees, where the appearance of each new gene necessitates an arithmetic sequence of diversity of transitional organisms between these creatures. The statistical study, which is investigated by extrapolation in nature, indicates that the number of transitional species living among them is usually non. In fossils, it is only hundreds of virtual organisms that evolutionists only have claimed to exist, often due to misinterpretation and ambiguity due to distortions during the investigation of these fossils in ancient sediments, and the difficulty of accuracy when performing the survey. Still the existence of these so-called fossils does not have any scientific value, since billions and trillions of transitional organisms in fossils will not serve the purpose supporting the principles of evolution and natural selection due to probability and exponential requirements. Evidence clearly shows that a selective reduction in choosing specific genes is an obvious act in human creation, like all other creatures, surpassing all those so-called virtual transitional organisms. Selection with the absence of living or fossils transitional form of organisms means a systematic reduction, wisdom, creation and careful design. An existence of an infinite number of species and their appearance in the fossils, if found, would have proved natural selection, then evolution as such, becomes an acceptable fact not just an allegation. When he invented his hypothesis of evolution, Darwin did not know anything about genetics because this science was later discovered. In spite of this, and with limited scientific information then, it appeared to him in order to demonstrate the validity of his hypothesis based on the apparent character of traits of any species, there

must be a necessity of an existence of a number of transitional forms between the original living forms and what he claimed to be the descendent forms. What he was not aware of at the time, that the numerical diversity of the transitional forms requires, according to probability, an astronomical variety. And because he could not discover any transitional diversity, even limited, because of its lack of reality, he instead of recognizing the creation as a fact, implemented a new hypothesis, called the missing link, claiming that there are yet undiscovered transitional beings. Darwin died waiting for the discovery of his lost link. But what later evolutionists found after the discovery of genetics, is that these diverse genes at the level of chromosomes in the genetic map and in contrast to the apparent character traits of the organism necessitate, according to the evolutionary hypothesis, the existence of infinite numbers of transitional intermediate forms between the supposed ancestors and branches of the alleged descendent ones. The total absence of these intermediate forms as expressed by scientist Gold and other evolutionists implicates the impossibility of the idea of natural selection acting on random variation, hence confirming evolution as a false assumption that have no scientific credibility and thus by far, emphasize the concept of intelligent design.



Let's start from the last conclusion by Dr. Luria that the process has worked with such precision in accordance with the law of probability. We will provide a simple example of the probability of an event in a living cell according to the perspective of evolutionists to see the validity and consistency of what Dr. Luria sees as a fact without doubt:

We wonder according to the probabilities of evolutionists: what is the probability of a single protein formation consisting of 100 amino acids when these 100 amino acids randomly combined with each other:

- 1- There are twenty different amino acids that contribute to the formation of proteins in living organisms (remember that these acids must combine with each other by chance).
- 2- There are (twenty to the power hundred) of the different proteins that can be built from 100 amino acids
- 3- This means that the number of experimental attempts equals (ten to the power hundred and thirty) attempts to form one specific protein as meant by chance or coincidence, by gathering 100 amino acids. The hypotheses of evolution dictate that these proteins have bound their

amino acids with each other by coincidence and then a variety of these proteins also met coincidentally, bound and evolved as a living cell.

4- However, in order for a living cell to be formed in this alleged biological pre-soup, two things must occur:

A. The different proteins that should form the components of the living cell should be formed with the same rules as a pure coincidence.

B- Each protein must also line up next to the other protein to form the cell structure through the bases of chance.

5. The probability of certain events occurring coincidentally is the product of the that probability of each event.

6. Thus, the probability of two different protein molecules formation is the product of the probability of each of them (ten to the power 130 * ten to the power 130) = 10 to the power 260.

7 - The probability of a cell forming with several thousand proteins (which is the minimum number of proteins in a living cell) is $1/10$ to the Power 130 * 10 to the Power 130 * 10 to the Power 130 * 10 to the Power 130 * 10 to the Power 130 * 10 to the Power ... Several thousand Times according to

the number of proteins assumed in the cell. In fact, this number as scientifically measured and according to what evolutionists claim is an unimaginable figure for its enormous smallness magnitude, which cannot be given more than $1 / \text{infinity} = \text{zero}$.

8. We will now calculate the size occupied by 10 to the power 130 amino acids of these alternative proteins made by combining 100 amino acids randomly to obtain a real and one specific protein to be used in the cell.

9. Suppose that the average weight of an amino acid is 100 Dalton, in which a protein consisting of 100 amino acid will weigh 10^4 . With 10 to the power 130 different protein, the weight is 10^{134} Dalton.

10. That means in grams = $10^{134} / 10^{24} = 10^{110}$ grams. That is equivalent of 10^{107} kg.

11 - Suppose that each kilogram occupies a space of equal to 10^3 cc, which means that $10^{107} =$ volumetrically 10^{104} cc, = 10^{89} cubic kilometers. The question that comes, what is the volume of the 10^{89} km? It is equivalent to 10^{20} light-years only.

This means that, according to the Law of Large Numbers (probabilities), as Dr. Luria suggests, in order to obtain one specific protein composed of 100 amino acids through the evolutionary claim and the concepts of chance, we should have a cubic container measuring in its three dimensions 10^{20} light years that contains those different proteins that happen to occur by chance, through which we will have only one protein that is useful for building that living cell. You can imagine the size of the inaccurate waste proteins that had to be formed according to randomness until the group of living cell proteins are fully formed. !!!! Selective reductionism is again the decisive factor in the subject, which requires intelligent design.

This led Fred Hoyle to refrain from believing that life had evolved as evolutionists claim on the surface of this earth. "There are about 2,000 enzymes in the cell," says Mr. Hoyle 1*: "The probability of getting them all by chance and coincidence is $1/10^{2000} = 1/10^{40,000}$ is a possibility, unusually, smaller than can be

imagined and cannot be achieved even if the whole universe consists of that alleged organic soup.

When we have a regular sequence of organic elements linked together, as in the case of enzymes, DNA, RNA, with the energy needed to multiply with an energy generator system available, one can imagine how these sequentially replicated compounds could multiply, but he cannot explain the origin of the systematic sequence of these compounds in the first place, which is a tightly controlled information system only through the presence of a brilliant world organizer that was the reason for achieving this regularity.

Some have imagined the possibility of this regularity through the processes of randomization by chance, claiming that it will take a period of up to four or five billion years, which is the period assumed by evolutionists as the age of the Earth. The time required for a single protein to be formed through the concepts of chance and according to the rules of pure probability will exceed the five billion years that evolutionists claimed for the Earth assumed by evolutionists several hundred billion times. For example, one protein consists of seventeen amino acids can be rearranged 355 trillion times differently. If we took 17 different colored balls and tried to sort them out, we would have 355 trillion different ways to classify them in one format. This figure is so large that it makes it impossible for complex compounds such as proteins or others to arise in five billion years, the age proponents of evolution have assumed. How long it takes a protein composed of 100 amino acids and requires 10^{130} different attempts to be obtained by mere chance? How much time do we need before getting it ???

Because one molecule, like an enzyme, without any doubt cannot be formed by chance within five billion years, how about billions of tons of proteins, nucleic acids and various enzymes with different micro-functional activities filling our Earth? The probability of such a thing happening as these organic molecules are accidentally created is really impossible.

The following illustrates the probability of emergence of the first living cell in a world of sea filled with such proteins, enzymes and nucleic acids. Such an emergence is in fact, more complex than the emergence of a simple elementary molecule that we mentioned arises. Here we need to explain how these molecules have come together and have been able to create an effective metabolic system capable of preserving itself and multiplying, and thus having the capacity to diversify and give new forms of organisms. "The transition of organic molecules into cell formation is a leap of imaginary proportions outside the framework of testable hypotheses," says Goldberger and Greene, "in that region everything is a guess. The available facts cannot provide us with any basis for the recognition that cells may spontaneously arise In this planet "2 *.

Yet evolutionists insist that life has spontaneously evolved on this planet, but this is impossible, because the emergence of life, here we mean the first small living cells requires these so-called organic compounds in the sea to separate and assemble in a neat manner, shut down and form a living, organized organism that can carry the different qualities of life. This certainly contravenes laws of nature and is a challenge to the second law of thermodynamics, which says that all systems in the universe tend to disintegrate and become out of order over time. However, evolutionists maintain that life has spontaneously evolved. The hypothesis of Uberin (a

Russian scientist) presumes that a transient compound (COASCERVATES) made up of a mixture of organic matter such as histone and DNA may attract some enzymes. This alleged compound has been connected with purely chemical and physical properties. In the sense that the histone, a negatively charged protein, has been bound to positively charged DNA in the framework of a chemical binding link. In this picture, the electrically charged bonds occur. However, these bonds are not, in any case, specific but rather chaotic associations that lead to a composite that does not possess any characteristic of regularity. Never the less, for the sake of argument, let us assume that a variety of enzymes have been included in this coascervate, which would still be useless. These enzymes will dismantle the substances. This substance, resulting from disassembly, needs enzymes of another kind to be used for the metabolic process, so the resulting metabolite also requires a new type of enzyme to take advantage of it and so on . To take advantage of any substance, and to metabolize it, the living cell possesses a series of enzymatic cascade that take place during substance processing, and the absence of any enzyme in this chain will lead to a halt of the whole work and a complete malfunction of the system. This system, which has now been explained by Dr. Michel Behe, is called "Irreducible Complexity". The enzymatic system in the living cell is a very complex system. Without coordination between these various enzymatic events, enzymatic activity would be useless and rather, destructive. Suppose, for example, that a protein lysing enzyme has been associated with Coascervate. The results of this accession will undoubtedly be catastrophic. Uncoordinated enzymatic activity will certainly be catastrophic in terms of destroying the protein structure that is intended for

construction. In their existence, the metabolic mechanisms of organisms owe their effective activity to highly complex structures that exist only in living organisms such as mitochondria, photosynthetic particles, the Golgi apparatus, centromeres and lysosome. All of these structures, simply, should be present and concerted at the same time for the various systems to function, which in itself makes evolutionary claims impossible. This confirms that the principles of the origin of the universe must be the regularity first and not the alleged chaos or randomness.

In addition, there is another fatal error in Uberin hypothesis. These compounds are formed only in special conditions and are directly disintegrated under the influence of any other factors, such as pH change, high temperature, or pressure etc. The instability is the main obstacle to any system that is supposed to bridge the gap between the molecule, and the living cell. The hypothesis of Uberin and Fox (microglobules) or any other similar hypothesis, will suffer from this deadly weakness, which is the instability. The most important thing that distinguishes the living cell and prevents it from being unstable is that it contains a double cell membrane, which gives it its specificity. This cell membrane has a complex structure. Even if a membrane-like wall surrounds this cell, it remains non vital or active structure, and can be disassembled with the first direct contact with environmental factors. It does not contain any chemical bonds that allow molecules to bind. On this basis, it will be subject to disintegration at any time. Then it will lead the entire internal contents after being dismantled to reach outside again. As instability is an inherent element of the initial stages of transformation into a living cell, this means that this Coascervate will have no chance to be a step forward in the emergence of life.

The living cell and its complexities, which could not have been spontaneously evolved as explained, should contain from the beginning a special system that repairs the damages that it might be exposed to during its growth. There are many injuries to which these cells are exposed, and there are enzymes with special function to fix these damages, both at the nucleus level, or at other cell parts. The living cell would not have existed without the existence of these enzymatic restoration systems, which must have been found from the beginning, meaning that the complexity has come since the cell came and not subsequently. On the other hand, any living cell is ultimately destined to die. Thus, no units in living systems can survive as species, without being able to reproduce. The ability to reproduce, therefore, should be present in this system from the outset, no matter how simple or complex this system is. However, the ability to reproduce requires pre-programmed, planned, and complex mechanisms, which will be the last expected to be evolved in the evolution steps. This issue remains unresolved. It is considered therefore the ultimate barrier that cannot be conquered in the origin of life according to evolutionary process 3 *. The empirical observations in this field may provide strong evidence on the existence of information system that predetermines the process of cell division and thus provides another proof that supports what Dr. Dempskey has already discovered from the information that DNA carries as evidence of the intelligent designer . On this basis it can be concluded that life would not have been emerged according to mechanical evolutionary materialistic methods but rather arose with the power of a mighty capable and wise intelligent designer who made this life.

Returning to the next paragraph, from Dr. Luria's book, “the living organisms present these days are nothing but an incomplete recording of the probabilities of the past. Bacteria, snakes, earthworms, mosses, algae, Human beings are a shrunken sample of the group of living things that may have been able to exist. Individuals often feel oddly nostalgic when thinking about what might have been the other alternative in the past, whether neglected or unrealized, that at least a wider opening range could open up to them, ...”

BIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION:
Descent with modification

- **Descent:** “I view all beings not as special creations, but as the lineal descendants of some few beings which lived long before the first bed of the Cambrian system was deposited.”

Charles Darwin,
The Origin of Species (1859)

What an imaginary, hypothetical, and factious expression is the one Luria came with, in that phrase (what might have been the other alternative). Is it obligated to take such words of an alleged imagination and then accept them as a reality that cannot be denied or objected to. Evolutionists when speaking of their claims formulate them in terms of doubt and uncertainty

like the words, perhaps, it is possible and probable that you will be able, might have been, then, when we come to the conclusion that is the final report, the reader or listener is asked to accept them as an absolute and assertion that these allegations are unquestionable facts.

Words of embellishment are what they write, a clear manipulation of expressions and meanings, and an attempt to create a literary creativity of some of the views believed by both authors Max Dusikati and Dr. Luria. Never the less, they want to share their faith with us. But the substance of the speech is no more than what was presented in the summary above. All what they claimed is an emergence from one cell and diversity came from mutations and natural selection. What makes this belief distinguished, only if they could provide the scientific evidence that supports and confirms it. We see claims without scientific prove. In fact, the scientific arguments refute these claims, making them mere embellishments, without any scientific value.

Hence, our biological character does not extend to the individual cell (Protozoaire). No living being can make himself by natural mean. All living organisms were created by a mighty, and have fulfilled the Creator's wish, are far from being actual living fossils. Human today is but a puff of spirit generated by a wise sage. He is not a moment in the movement of nature eternal evolution. This analysis, which speaks of links that bind us to all the historical and current animals, and which highlights many parallelities, tendencies, and complex failures, represents a serious imbalance in the estimation method and a real disturbance in the mechanism of analysis. Analysis according to Luria speaks of a form of formative fusion among all living beings, although separation is the

observational, evidence-supported scientific attribute that is proportional to mental conciseness. Therefore, the conclusions concerning the construction of any scientific views that pay attention to the claims of integration and common origin without accepting separation in living species as a basis for their existence and relationship are wrong delusions. Thus, the claim that man emerged as an apical deeply rooted living being as a result of wrong and right attempts, is a claim that proponents of evolution have no scientific clue. Man has been created as an epic in the world of living creatures on this earth and not as an absurd climax of wrong and right attempts as appeared in the imagination of the proponents of evolution.

In his translated book "Life is an Incomplete Experience," Dr. Luria writes: "Nature builds crystals from simple atoms. When atoms combine in a solution to build a crystal, there is no direction other than its physical and electrical properties, Which forces them to enter into contact with the clusters of atoms that have already taken their place on the surface of the crystal and are growing. Then they become combined by the influence of the electrical attracting forces, among others. Building a house or molding a statue, requires another intervening element. It is a plan, a program. Then the form is simultaneously created , from the structure of the material and the intention.

Each cell is generated by a cell division already exists. The cell has a specific regulation that is largely consistent with its function, which seems to have been produced only for that purpose. During cellular generation, new molecules are synthesized and interconnected to create cell structures - chromosomes, membranes, mitochondria, etc. The entire cell has a semi-specific form, not an obscure spherical shape that can be formed by a drop

without any specific shape within a viscous liquid, like a drop of oil for example, that can be poured in water ... " .

What is clear in the previous statement is the tendency of Luria to explain that the non-living compounds, like crystals with a relatively distinctive and complex form have acquired their characteristics by necessity through self-act, which is the exchange of electrical forces according to physical properties and self-electricity. We can argue that physical and chemical properties of any matter in the universe are acquired and non-self-properties. What gave copper its atomic weight different from iron is not copper and iron themselves, but it is the designer who designed those elements the way they are. Minerals, metals and inorganic elements, which include the non-living components of the universe, cannot be formed by themselves because this is in itself contrary to the first law of thermodynamics (nothing is made up of nothingness), so attributing thing to itself has no scientific evidence. It is important to realize that the attribution of any characteristic of any organic or metal element to the necessity clause or the laws of nature means attribution of the element to itself, and this is a common mistake by proponents of evolution. The laws of nature have been found to control nature's matter and as a stabilizing factor. But nature as an existence cannot be attributed to these laws. To say, for example, that the Alps have formed themselves in accordance with natural law is contrary to logic, and this perfectly corresponds to the example of physical properties and self-electricity in crystals expressed by the proponents of evolution above. The other error in this example is the analogy in which Dr. Luria's suggestion clearly indicates that the cells in their shape formation together with the interrelation of their molecules, are

similarly caused as in the previous example of the crystals by a mechanism attributed to the self, same as in binding crystals of non-living compounds. A generalization of the mechanism of forming non-living crystals is applied to living cells. The objective is that since non-living elements, such as metals, are linked to each other by connections attributed to self whether physical or chemical, in the same way, living cells components can be similarly correlated. In this way Luria has omitted the concept of life and what makes living being distinguished from the non-living one. As simple as appears, living being is an extension of the non-living subject with little or no modifications. But the scientific facts in this regard don't go side by side with this claim at all. A living cell cannot create its own components through synthesis and self-regulation. There is something important missing in the interpretation of Dr. Luria. There must be a precise programming mechanism organized according to accurate record system available in the cell chromosome within its nucleus. These genes will accurately determine what will be built and how this construction will be. As evidence, vital experiments were carried out on living cells, where the nucleus as the center of programming and organization was removed. As a result the cell lost its ability to manufacture the vital components and compounds needed to sustain its life. The red blood cells in human body are form of cells without nucleus. They lack the ability to compensate and reproduce, and have a limited life span, so when exhausted, damaged RBCs are shucked in the spleen without being able to repair. The stem cell (Robroblast) of the bone marrow, which possesses the nucleus, is the cell that can build the new red blood cells. Living cell in living organism containing multiple cells is unlike the atoms in non-living subjects which

will form a crystal as part of a whole. Living cell have specific function within the organ. The description provided by Luria, which deals with the possibility of cell synthesis of its own molecules according to a subjective mechanism, if it leads to anything at all, it will lead metaphorically, to a configuration abnormality that will not be able to achieve the common functional efficiency programmed at the level of genes in the framework of joint affectivity of the multiple cells within the Living organ. If Dr. Luria's description is likely to be accurate enough, the cell that claimed self-efficacy would have to work on self-immortality rather than being dependent on other cells within a framework of a complex system in which each cell is regulated and combined with other cells in the same tissue. It is known that in any living cell, age is programmed in advance, and then it must die. The number of times a living cell is able to divide is also genetically determined at the DNA level and then will stop dividing. Estimating the age of this cell represents a pre-cell programming system that controls the life of the cell and this is certainly in contradiction with the allegations presented on the cell self-synthesis of its different components. The assumption that the cell has formed itself must lead to a creation of an ego cell that controls its destiny because survival instinct is the basic principle of evolution. This means exactly that the cell itself must have the attributes of immortality, unlike the reality of living cells that are seen in nature who have a predetermined age.

On page 99 Dr. Luria wrote: "The form of a virus produced simply by the aggregation of protein molecules, like any molecular structure, tends to reach a minimum energy state, which, in appropriate conditions, technicians can reconstruct the virus in a laboratory from its elements. The

reconstructed viruses are functional viruses and are "alive" just as naturally occurring viruses are. Synthetic viruses are automatically synthesized by viral genes attached to recombinant protein to create a form, thereby renewing living organisms."

The example of the virus here has been chosen to be much simpler in its structure than the structure of the real cell, in a premeditated manner among evolutionists, with ready-made templates, aiming at marketing the mechanism they deserve.

Evolutionists claim the protein molecules in the virus, are combined by a chemical and physical mechanisms and by covalent bonds to reach the minimum energy. If parts of any virus are reconstructed, life can be acquired spontaneously. Meaning that life can be gained only through self-action of natural laws, by combining molecules and with the physical-chemical relationships among these non-living molecules. That is, the complex physical-chemical relationship that bind these molecules together will eventually according to this mechanism, grant life to the virus. If the virus, one of the most basic forms of life according to evolutionists, has been rebuilt from non-living elements such as proteins, and has acquired life spontaneously, why not a living cell. Again, proponents of evolution proceed from the principle of generalized assumption. One may assume what he wants, but he has to give a proof of those assumptions, otherwise they will be just amusing tales. Comparison of a virus with a living cell cannot be true. The virus cannot independently perform any vital activity, such as movement, metabolism and reproduction, as long as it is outside the living cell. When it enters the cell, its protein sheath remains out, while its DNA enters the nucleus, attracted to the DNA of the cell inside the

nucleus, it uses it to construct its primary components, protein sheath and its nucleic acid. This means that the DNA compound in the virus, which carries its genetic and functional record, is the critical element in the application of its vital work. The virus can not do any of its vital functions without the existence inside a cellular incubator to make it functional. The living cell is independently able to carry out the full vital functions of: movement, metabolism, reproduction, growth and manufacture of the different organelles needed for its life. How can we compare the virus (with a loss of most of the vital traits and components that makes it independent, keeping it incapable of any characteristic of life or of reproduction without the DNA of the host cell), with the living cell with its structural complexity and independence in its physiology with full biovital activity ?

he writes later "As a virus that can be reconstructed, it may seem reasonable to do the same with a cell. A virus is only a very tiny living organism, and as far as the mechanism by which he utilizes the cells for its growth, all that it needs is a protective shell and a pass into the next occupied cell. Opposite to that, the cell in a free stage is an open system, through which a flow of energy and flow of substances passes through, and, more importantly, it has a history. (Each cell is generated from a cell.) That has been one of the basic principles of biological theory in the last 100 years. Can this principle be reversed if we find the conditions that allow, with purely physiological conditions, combining the basic parts of the cell in order to create a functional living cell?

Such question is not worthless. This means that we wonder whether everything in the regulation of cells as we know these days has been dedicated to the internal structure of its constituent molecules. In such a

case, it may be possible in theory, to at least reconstruct the model - or whether this regulatory model itself has somehow become independent and indispensable. In such a case, cellular regulation may no longer, when "disassembled", be regenerated by simply re-gathering the constituent molecules: a major media element may have been lost - a media component provided by previously existing cellular structures and necessary to the cell "initiation" of gathering the different new components during cell growth . Choosing between these two options is not easy. Most biologists are more likely to support the first hypothesis - according to which the molecular elements of a cell, re-gathered in ideal conditions, could once again form a living cell. Some biologists have objections and think that some patterns of cellular regulation have become independently less detached – a necessary condition for its survival through successive generations. These imaginations are not far from truth: it may be useful here to refer to the structures of the membranes that determine the cells and their internal spaces.”

It is interesting to see how, when evolutionists want to make a certain assumption supporting their point of view, the mechanisms that are so sophisticated as the case of living cell condition and its combining factors turn into a simple and easy matter . "All it needs is a protective shell and a mean to reach other cell ". Conversely, when others apply scientific methodological views that contradict some of their erroneous reasoning, they try best to find justifications such as expressions of" fossils abnormalities and erupting defects "which mentioned in chapter 4. As is evident from the first assumption the author points to, gathering of different components of the cell with the same mechanism in which the crystalline

molecules are formed, will gain according to his claim this cell automatically principles of life that we know in living cells. It is again the second rule for the emergence of subjects from the three alleged rules: chance, necessity and determination. Chance is not possible. It became a burnt subject with the spread of knowledge after it was possible to proceed with for the interpretation of evolution in its beginnings, due to the ignorance and limited scientific experience of people of that time. Therefore, Dr. Luria must come with a new idea that will be more acceptable and convincing. It is the necessity idea that has been directed against design, arguing that necessity is required by natural laws such as laws of various chemical reactions. But here too the writer suffers from a serious scientific dilemma. The emergence of a living cell according to the necessity factor makes it applicable for science to investigate the possibility of producing in a laboratory a living cell such as any chemical experiment. In that case, the possibility of failure of such experiment means that (necessity) does not permit producing a living cell. This necessarily leads to design as a logical rational solution. The writer through his evolutionary belief totally denies design. It is therefore necessary to find a solution to fill this gap, namely the inability of producing a laboratory living cell. Therefore, in order to bypass this dilemma, Dr. Luria invented a claim that during the stages of cell formation she lost a major media element that may have been forever lost, which is necessary to "initiate" the compilation of new structures during the cell growth. So this necessarily means that while failing in simulating the production of a living cell in the laboratory, proponents of evolution have the justification to say that a media element has been lost forever, not to say that cell reconstruction is

impossible except through design. The missing media element here is in fact the cell construction scheme, which is the true design. It is clear from above justification that Dr. Luria is well aware that the design of the cell with its amazing complexity cannot be achieved by the available human capabilities neither at the present time nor at any future time, and the influence of a supernatural designer capacities is the only justification for the emergence of a living cell. Since Luria does not accept this interpretation, he attributed the matter to necessity or loss of design scheme. In this matter both explanations introduced by Dr. Luria are purposely made incorrect. The whole subject cannot be simplified to the point where the assembly of cell elements is simulated like assembling parts of a car, and then the vehicle is ready to ride. The car, although represents a complex system and to an extent is designed , it lacks the most important character contrary to a cell which is life. The previous example may have been acceptable in case of a car. In case of the cell, life is an acquired, granted, non-self-imposed by necessity. This is what distinguishes the living organisms from the nonliving ones. The simplest forms of living cells are much more complex than those ice crystals presented in the example Luria provided. It cannot be possible through ideal or non-ideal conditions, to reassemble cell elements when it comes to real construction rather than deception. Reasons will be reflected in the following paragraphs.

The phrase "However, some biologists have objections and think that some types of cellular regulation have become, in evolution, very weakly independent and necessary for cell elements own sake to be sustained through successive cellular generations." This alternative view is also false

because the living cell, no matter how simple, with all of its components is a complex system. Attempting to manipulate its component in any way, would eventually lead to some form of cell damage. Some parts of the cell can not be first formed and then other parts later evolved, because the cell represents an irreducibly complex unit where components perform their functions together. Thus the existence of all its derivatives from the beginning is required. It is worth noting here that in order to justify a biological event, the proponents of evolution introduce justifications that are usually in themselves need explanation so that it becomes a form of a close circle and self-rotation. Suppose, as evolutionists claim, that the mitochondria was a germ that invaded a living cell and then lost its independence and became the source of energy for that cell. In this example, many questions must be posed, all of which contradict the supposed assumptions: How did the cell get the energy it needed before the germ entered the cell? How did the germ cell provide the host cell with the energy needed? Is the energy generated inside the germ useful energy for the cell or it causes damage Inside? How could this microbial element in a hostile cellular environment stabilize and then transformed to mitochondria without one or both die? How did the genes in the occupied cell acquired the genetic characteristics of mitochondria and appeared later in the next generations? Why don't we see evolutionary phenomenon in any forms of life these days? Why such assumption cannot be tested in a laboratory with the provided facilities? There are too many questions that are not answered by supporters of evolution. The subject is not just an allegation without evidence, otherwise it will only become fictional stories and illusions.

The Holy Quran gives a challenge to the proponents of evolution. God Almighty says in verse 69 of Surah Al-Nahl: "And verily in cattle (too) will ye find an instructive sign. from what is within their bodies, between excretions and blood, we produce, for your drink, milk, pure and agreeable to those who drink it." The lesson that God gave in the verse is to remind us of the process of producing milk from those cattle . The milk consists of a group of food elements that share nutrients with different concentration among the different cattle kinds. This includes water, proteins including casenine, sugar lactose, fat and salts, including calcium, phosphorus, magnesium among others. These nutrients form the whole milk where God reminded us in its production with an example and a lesson. It is known that cattle such as, sheep and goats, produce most of the milk for humanity. They are herbivore creatures, that is, they eat herbs and drink water. After consuming these foods and digestion of these herbs and the entry of their products into the blood, special organs in the body, which are the mammary glands provide the separation of elements that compose milk from the rest of blood to produce in those glands pure milk for human consumption. The residue is passed. In between plain blood and waste, milk we drink every day is extracted. God Almighty is introducing the production of milk in the breasts of these mammal animals as an example for mankind. Given the alleged hypothesis of the possibility of building up a living cell with its complexity and ability to live, would it be possible in an extraction plant with provided water and all different herbs to extract out of them pure milk? Certainly, the process of obtaining milk is much easier and much simpler than the formation complexity of a living cell. It is obvious that these herbs with water contain all the elements needed by the

dairy animals to produce milk. By providing these herbs we have exceeded the pre-organic stage into organic compounds ready, and all that is required before talking about the possibility of generating a living cell is a simple process of extracting milk with its qualities and taste in organic plants identical to that produced by the cattle. As technology reached a high degree of advancement, with high-resolution separators such as chromatography, centrifugation, with all that technology invented being used to separate and re-synthesize the milk elements mankind should be able to make identical milk as derived from animals. The advice provided, there is no hope even remotely to get milk that agrees in its characteristics, properties and benefits with the milk obtained from those herbivore. Some have tried to produce soybean milk but those who taste it know to an extent the limitation of their nutritional value, taste and properties . In simple words written on boxes containing these alternative derivatives, says the note “Soy milk must not be used as a substitute for animal milk for children”. Those who cannot extract pure milk with all the elements provided as stated in the verse are for sure, lacking the capacity to create a dead hair rather than a living cell with all its complexity.

Cows, sheep and goats are mammals that evolutionists claim to have appeared on earth hundreds of thousands of years before the appearance of humans. How could evolutionists explain through natural selection mechanism with its blindness and inability to predict future the planned estimation that made these animals a real factory for milk so that human life would later be totally dependent on? Is this scientifically or mentally reasonable? And since the talk is about mammals and evolution, why did mammals such as cattle, which came earlier in evolution steps, provide

mankind with milk while other mammals, such as the primates, as evolutionists claim to be closer to us could not provide us with their milk? Then why couldn't these primates benefit from the dairy products of cattle same as humans?

Here Michael Denton 4*. refutes the evolutionary claims according to his scientific viewpoint letting the reader decide for himself which between both alternatives has the scientific credibility and logic to be taken into consideration:

"Molecular biology, rather than showing the existence of a variety of transitional forms through which evolution of living cells has emerged, has certainly shown only the magnitude of the gap and the volume of the hole. We now know not only that there is a rift between biology and the world of non-living organisms. The difference between living cell and non-living form with its most regularity among its counterparts, such as crystals and snowflakes, is as huge as imaginable.

Molecular biology has shown that even the simplest models of living systems on earth now, like germ cells are excessively complex. Even the smallest types of microbes, which are too small to weigh more than 10-12 Nano-grams, are therefore a highly designed biomechanical plant containing thousands of complex molecular machines, all built up of 100 thousand million atoms, far exceeds any machine ever designed by man. It is without a doubt, cannot be compared with any example that can be obtained from the non-living world.

Molecular biology has made it clear that the basic design of cellular systems in all organisms living on earth is the same, from bacteria and to mammals. In all these organisms the role of DNA, messenger RNA and

protein is a symmetric role. What the genetic code expresses in all cells is essentially identical. The model, size, and design system of the protein processing mechanism is essentially considered the same in all cells. With regard to the basic concepts of biochemical design, it can not be thought that any living system can be considered as a primary or prior to any other living system, and there is no evidence of any kind, even limited, indicating any gradual evolutionary transitional steps between these uncountable variations of living cells seen on earth. For those who hoped that molecular biology would pass the rift between chemistry and biochemistry, the data presented in depth is disappointing. "

"There may not be nothing more challenging and clear than what modern biology has shown with respect to the infinite complexity and ingenuity that characterizes the biological construction of the fascinating new world given by the molecular study of the living cell. Enlarged only several hundred times, by the microscope used in days of Darwin, the living cell appeared to be somewhat disappointing, it was seen with fixed, irregular appearance with an irregular pattern consisting of bubbles and vesicles where the cells appeared to be exposed to a chain of invisible forces, Haphazardly in all directions.

If we want to grasp the reality of life, as demonstrated by molecular biology, we have to amplify the living cell as many as thousands of times, becoming about 20 kilometers in size, like a giant plane covering the sky of a big city like New York or London. Then we can see that unmatched structure, with a creative design accomplished. On the surface of the cell, we can observe millions of craters that resemble the gates seen in a huge spacecraft, opening and closing, pushing streams of incoming and outgoing

flowing material. If we are allowed to enter one of these gates, we will find ourselves in a world of cutting-edge technology, unparalleled unprecedented in complexity. We will see endless numbers of corridors, channels that branch in each direction of the cell, some leading to the central memory bank in the nucleus, and others to the aggregation factory within the unit of achievement. The nucleus itself is a massive globular chamber of more than one kilometer in diameter. It resembles a dome with enormous disks for data encryption, in which we observe in each order properly arranged automation systems, in a series of miles of DNA molecules. There are huge amounts of raw and processed materials, which pass through these multi-directional channels according to a carefully organized mechanism, to and from the assembly plants, or out of the cell. It is necessary to ask who is responsible for the quality control, the movement of these infinite particles in number through those non ending paths, at the same time, and in perfect organization. We can see all those tracks in front of our eyes in every direction, all shapes of objects that resemble robots go in every direction. We will also note that the simplest form of functional compounds manufactured within the cell, the protein molecule, is part of an amazing molecular machine, each of which consists of three thousand atoms, which has been precisely organized in the space of three dimensions. We will be even more surprised when we observe the purposeful activities of these molecular wire machines, especially when we realize that, despite our accumulated knowledge of physics and chemistry, the task of building one effective protein similar to these molecules today is completely beyond the scope of this decade and we probably cannot achieve it until the beginning of the next century. However, the life of a

single cell depends on the combined action of thousands, and certainly tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of these different protein molecules.

We can note that every form of advanced machinery in our technological possession has something similar in the cell: there are synthetic artificial languages and their own cryptographic systems. There are banks for memory and information storage, monitoring systems that organize the assemblies of parts and compounds automatically, and there are devices to monitor and correct the reading of wrong codes used in quality control systems, and assemblies that include the principles of preparation for the manufacture of models, and then modified construction. This will give us an unbelievable feeling of the abundance of such striking similarities between what we know today of technological terms used in twentieth-century technology and what can be used to describe the amazing molecular reality within the cell.

What we can observe is an enormous automated plant, a factory larger than a city, that builds remarkable machines like all man-made processes on this earth. But it has a special capacity not equivalent to any capacity of any modern machine in our possession. It has the capacity to generate and multiply its entire structure, within a period of not more than few hours. Watching this work through an enlargement of up to 100,000,000 times, in fact, should be an inspiring scene.^{5*}

As for the pre-life soup that has been mentioned during many debates regarding the emergence of life, and being an unquestionable fact, it is regrettable that the evidence has indicated that there is certainly no positive proof indicating the availability of such soup. ^{6*}

The complexity of the simplest form of living cells is so great that it is impossible for such objects to be obtained after throwing their initial components together at random, through a strange, potentially bizarre event. Such an event can only happen through miracles 7 *.

It is astonishing to think that this mechanic (the living cell), which has the exclusive ability to shape everything that lives on earth, from giant forest trees to human brain, can build and multiply its entire elements within a few minutes. While it does not exceed 10/16 of one gram, when its size is compared to the smallest man-made machine, it adjusts one in a million/million parts of that machine.8*

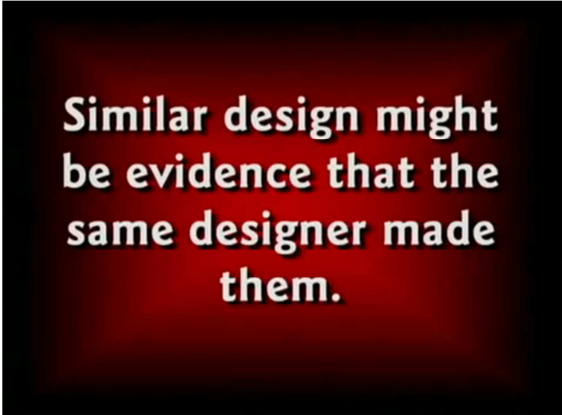
This cell represents in its structure all forms of absolute perfection, a fact we observe wherever we look and towards any depth we view. We will see the infinite creativity and style, the outstanding quality that is unbelievably incompatible with the idea of coincidence. Is it really reasonable that such random mechanisms have been able to build this reality? A small element, such as active or inherited protein, is undoubtedly complex. It is certainly beyond the complexity of our creative human abilities to produce it. This fact that contradicts chance, confirms that the living cell outperforms everything that has been invented by human intelligence. 9*”.

Returning to the following passage in Denton's statement: "Molecular biology has shown that the basic design of cellular systems in all organisms living on earth is the same, from bacteria to mammals. In all these organisms, the role of DNA, messenger RNA and protein is the same. The shape, size, and design system of the protein synthesis mechanism is essentially the same in all cells. As for the basic concepts of biochemical design, it cannot be thought that any living system can be considered prior

to any other living system, and there is no evidence of any kind, even limited, indicating any gradual evolutionary steps between those endless variations of living cells seen on Earth. "

We can conclude the following scientific findings:

1- The basic design of cellular systems in all organisms living on earth is the same. This clearly means that the one who accomplished this design can only be one individual. This is the common sense of scientific analysis compared to what evolutionists have claimed. They concluded that such design indicates the common origin of these organisms. The extrapolation of the common origin can not to be concluded through conformity of the basic design. It is usually concluded as is the case when tracing the lineage of people through genealogy. Evolutionists mistakenly confused basic design with genealogy.

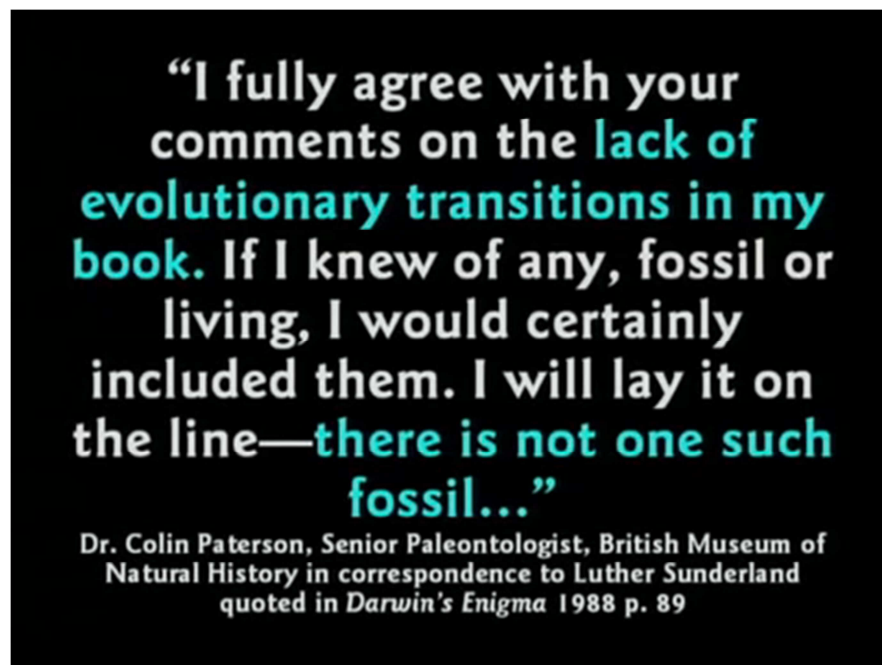


**Similar design might
be evidence that the
same designer made
them.**

3- It can not be thought that any living system can be considered as a primary system or advance and prior to any other living system. The living systems of different species on this basis, are considered from the beginning in their design, complete and complex with in

less complicated or more sophisticated creatures, primary in the pyramid of evolution or final.

3. There is no evidence of any kind, even small, indicating any evolutionary transitional steps between those endless variations of living cells seen on earth. This means that it is possible for different organisms in their virtual complexity to have come into existence and life at the same time, and this proves that creation is the mechanism that caused those living beings to exist.



4- The possibility of the formation of simple living organisms such as one cell is lacking without any real, pre-designed information. This information requires a wise and informed ability who designed and manufactured the cell. This ability, which came through a wise maker indicates without doubt

that from the moment of creation of those simple living elements their complexity reveals that the knowing creator is boundlessly aware of accomplishing any complexity whatever its degree, including what the evolutionists claim to have come to be at the top of the evolutionary pyramid like human creation. The one who created the cell and made it first is capable of creating a man in the first place. It does not matter whether the cell came first or human or even a creature more complex than human. Denton's description of the molecular structure of this simple and tiny living cell and the complexity it carries in its model makes it easy to understand that creating mankind in the hands of this great creator after perceiving that cell's design is more than easy. God says in Surat Al-Ahqaf: 33

" See they not that Allah, Who created the heavens and the earth, and never wearied with their creation, is able to give life to the dead? Yea, verily he has power over all things. "

If the knowledge of the creator with creation and its sophistication appears in his simplest creatures, as the complexities of the cellular structures lead to, as we have observed, the need for gradualism in which the proponents of evolution based their hypothesis on, with every small and large matter, will be eliminated. If gradualism is not necessary, as proponents of evolution see it, the end result is a complete lack of claims of evolution.

DNA:

In his book, Gene Revolution a Thought and a Cyclone, Dr. Mohammed Al-Afifi *3 writes on page 167 , "As for the nucleic acids, which carry the genetic codes of cells across generations, unlike what was common, it is believed that, the first nucleic acid was RNA rather than DNA Which is

considered the genetic code of any living cell. Reason is so simple: to have one organic molecule that performs the vital functions of a cell, it must be able to perform many functions at the same time. This can be performed by different RNA molecules. In addition to transfer of genetic code through the generations, some RNA molecules called (Ribosomes) are characterized by an important feature which is their ability to stimulate the chemical necessary for life interactions and play the role of enzymes in the vital processes of the cell management, contrary to popular belief that these stimuli must belong to the proteins.

Thus, RNA has two important properties that enable him to be for some time the only molecule of the cell. First, it carries the genetic code (an original property of DNA) and the second is that it has the ability to produce enzymatic activity necessary for DNA replication and protein synthesis. This enzymatic activity is basically a protein function. If we look more closely at what RNA molecules can do, we will begin to recognize the secret of the belief that RNA is the first molecule to be formed in the cell, and that once, all the cells on earth had only the RNA molecule, which we may call it the RNA world.

RNA molecules called (Messenger RNA) is the one that transmits genetic information from genes to the protein synthesis plant, the ribosome. Transfer RNA and ribosomal RNA contribute to protein synthesis. Some RNAs Primers initiate the manufacture of a new strand of DNA, and some other molecules of telomerase RNA act as templates for the manufacture of telomeres, the end section of chromosomes that perform many functions of the cell, such as cell age and antigenic variation, " .

It is important to note several observations in the previous writing that may not be passed without taking a thorough evaluation.

The author's opinion, which represents the view of evolutionists, marketing the RNA molecule as the first nucleic acids to form as a necessity to explain the need for the existence of only one simple organic molecule that can perform the different vital functions in the cell, especially since evolution demands in the beginning of life, the simplest possible forms for most of the vital activities. According to evolutionists, in the start, life is expected to have, a simple molecule, which must be able to perform many of the cell functions at the same time. RNA came to represent this molecule. Contrary to that, studies have shown that the traditional evolutionary problem, whether it is DNA or protein who came first, has not been resolved by introducing self-generated RNA, as many reference books have pointed out. This theory lacks credibility because it was based on highly falsified laboratory claims, and the experiments were manipulated by scientists who conducted them 10*.

The writer based his claims on refuted allegations by true scientific facts on one hand. On the other hand, deception is a phenomenon sometimes promoted by scholars, and evolutionists are no exception, to strengthen their point of view. When he wrote, " one organic molecule that performs the vital functions of a cell, it must be able to perform many functions at the same time. " It is understood from the first part of the phrase that only one RNA molecule is able to perform many functions at the same time. Then the writer continues in the second part, "This can be performed by different RNA molecules". This eliminates the power of an individual capacity of the RNA molecule he granted in his first phrase. The modified

concept of the phrase, based on the actual data of the RNA molecule, must then be corrected as follows: "Different RNA molecules have the capacity to perform many functions", whereas we initially understood that only one RNA molecule is capable of performing many functions. It is known that a single molecule of RNA can only perform specific and limited function. There are multiple types of RNA as explained in the same section, each of which has a function quite different from the other, so that messenger RNA does not fit the function of Ribosomal RNA. Ribosomal RNA is not suitable for the function of transfer RNA and so on. If different types of RNA molecules exist in the cell at the same time as noticed, the high complexity of the cell must have been in existence since the cell came to life, and this refutes the concept of evolution the writer is advocating. It is clear that the writer is promoting the evolutionary doctrine in genetics. This is evidenced when he writes: "Some evidence scholars promote to prove that cells have lived four billion years ago in an RNA world is the existence of many viruses that only RNA represents all of their genetic makeup. The most common of which is the virus that causes AIDS. Over time, cells have to modify the vital functions of their system to fit evolution and to elevate their complexity until it is replaced with a more efficient system, often the protein which is the major system in cells now." It is therefore clear that in the preceding paragraph it is suggested that science supports evolutionary views, through the alleged evolution of the first RNA system in some viruses into the subsequent protein system of the living cells, keeping in mind that all what the author came with is a mere speculation.

As an illustration of the illusion given, it must be pointed out that scientifically, viruses cannot be the first organisms to emerge in the

evolutionary process, because they are parasitic organisms that multiply at the expense of real cells. It is not possible that they preceded in their emergence real cells. On the other hand, cells whether prokaryotic or eukaryotic, cannot possess only RNA system like in HIV virus. No living cell can ever live only with an individual RNA system. Rather, there must be an integrated set of functional cellular systems, each of which has a separate, independent but harmonious and collaborative role with other systems, so that any distortion, disturbance or Loss of one of these systems will result in a complete system dysfunction in the living cell. This is what Dr. Behe called (an irreducible complexity) mentioned earlier. All these systems must have been emerged at the same time so that they can function together not as proponents of evolution claim. Another observation is that HIV is a newly discovered virus around the mid-1980s. No one can claim when this virus appeared for the first time, but it is certainly not one of the first living organisms to emerge for a simple reason. It cannot perform its vital activities without a host cell. This concludes that the author's example of HIV cannot be evidence that the cells were living in the RNA world. What is interesting is the arduous attempt by evolutionists to impress the reader that evolution from the simplest to the further complex is almost self-evident, although that is not the case.

Dr. Afifi continues on page 170 of the same book, explaining the doctrine of evolutionary proponents of the emergence of the living cell: “However, what we mentioned in the previous paragraph does not explain how the cell moved from the primitive stage to its complex state, which we see now in the existence of various complex organelles that perform functions like respiration, nutrition catabolism and others especially in complex cells

containing a true nucleus (Eukaryotes). The interpretation of the cell's transition to a more complex stage and acquisition of new organelles was revealed by an American scientist, Lynne Margulies, who assumed an interesting theory called (Endosymbiosis) now accepted as a scientific fact in biological circles. The theory expresses that many of the organelles present inside the cell are considered external gained organelles not synthesized by the cell itself. How they are acquired is more exciting: it suggests that the cell has acquired them through non-invasive bacteria that invaded the cell during its life cycle and lived in a non-harming symbiotic manner. This later gave the cell some of its organelles. The genetic structure and sequencing of the nucleic acid bases of organelles acquired in a symbiotic manner, such as mitochondria (the cell lung) and chloroplast (Which represents food photosynthesis machine), are believed to be closer to the genetic makeup of their counterparts in bacteria than to other native components of the mother cell. Seventeen of the oldest 34 proteins contained in eukaryotic cells appear to have come from a bacterial source". In the previous paragraph, the theory of endosymbiosis in terms of being accepted as a scientific fact in biological settings ,this must be reviewed with reservation. It was declared in the second chapter of this book that theories to attain scientific status should be included within the framework of experimental science, and should be subject to testing, and the hypothesis that falls outside the framework of experimental science, which cannot be tested, cannot be considered scientific theory. It is obvious that this hypothesis cannot be subjected to any test, because it is practically impossible to keep up with the predictions made by Dr. Margulies, either through laboratory experimentation or observation in nature. If that is the

case, Endosymbiosis cannot be considered a scientific theory. How then did the scientific community in biological circles accept such a theory which at best called historical claims, as a scientific fact? An important question also rise, if there is a similarity in the genetic structure of certain intracellular organisms such as mitochondria and bacteria, does this allow the researcher to assume that the bacteria intrude upon the cell and subsequently transformed into some of its organs? Starting from the concept of randomness towards building a model of a design complexity must be rejected both axiomatic and scientific. The reader of such strange hypotheses constantly asks how did scientific institutions such as the biological community accept such theories?

The observed studies of intracellular parasites such as Malaria on human red blood cells and leishmania parasites on the macrophage, both of which unicellular, clearly demonstrate that these parasites have no ability to induce any structural change that can lead to a transformation into any useful intracellular organelle structures. Both parasites have been invading human cells ever since mankind was found, It is clearly obvious that after that long period of parasitism these parasites are still separate entities of their kind. They retain their parasitic harm to human incubating cells without any transformation in function. Stability in character and traits is inherent to living species and denies the theory of internal interdependence. A clear explanation of evolutionists' perception of cell biology is presented here, then refuting their concepts from the scientific point of view, and defining the erroneous connotations or conclusions drawn from these concept, all should be identified.

Evolutionists believe that living cells have evolved randomly and their structure became complicated from simple components without the interference of any capable designing power that created such complex cellular structures. Evolutionists had therefore to market their views and present the alternative they believe that satisfies the scientific justification of their evolutionary views. They therefore relied on a hypothesis developed by scientist Lynne Margulies assuming that intracellular catalysts such as mitochondria, Golgi system, lysosomes, and chlorophyll carried in plant cells are organelles acquired from outside the cell rather than being an essential component of the cell's own structure.

Let us begin by defining what is the plain structure evolutionists assume to be the principle foundation of the cell, without those additions introduced later. We cannot, logically and scientifically, give a description of an object without a space occupied by that object. So it is certain that there is a casing surrounding this purported primordial cell that will turn into a real cell later on. This envelope is the cellular membrane. This membrane should have very important characteristics, to ensure vital exchanges inside and outside the cell, considering that the cell is a living cell. The membrane should be a vital membrane, allowing optional selection of the various vital elements the cell needs for its life. At the same time, it prevents harmful substances from entering the cell. An effective pumping mechanism connected to the membrane should also be available, allowing the electrolyte and high-concentrated materials to exit from inside the cellular structure. Without this effective pumping, condition will lead to the cell bulge with the materials carried, causing cellular explosion. Effective pumping is one of the foundations where scientifically no living cell can

survive without it. This effective pumping requires a source of energy, and enzymes that help the reaction to ensure the process of material transformation, both from outside the cell and into it, or from inside the cell to the outside. This energy source is either through the mitochondria and oxygen generation, a complex mechanism that could not have arisen early in the beginning of life according to evolutionists, because this would give room for early complexity that refutes evolution. The second mechanism remaining, is fermentation in these virgin cells. Fermentation also requires existence of elements within the primitive living cell like the following: 1- Fermented sugars 2 - water media within the cell that allows fermentation to occur 3 - Special enzymes for the fermentation reactions 4 - Special compartments that allow the fermentation to occur without the damage of the rest of the cell 5 - Special channels to exit the products of metabolism 6 - A mechanism for generating energy and saving it with the NAD system 6 - Other special channels allow the entrance of the fermented elements into the fermentation chamber from outside 7 - A system of self-correction of the existing damages and rebuilding the damaged or the consumed organelles 8 - Another system is a system for cellular multiplication that allows cell multiplication within a frame work of time, and the emergence of a new cell from the original one. Otherwise, once this virgin cell dies, it will extinct. These are the basis that must be agreed upon to be available in the primordial cell, so that it can remain alive and multiply. The absence of any one of these components will not allow the cell to grow or remain alive. To elaborate more in these systems:

The process of fermentation requires the availability of enzymatic groups, namely hydrogenaze and carboxylase . The membranes inside the cell and

the cell membrane require the presence of enzymes capable of disassembling or binding protein. Building energy from the process of fermentation requires a special enzymatic system. The entry and exit of organic and inorganic materials, to and from the cell through its membrane requires the presence of multiple vectors, coenzyme and enzyme assistance. The process of reproduction requires a system in which protein is generated, so there must be DNA and RNA of various types, and enzyme linking and disintegration of proteins. Even if it is only primary, as they claimed, it is still a very complicated structure for a primordial cell. Then comes systems of repair at each level of this alleged primordial cell, and each of these systems of reform, is a complex enzyme system. If only the minimum number of enzymes required by the simplest living cell to survive and multiply is counted, we will find that they exceed several hundred if not thousands of different enzymes. Assuming that this primary cell gets its nutrition from the ingredients of "primordial-soup" mentioned earlier, not from the products of the eukaryotic cells that are provided with advanced photosynthetic system. But if the vital soup was just an illusion that does not exist, what remains then, is that the sugars consumed by that first fermented cell must have come from a plant source derived from a real plant photosynthetic cell.

It does seem clear that this first cellular system, which is supposed to exist from the very beginning and is indispensable for life to exist, is a very complex system. Is it possible to explain scientifically how these organelles and elements mentioned, which the simplest forms of life can't be achieved without them, have been assembled by chance, so one is convinced that evolution is a reality? Based on the rules of probability and

chance concepts, it is impossible to explain by coincidence the existence of few hundred enzymes with synergistic events clustered in a confined space surrounded by a cell membrane, capable of reproducing and possessing multiple metabolic systems. There is no explanation that can explain such phenomenon except one explanation only, it is the act of a capable expert who designed this primary cell in such a complex manner . This complexity in the primary cell is what Dr. Behe referred to as irreducible complexity. This great design of the cell was done by what the Intelligent Design advocates (who believe in the existence of a designer created the creatures) called the Intelligent Designer.

Dr. Lin's hypothesis speaks of the presence of non-invasive bacteria that invaded the cells. sincere reporting is one of the acceptable scientific methods as mentioned. In fact, nobody has seen, heard or scientifically reported, that non-invasive bacteria entered into a living cell and coexisted with it. For example, cells in the human body, which are made up to phagocytose bacteria, are the defense cells like monocytes or neutrophils, which are specialized cells. Once they swallow the bacteria, these cells considered them as foreign antigens and harmful organisms, their defense mechanisms are used to eliminate them. When this defense cell fails to eliminate these bacteria, for reasons related to the defense cell, what happens is that bacteria destroys this cell. This what science says. As for the story of introducing non-invasive bacteria into a cell, coexisting with it and becoming part of its vital organs, no one ever reported or heard of such. It is impossible to experimentally introduce any non-invasive bacteria inside a living cell with a survival end of both the bacteria and the cell with proper function, not to mention the transformation of these bacteria into an

organelle as an integral part of the cell as one of its components. This modification in organelle has to concur with the cell in its reproduction activity to pass to future generations. Let us suppose that these bacteria have been able to survive inside the cell and become somewhat, a cell organelle. The next question is whether the bacteria that entered the cell, have, at the same time, transferred its genes some way into the DNA and cell chromosomes merging with them? How could the genes of these bacteria merge with the DNA genes of the host cell? The genes of the invading bacteria are specified genes, which will in future generations give the same identical bacteria, which evolutionists claim to have invaded the cell. How then did the bacteria later appear according to the claims of evolutionists, in the form of mitochondria or any other organism in the next generations? Have the bacteria been morphologically transformed in association with a corresponding mutations to this transformation ???

The effect of this theory may be more acceptable if the mitochondrial gene in the current living cell is completely separate from the cellular DNA genes in the nucleus. Dr. Lin's theory will only be valid if each assumed organism entering the cell carries its own genes separate from the nucleus chromosomes and multiply separately without any form of coordination with the host cell DNA. But this creates a new dilemma. Namely, that each of these organisms must multiply by a mechanism and schedule different than the timing of the proliferation of the rest of the elements of the cell. This, of course, will lead to cell damage. The homogeneity, balance, discipline, and harmony in cell elements and structures are all in their vital activity the strongest evidence that the cell was formed as an integral unit other than what was stated in Lin's theory. The mitochondria in the living

cell have a specific function of generating the necessary energy needed for vital activities within the cell. It is really considered the cell lung. Each living cell has specific numbers of mitochondria. Increasing numbers of mitochondria will damage the cell and the lack of it will cause the cell to suffocate with the lack of oxygen and energy. If the first mitochondria came from a bacterial cell that spontaneously invaded the living cell, how did the rest of the mitochondria come? Are all infecting germs transformed by mutations at the same time? Is not this what they mean by macroevolution with leaps, which Darwin said that leaps mean miracles? Or that every mitochondria evolved separately from her sister! In such case, how did their genes developed? Is it a common phenomenon for species of bacteria to transform this way in the world of nature? Laboratory and scientific experiments have shown that the maximum that bacteria can get from mutation is to develop resistance to some antibiotics such as streptomycin. These mutations have proved to be no more than a genetic abnormality, leading to a loss in the some receptors that have affinity to that antibiotic. Some bacteria may have benefited from that loss and as a result, they become unable to consume the antibiotic . So the bacteria, in fact, has lost genes and became weaker than its sister not affected by the mutation. In conclusion, we started with a bacteria and ended up with bacteria. Where is the evolution in this case? The transformation from bacteria to mitochondria requires far more mutations. Thousands of proteins and enzymes within the microbe has to transform into new, efficient patterns commensurate with the mitochondrial function within the living cell. This necessitates a dramatic modification in the construction of the living systems of that organ. It certainly needs enormous evolutionary

leaps and time far beyond the five billion years that evolutionists claimed to be the age of life. This makes the design inference more reasonable, since the construction of mitochondria certainly took only a limited time, even through evolutionary standards, as compared to evolution of other living systems and living organisms. Therefore, the reduction and re-selection in time and space and the limited number of living organisms found in earth is a clear indication of design. Thus, as a general rule, whenever we find a reduction in the construction of living organisms, whatever it is, it confirms that the design is the manner of the process.

“The genetic structure and sequencing of the nucleic acid bases of organelles acquired in a symbiotic manner, such as mitochondria (the cell lung) and chloroplast (Which represents food photosynthesis machine), are believed to be closer to the genetic makeup of their counterparts in bacteria than to other native components of the mother cell. Seventeen of the oldest 34 proteins contained in eukaryotic cells appear to have come from a bacterial source.”

Referring to the upper paragraph, there is a well-known example among statisticians that is usually used to denote the need for proper reasoning.

In Britain one year, they noticed an increase in nesting and breeding of storks over buildings. This was accompanied by an increase in the number of children births in Britain that year. The first glance, correlative relationship requires that the increase in the number of storks has caused an increase number of child birth. While the truth is that the relationship was not directly correlated. Dr. Lin's conclusion also reveals that the existence of similar proteins between the bacteria and the mitochondria has been misinterpreted as a common origin of both. In case of child births in

Britain, the fact is that during pregnancy women stayed longer at home and increased the use of heating and stoves. Storks found the environment suitable to adopt their nests on the roofs. In case of Dr. Lin's hypothesis, the similarity, symmetry, or congruence in some of the genetic makeup of organisms classified in different species, has no relation and does not support or imply the conclusion she came with that one specie evolved from other species , rather it indicates that the one who designed both species is the same designer. Just as one looks at a bed and closet in a room and finds that the decorations are the same, and concludes that the one who designed both the bed and the closet is the same person, where it is unreasonable to conclude that the bed has constructed the closet and evolved to it. The same is true of the similarity in genetic structure which directs to the same designer but not evolution.

When researchers offer hypotheses such as the earlier one and some seek to market them as a scientifically acceptable hypothesis, and certainly as facts, despite the obvious irregularities and scientific imperfections that are clear, the reader remains wondering about the purpose of such inclined presentations. Why do we have to assume very weird cases such as that a cell has already been invaded by a non-invasive bacterium? This is remotely rare, only seen in certain groups of intracellular bacteria, and does not cause any transformation, mutation or change in the bacteria or in the host cell structure. From where did the proponents of that hypothesis fabricated such great transformations that have never been observed on reality, such as the inversion of the bacteria to the scholar that behind these assumptions an implemented ready templates. It seems as if the author of such hypothesis instead of proving a certain idea, he works on rejecting or

at least disrupting the reality of design. The living cell, as described above, is a very complex cell in its formal and structural complexity. It is impossible for its organelles and structures to have formed gradually at different stages. All its organelles must have coexisted at once and simultaneously. This means that an irreducible model of a design that is compatible with the design of this living cell has been genuinely created so that this cell can exist. This design model can only develop by a wise entity because it fits in with the great design of the cell itself. If one acknowledges that cell design is an inspiring creative design as described earlier in Denton's description of the living cell, it must be admitted for whoever created the design with greatness and ability. At this point, it is appropriate to step away with the proponents of evolution where they claim that such creativity is a random self-execution and self-established. In spite that, they all recognize by their instinct such fascination and that nothing comes from nullity. This fact, they have learned it in kindergarten class from the first law of thermodynamics. This achievement (the living cell) is done by what is called intelligent design and there must be a designer who accomplished the creation of that cell. Dr. Lin in her theory wants to tell us that the cell has randomly manufactured its parts with absolutely no plan or design.

As for DNA, it can only be doubled with a special enzyme. This enzyme can only be synthesized by existing DNA. In the sense that both DNA and the enzyme are essential for each other. Both of which must be available in order to achieve DNA replication. Consequently, DNA must be available from the start of life if he has to control life 11 *. It is known that DNA carries the genetic code that distinguishes each organism from the other. It

provides information and orders to manufacture proteins in the different living organisms, which will subsequently give the living organism its morphological characteristics. DNA is an accurate information system, just like any language with programs and plans that constitute in one human more than 10,000 books of information. It is not so admissible to say that this complex code system has been generated spontaneously or randomly or even by human wisdom, but is an ability of a designer to execute mankind and the rest of all beings with absolute perfection.

Computer scientists have clearly understood from information and automation systems, that information cannot arise spontaneously. Information arises only from a source that produces and provides archiving information, through full supervision and control performed by a conscious entity. Thus, since DNA represents information, it cannot be formed through random, chemical or natural methods 12 *.

As there is no natural or chemical laws that could explain tendencies of series of chemical bases of DNA to align in right position (R-group) as appeared by the systematic arrangement of DNA in all living organisms, DNA by contrast, with natural and chemical laws evolutionists claim, through the sequence of its basis and its alignment in right position (R-group) cannot be a result of arrangement by any of those factors: randomness, necessity or chemical reactions. 13*

In summary, Professor Maciej Giertych, head of the genetics department at the Polish Academy of Sciences, summarizes his view on the evolutionary relationship with genetics "Genetics and genes have not shown any evidence of evolution, but they have a problem in explaining evolutionary claims. The more looking for evidence to prove evolution, the less evidence

is found. In fact, the evolutionary hypothesis continues to develop theories, but they fail to prove them, then move on to develop other assumptions such as (missing links between fossils, natural selection of best species, positive mutations, molecular succession of fossils, etc.). Nobody can imagine science to be this way. 14*

Genetic revolution and ethics:

In a lecturer by one senior consultant about cloning, the lecturer said, "Science has been able to create a cloned being that is identical to the original one, and later science can create by cloning, human with the exact same genetic characteristics of the original." This prophet repeated the word creation and its attribution to science many times in his lecture. In his book "Genetic Revolution, The Thought and the Hurricane" page 204 Mohammed al Afifi writes "It would not be surprising to hear a monologue similar to that from a genetic engineer expert who becomes excited by the euphoria of science of the possibility of separation, modification and transfer of genes, being deceived to the case that he thinks he became a God or half a God". In his book, Biology and the Destiny of Man,*4 Dr. Said Mohammed Al-Haffar writes: "Shouldn't it be enough for man to be the successor of God in earth to argue that he partially plays the role of God himself, and interferes with his creation and his laws of life?"

It is necessary here to clarify and separate the terminology with respect to the infinite power of God from that limited and minimal possessed by human beings. Knowing some of the secrets of genes will not make man or science a creative God. The Creator God is the one who creates things from nothing and makes life from the lifeless, he raises the dead with his entire life legacy that he lived before he died. As for this man, who achieved

some of the cognitive gains, he thought that he became equal to the Almighty Creator in his ability to create. All this man has achieved is few scientific techniques, only like the process of sowing seeds, then he claims that he who planted them. Seeding means that the seeds are buried in the soil and perhaps a little compost is added and the water passed on the seed. Planting is the split of the dead bean, the explosion of life in it, and the release of green leafs, the utilization of sunlight in the process of photosynthesis, the extension of the root to the soil and the trunk in the air, and the growth of flowers and leaves and fruits from the dead seed. It is necessary to distinguish between the planter who is God and man who only sow seeds. Similarly, in genetic revolution, cloning, separation, modification or gene transfer in any way, is another form of instinctive mating performed by all creatures on earth. All creatures mate and bear, do we say that all these creatures have become gods? Same applies to the applications of genetic technology: It is the creator who created the scheme and the genetic system represented by genes and DNA. Whether man made conscious adjustments through technological applications or unconscious alterations through physiological mating, he actually played no more than modification of the mating process, and thought himself a creator. The Holy Quran has expressed this deceptive phenomenon in Surat Al-Waqiah 58-61 " Do you then see (human seeds) that you throw out* Is it ye create it or are we the creators?* We have decreed death to be your common lot, and we are not to be frustrated* From changing your forms and creating you again in forms that ye know not*"

Mankind lives in this life prepared with good qualifications that is absolutely in him, and evil too can seize him. It is very important that man

understands his own destiny and limits, and should not exceed them. He is a distinctive creature, conscious and intelligent. His distinctions should be used in the interest of humanity, not in harming it.

Molecular biology and genetic revolution are science, like other sciences. If a man wants to use it in destruction, he may do so and if he wants to use it in reconstruction, he with no doubt, can do so too.

Mutations and evolution:

Gene can be defined as the unit within the cell placed on the chromosome, which transports the genetic traits of the living organism through generations. In terms of their biochemical composition, they consist of hundreds or thousands of sequential nucleotide (de-repo nucleic acid) (DNA) units. The sequence of DNA units in the gene will determine the genetic message that this gene will transmit to future generations.

Mutation is an invention of evolutionists, as they define it: a disturbance occurs randomly and affects the chemical structure of the chromosome at the level of DNA units, causing in random mechanism a break in one unit or more, merge one unit or more, change the location of units, implantation of units Or units misplaced. Of every 10,000 disturbances there are 9999 deformities and only one they claim as beneficial. The mutation is called beneficial shift. The introduction of mutation according to the previous definition is a misrepresentation that does not have the scientific basis that supports it. Science denies this definition by means of the following: The phenotypes that are the apparent features of the living organisms, when exposed to any form of damage, doctors and people in general, since ancient times have called the damages injuries or conditions that affect the organs or body without any philosophical or evolutionary significance.

However, disease is always contrary to health and well-being, and usually require a specific external treatment to remove it and make the body return to normal. The body may exhibit resistance by special defense systems or compensation to correct this damage. The damage in the apparent traits that are reflections of the genetic traits, has never been linked to evolution, since doctors, or people in general, have never had a prior orientation towards the philosophy of evolution. Same applies in case of damage to the gene, which is no more than a similar injury that only occurs at the genetic level. The living organisms and according to those injuries also have defensive mechanisms and compensations similar to those that correct the apparent harms, capable of correcting the defects at gene level. In all cases, the whole matter has nothing to do with the term mutation assumed by the evolutionists, which has no real origin and has nothing to do with any form of evolution.

Although the genetic changes are always harmful and distorted, and in many cases fatal, evolutionists still believe that a few of these alleged mutations can be useful, and therefore can make expected genetic modifications. They consider that the sources of diversity in organisms are only caused by those good mutations when they occur. They believe that good mutations exist. Despite the existence of vital natural phenomena that are billions in numbers or more, up to this moment, there is no conclusive evidence brought by evolutionists that proves the existence of such benign mutations, except for some shy opinions that have not lived up to be real evidence of mutations. In a world supposedly developed by mutations as evolutionists claim, mutations must be seen in an active state wherever one looks around him, which is totally lacking and worth observing.

No good mutation has been confirmed, nor the alleged diversity of that good mutation has shown any signs of achievement. The whole thing is just speculation and assumption. All of which is relating vague to vague.

It is useful here to mention the opinion of a second class of scientific scholars and congregants (proponents of creation) in the subject of mutations.

Believers in intelligent design believe that useful mutations are very doubtful, and that any random change occurring at the level of genes will lead to disruption or loss in the effectiveness of the gene. Even if there is a useful breakthrough, it will lead to a change in a trait that is inherently present and will not lead to the creation of a new trait or the generation of more complexities.

Mutations cannot produce new raw genetic material. You will not create new species by making mutations in species. The occurrence of mutations by chance to allow animals and plants to secure their needs and requirements, seems difficult or even impossible to believe. However, the Darwinian hypothesis seems to remain more demanding. A change in one plant or one animal needs thousands and thousands of appropriate lucky events. Thus, miracles become the rule: events with very limited probabilities do not seem difficult to occur In turn, there is no law to prevent the advent of daydream! But, it is not right for science to indulge in it. " Mutations, however important, even if they come in many and many, cannot produce any kind of evolution. " 16*

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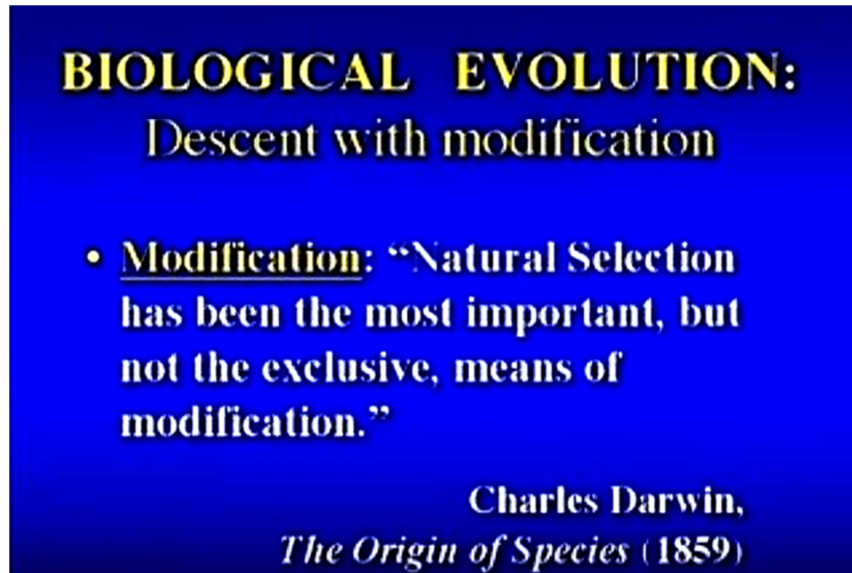
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8 - Research and scientific studies contrary to evolution

Natural selection:



One of the essentials of evolutionary thinking is the concept of diversification within one species through mutations and other genetic variants. Genetic diversity that occurs in this way, resulting from differences in viability, fertility capacity, etc. all contribute by increasing the differences in the genetic yield of future generations. Some organisms produce offspring more than others. Among those who cast larger number of offspring than others are said to be the best adaptive. These species are said to have been selected by nature. The evolutionary process is so far the process of mutations associated with natural selection. This is as if the passive nature, which cannot and does not have any intelligent power, has acquired a miraculous ability to distinguish, recognize and control the process. Nature can select whatever she wants. It is as if we are talking about different nature other than what we know and realize. Proponents of evolution by their attitude here, give the selection proposed by nature,

supernatural qualities close to miracles. What was criticized by the proponents of evolution against the creationists is their belief in miracles, referring to the Creator ability of creation, and in metaphysical metaphors, which for them is incompatible with their claim of systematic inductive natural thinking. Evolutionists by the definition they proposed above are giving nature supernatural qualities such as miracles, and placing themselves in the same position with their critics . A clear difference in favor of the proponents of creation is that the Creator Almighty sent messages and messengers with concrete evidence of tangible creation. Evolutionists in their supernatural claims, which they yielded to the natural selection, have nothing but their guess that has nothing to do with truth. Another key concept for evolutionists is the belief that these subtle changes or limited mutations will accumulate in some way, leading to emergence of specific living organism, which can essentially turn into different kinds of species 1*. Simple being will therefore evolve into more complex organisms. Again, this is just speculation that lacks evidence. Where do they come with the clues of existence of the alleged minor shifts, and how do they prove that they will accumulate if they exist, and how will it eventually lead to the emergence of a new species? All these questions need to be extrapolated, proved with scientific evidence from observation and experience before they turn into a hypothesis, and this is what is lack by those allegations.

In his article 'Darwinism and Evolution' (Al-Arabi magazine, Issue 612, November 2009), Dr. Ahmed Abu Zaid mentions that "Evolutionary Development aims to create more sophisticated and complex forms of biological and social life alike by using the innovations and products of

modern science and technology. Although free form or spontaneous natural evolution has led to the emergence of many complex forms of life during the stages of evolution that have taken long periods of time, they have also led to the disappearance and extinction of many other forms of natural and social life, in contrast to evolutionary development Which prevents the recurrence of such disasters by intervening and even controlling the direction of the process of survival of the fittest and directing it according to future life demands. If biological evolution in accordance with classical Darwinism made this progress within all species, among which the conscious ones with their characters and intelligent features, the developmental evolution cares more about the technological and the cultural progress as an associate factor for human race for advance and rise. This can be attained with conscious planned mechanism in faster way than the traditional old one by means of natural selection. This will achieve an elongation of human life span on one side and progress in production, scientific knowledge and social and political arenas on the other side."

It is important to point out that in this statement many expressions and terms have been introduced giving an impression of clear scientific nature, while in fact, they carry foggy meanings. Evolutionary Development as Dr. Abo Zaid defines it, it is a new mechanism for evolution applied with an advanced way, using all scientific progress and technology with the aid of traditional Darwinism. According to what he said, Dr. Abo Zaid seems to be a strong believer in evolution as a true fact. Here, evolution as a concept must be put in its correct criteria. Whatever matter unproved scientifically must be considered as an assumption, while in case the scientific clues came rejecting it, this will turns it into an allegation. True scientific facts in

hand, do not support evolution. Dr. Abo Zaid had better as a credible scientist, define evolution as a hypothesis. Dr. Abo Zaid also built up on evolution which he called biological evolution, and considered it the cause behind the rise and progress of all living kinds although this alleged (biological evolution) is questionable and deniable by many scientific facts. Darwinian evolution relies on mutations and natural selection. Mutations is an expression very much suspected while scientific facts denies its existence never the less its function. In order for natural selection to operate selectively there must be unlimited number of associated mutations to chose from. Here comes the dilemma in evolution. Most scientist agree that such necessary huge number of mutations is absent except for some limited deformities that can lead at best to the formation of apparent traits with limited benefits. This is why it is hard to rely on mutations as a mechanism of evolution. The scientific clues clearly show that creation is the only way to provide the variation in living organisms through the existence of sum of genetic population in each different species which shed the light on the variation in traits within the population. This is achieved through intermarriage with different genotypes. It is therefore regretted when Dr. Abo Zaid pointed: "Biological Evolution within the frame of classical Darwinism caused the progress of all living beings including the conscious ones with their properties and qualities."

The different genotypes of each apparent characteristic that are present in the genetic population of each species are in fact the one behind the variation within the species and the cause of the diversity observed in the phenotypic traits. These are confined by the genetic pool within the population and not due to the emergence of new genetic traits not

previously existed within the population. Accordingly, the acquired traits must be present in the genomes of the genetic population in a recessive condition which allow them to emerge later when the corresponding alleles of the recessive traits are mated. The hiding recessive traits due to the existence of dominant traits, which usually impose themselves in phenotype, then appear. When mating does not involve any selection of recessive traits, the dominant traits tend to represent themselves again and the recessive ones disappear among members of new generations of one kind. Darwin in the construction of his theory of evolution noted the emergence of new traits that did not exist originally among the population of the same type, whether in dogs or poultry. When he carried out the hybridization of these species he obtained new traits, such as bright colors in birds. Darwin believed that these new traits that emerged as a result of this hybridization are evidence of evolutionary action in the field, since those new traits that emerged were not previously seen, while appeared later after the hybridization process, thus indicating a false assumption of evolution through the emergence of new traits. At that time, Darwin did not know anything about genetics that was later discovered after Darwin. Never the less, in the subsequent experiments he carried out himself, and when he did the hybridization without selective separation but leaving the animals to reproduce on their own, the dominant characteristics of wilderness predominated again in all the members of the new generation with the disappearance of recessive ones. Darwin did not appreciate the value and significance of this important phenomenon to only rely on the emergence of recessive traits as evidence of his hypothesis in evolution. Perhaps he could have reconsidered his hypothesis if he had been able to discern the

implications of the reappearance of wild dominant traits among all members of the new generation even if he had not mastered genetics. The return of the predominant traits seen in the new generations resulting from individuals with recessive traits coupled with individuals with predominant traits is a clear proof that the characters that appeared in those generations are predominant characters while those disappeared are the suppressed ones. This proves that both types of traits must have existed from the start in any population of living creatures. Mandel was able to appreciate the importance of the reappearance of dominant traits while Darwin did not notice these connotations. That is why Mandel conducted later his next experiments, which became the basis for later genetics. On this basis, the apparent recessive traits which Darwin believed to be new forming ones were not at all evidence of evolution but rather evidence of the persistence of the species, and this attests to the assertion of separate creation.

It is surprised that Dr. Abu Zeid, who believes in evolution, mentioned many times the word "creatures" . Whoever believes in evolution, of species one from another, cannot believe that they are created with a separate independent creation. He mentions "Although free or spontaneous natural evolution has led to the emergence of many complex forms and characters during stages of evolution that have taken long period of time, they have also led to the disappearance and extinction of many other forms of natural and social lives". His saying lacks the correct scientific evidence. Long period of time is an evolutionary claim. The extinction of different forms of life in the past does not mean that evolution has any role with this extinction. The writer in his extrapolation relies on the hypothesis of evolution as a basis for the emergence of living organisms, which requires

the emergence of infinite number of intermediate species of those organisms that have missed the opportunity and quickly extinct, giving way to species more evolutionary fit to remain. In his vision, the writer has surpassed the scientific facts presented by fossils, which declare that very limited number of organisms lived in earth, which is completely contrary to that vision that he adopts. There are many scientific evidence by many researchers pointing to the occurrence of natural disasters during the course of earth trip led to the extinction of many species, but remained within a relatively limited number. With regard to the term "evolutionary development", the author gave it a broad but vague definition. What is clear is that he sees it as an extension of Darwinian evolutionary claims and what beyond, through new frameworks and different mechanisms. he attributed to it magical qualifications that all previous mechanisms of evolution do not seem to have. Evolutionary development is capable of creating more sophisticated and complex forms of biological and social life. It is capable of preventing the recurrence of those disasters that have led to the disappearance of many other forms of normal and social life by intervening and even controlling the adjustment of the path of survival to the fittest and directing it to the requirements of future living conditions. In defining the potential of evolutionary development, Dr. Abu Zeid deliberately integrates the concept of civilized development, which means nations growth and prosperity, with the concept of Darwinian evolution in a single term. It is therefore necessary to emphasize here the need to separate the terms. It is the scientific development that will bring humankind growth and prosperity, not the rise of breeds and the multiplicity of species and races evolutionists claim that Darwinian biological evolution will achieve, when

coupled with modern technologies. Genes are already present in the genetic mass of each species. What evolutionary development can do with modern technology is to control certain genes that are believed to be good and to transmit them to subsequent generations. It is clear that the process is in fact, a form of selective hybridization of individuals but using sophisticated microscopic techniques. This technically, will not lead to the development of any new gene that did not already exist. On this basis, the development addressed by the writer is a deliberate controlled medical development that some have tried to use to improve human medical conditions. It is not evolutionary and has nothing to do with evolution.

Creationists on the other hand believe that all living organisms have the potential for diversity, but insist that all evidence indicates that this ability is restricted within the limits of the genetic population in each species, and that there is no evidence to confirm that a certain species of living organisms has resulted in conversion into a living organism of a different kind. They also believe that the creation and adaptation of the species has been accomplished and presented by the Creator, enabling each species to survive in diverse climatic and natural conditions, so that the species remains viable if conditions vary. Creationists interpret biological data according to this concept instead of evolutionary beliefs 5*. This concept, which the proponents of creation believe, is a concept corresponds to what was mentioned in the introduction of this book that one of the most important basis to rely on in the recognition of ideas and their credibility is the true honest referral. The revelation, which came from God, is the most accurate of truth and of references, provided that it is conclusive in its provenance and in its meaning. Rather, the fundamental difference between

the evolutionists and the moralists is that the moralists based their standers on an exact criterion which is in the heavenly books. In addition to being correct and accurate in terms of origin, they are also compatible with reason. In addition, empirical scientific facts and expectations are identical with the information provided by those books. Evolutionary thought, on the other hand, is not based on true honest transfer, but rather on personal aspects, views and claims, which the evolutionists attempt to generalize. Therefore, the possibility of error is predominant, because there is no comparative criterion on which they base on. The scientific experiment should be neutral between the two parties, which will decide which of the two is right. Therefore, the monopoly created by the proponents of evolution during the last two hundred years by science and scientific system is an act against neutrality. It has done great harm to science and then to humanity as a whole, by teaching mankind false convictions. If science left neutral, such wrong believes could have been easier to avoid.

Molecular approach to living organisms classification:

The science of Taxonomy is a science that classifies plants and animals. It is clear that there are living beings in this world with morphological characters that can be compared to each other. Such species of living beings have always appeared in the fossils, and were determined to be classified into different types based on those differences in morphologies and characters. The founder of the science of taxonomy, Carlos-Linnaeus, was a strong believer in creation, and believed, like his current creationists, that some similarities in morphologies or characters among living organisms were not due to having originated from the same ancestors, but because God had based his creation on a complex plan that included a link

of unity among the creatures. The approaches of Wayne Frair 2* in taxonomic studies of organisms have rejected the evolutionary assumptions because of their inappropriateness. His hypothesis is that this world of biology should be seen as having originated from basic creatures, which are the original species mentioned in Genesis. He believes that the proper task for the taxonomist in classifications is the responsibility of classifying living creatures through species, and finding common links between these species. Fraier's interest in biology included a special emphasis on serology and herbology. He has included each of the two sciences in his taxonomic studies, using antibodies to the tortoise as means of establishing taxonomic relations between the turtles. He injected the turtle's blood serum into rabbits and chickens in order to obtain antibodies to serum proteins. These antibodies were taken from rabbits and chickens and then reacted with successive dilutions of the serum taken from different turtles. It was expected that the serum taken from the more closely related turtles would react more densely, while the reaction from the farthest turtles would be weak or no reaction. Fraier studies did not support the well-known view that the biting turtles should be classified in a different family (Kinostenidae) but should be placed in family (Emydid). Such an adjustment can be so small that it poses no problem for the evolutionist. But for the proponents of creation, they assert that organisms must be categorized without returning to any evolutionary or natural basis, rather rely strictly on the degree of similarity instead of the evolutionary linkages between living beings.

The population of New Guinea and the pattern of migration dispersion:

The origin of the population of New Guinea is questionable among anthropologists. Regardless of their origins, these people have isolated themselves in groups, so they have been separated with their own languages and genetics. R.Daniel 3 * studied the main and sub-blood groups of these native people in 37 different locations throughout the island in an attempt to uncover the details of the genetic data and the links between these diverse groups. Although the data provided is not sufficient to produce an integrated theory, this data has supported the hypothesis of the dispersed migration model in New Guinea groups. According to this model, when small groups migrate from a common gene community, this new group becomes more distinct from the original. This happens because new generations will result only from a limited genetic pool. They will be isolated from the normalizing effect of mating with the rest of the original community because of isolation. As a result of these conditions, the recessive genes will emerge strongly and rapidly, due to the constant mating between relatives.

It has been assumed that some of Papua-Melanesians' races migrated to New Guinea in big numbers. Having settled there, on the uninhabited shore, the increase in population growth prompted them to migrate inland through the river valleys. These groups have become linguistically, geographically and culturally isolated, resulting in the emergence of genetic diversity in societies in which each group differs from each other, as each immigrant group has been part of the total population genetics. Although evolutionists assume that the origin of races requires a gradual process for an extended period of time, creationists believe that a process similar to what we have been seen in this report may be the cause of human

racess within a relatively short period of time. The dispersion of people after their tongues differences in Babylon could have resulted in the isolation of groups in small numbers, in addition to God's gift of a variety of languages to nations where every nation had a different language, after having spoken one language. This may cause as a result, genetic segregation between groups with a common language. Therefore, those with genes closer to the black race took on the features of their race. same with Caucasians, etc. When race as a result of intermarriages originated, other migrations and isolations such as those mentioned above occurred, resulting in the diversity within each major race.

Birds of Galapagos Island:

Darwin and other evolutionists assume that the diversity of birds that now exist in the Galapagos Islands, 600 miles or more southwest of America, resulted from birds migrating from South America. The original migrating birds were thought to be fairly similar, but mutations, as well as natural selection, gave justification over a long period of time to differences in the birds that live there now (specifically the size and shape of the beak) as a response to the difference in type of food available to those birds in those different islands.

Creationists interpret these data the same way as before, with important exceptions. They first point out that the diversity that is evident among these birds is very limited, since these creatures not only remain birds but also finches. None of the evidence supports what evolutionists have claimed in their generalizations in evolution of the organic molecule gradually turning into human beings, nor have they had any support for the

claim that the various species of birds, such as geese, humming birds and eagles, all came from a common ancestor.

Second, creationists believe that the genetic predisposition or genetic pool carried to the Galapagos by migrating birds from South America was sufficient to allow this diversity to occur. This diversity did not occur because of mutations, but the genetic predisposition was present in early migrants, which allowed room for divergence into different forms of finches, as a result of the reorganization of the inherent genetic predisposition of diversity in native birds (through the fact that this inherent readiness for diversity at these birds and their genetic makeup are not a result of any chance!).

Studies by Dr. Lammerts⁴ * have shown that the changes in these birds in the islands are in fact, much less than those reported in evolutionary literature. Dr. Lammerts studied a large group of these birds (sometimes called Darwin finches) at the California Academy of Sciences. He investigated in particular, 1- the length of each bird from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail, 2- the height from the abdomen to the upper back. 3. The total length of the beak; 4. The width of the lower jaw of the beak. The result of the study concluded the classification of these birds into four categories: *Geospiza*, *Camarhynchus*, *Cactospiza*, *Certhidea*. These birds studied by Lammerts have previously been divided by evolutionists into 17 different species. Although Lammerts considered that *Certhidea* as distinguished from other species, he stated that the four other kinds are quite similar except for their color diversity and should be classified into one specie instead of being classified as different species. Lammerts also noted that if all attachment notes of Galapagos species were removed and

the finches were re-categorized according to the size of the beak and the body, a full scale arrangement can be seen among them. Say the same for the length and width of the beak and the color of the feathers. Lammerts considered that it would make more sense if these birds were classified into one specie. He strongly discarded the idea that diversity in beak size is an adaptive shift due to (natural selection). Lammerts confirmed that the eating habits of these birds are particularly due to the type of their beak, not because these beaks have grown slowly to adapt to the type of the food available.

Dr. Lammerts 5 * performed the neutron irradiation experiment on (Queen Elizabeth) rose buds to establish (mutation). These irradiation processes are a rapid experimental procedures that matches what may happen in nature as changes at the gene level over long periods of time. It has been found that variety of forms of these roses has resulted from the process of irradiation. However, his results showed that all these mutagenic changes resulted from distortions of the morphological characteristics of the original model prior to irradiation. His studies have shown that these mutations have only caused changes in the level of phenotypes, but there has been no change to the model as a whole. It has thus been concluded that transformation through the accumulation of mutations to generate new species as evolutionists assume is not possible. On this basis, neither mutations nor changes in DNA arrangement or sequencing or the reverse sequence of DNA can provide with the mechanism required for evolution, through the what was assumed by the theory of evolution. Thus, Dr. Lammerts concluded that this complex and integrated genetic system can only be made by a mighty creator.

Plant Sequence Studies:

Walter Lammerts and George Howe 6 * used plant sequencing studies through repeated cultivation, to observe the effect of natural selection under the influence of diverse conditions. Frequent field analyzes were carried out on five plant species, including: California poppy, thermos, mountain marsh, archery album and yellow violet. These plants represent families of five different plant species. Notes reported for five consecutive seasons at Newhall and Corralitos in California. Although there was a large variation in rain during the study, no tendency was seen for progressive transformation or evolutionary trends. The observed natural selection limited the diversity in the plants, bringing the groups back to their traditional patterns during the years when the humidity was stressful. The researchers concluded that no evidence of any form of natural selection occurred according to the hypotheses of evolution. The emergence of large variations in some plant species has been discussed. Dr. Lammerts concluded that plant diversity has been derived miraculously from the major plant groups that have survived the flood. The alternative possibility that provides an explanation for plant diversity after the flood, is that there is a variety of genes in every plant that survived the flood that has enabled this plant variety seen these days. In fact, these results are clearly consistent with many hybrid experiments on pets, including cows, to obtain hybrid patterns with more meat or milk production. After several targeted hybridization processes, the ability of these animals stopped at a certain ceiling and could not be exceeded. This, if anything, indicates the state of constancy within species, which supports the assumption of separate

creation and negates the mechanism of natural selection and hence the evolution of the common origin adopted by the theory of evolution.

Seed germination and plants' ability to survive after dipping in salty or fresh water:

The study of the effect of permanent dipping of seeds of floral plants in seawater and fresh water was conducted by George Howe 7* as a means of understanding how plants survived the flood. seeds of five types of fruit, and of the families of flowering plants, were tested to see their growth after dipping into seawater, fresh water, and an equal mixture of both types of water. The dipping was performed for 140 days approximated, as was estimated as the duration of the flood. This period was estimated at 150 days. During alternate periods 4, 8,12, , 16 and 20 weeks of dipping, some seeds were removed for each type of plant from water, and then planted in appropriate conditions to grow. There was difference in the ability of plants to survive, but even after dipping for 140 days in each of the previous solutions, three of the five grains of the plants could survive and grow. Howe's first suggestion to answer the question that most plants could not survive during the flood is that large-scale destruction has occurred on plant life during the long flood and many of these plants became extinct as a result of that flood. fossils studies of plants have shown that there are many types of plant fossils extinct today. Howe provided an explanation for other mechanisms for survival of some of these plants during the flood. In addition to prolonged dipping, some plants from trees have been removed by Cyclones to the sea were still soaked in their soil that the surrounding environment gave them the possibility of eventual survival. Some plant elements were known to have moved through the glaciers

where they were buried and then sprout. The grains that were carried by bodies of dead animals floating in the sea were also able to sprout later. There is no doubt that many of the grains were carried in Noah's Ark. Through these and other data, Howe concluded that plants could survive during the flood.

Dr. William Tinkle 8 * conducted a study on tomato plant, which consists of three flakes, instead of the natural form of two flakes. It was noted that some tomato plants have one flake and the other have two flakes naturally. But the emergence of three or more flakes was usually interpreted as a genetic defect. Mr. William chose the three tomato flakes only, took 100 of their seeds and planted them, and then conducted the study on the buds he obtained. He got 69 plants, of which 66 are natural plants containing only two, and three containing three flakes. He re-took the three, which contained three flakes, and planted their seeds. The growing plants were thirty-three, of which thirty had two cubits, and only three were made up of three cubits. Dr. Tinkle later studied the effect of these mutations on fertilization. It was expected that this extra cubit, which would allow the plant to have a surface with greater exposure to sunlight, would have a better advantage. It was observed that this plant was lower in specifications than the plant with the two cubits, both in terms of yields or in terms of growth and resistance to frost. Even plants that derived from triplets and had only two cubits had developmental abnormalities. It is clear that the gene of the three cubits is a recessive gene while the genes of the two cubits is the dominant gene. However, it appears that some plants that possessed both genes, and although the apparent characteristic is the

emergence of the two cubits, the effects of the mutated gene were evident in weakening the benefits of the plant.

This study, in general, shows that, in a complex genetic system, if there is a mutation that caused changes in morphological traits, these changes are usually harmful changes, and the mutation is therefore a harmful and not a good one. This is in fact, a conclusion that can be generalized through the scientific data and experiments conducted in recent years on animal and plant varieties that have truly demonstrated that mutations are certainly harmful conditions at the gene level. This eventually led to the bankruptcy and closure of most scientific laboratories that relied on developing positive mutations of usefulness for organisms to improve the species.

Stability of the properties of bacteria:

According to the Darwinian model, the living organisms are constantly changing due to mutations that occur as a result of environmental changes. Scientist (Jerry Moore) 9 * conducted a study in this regard on one kind of Bacteria (*Proteus mirabilis*), which is related to the family of *E-coli* to estimate their stability or change due to different environmental conditions that mimic natural conditions but with acceleration mechanism of events and frame of time factor.

Jerry has transported these bacteria and distributed them to ten different culture media that allow their growth, but in different environments. In addition, he conducted a variety of temperatures on the various incubating dishes, in order to maximize the environmental difference between different bacterial samples. After repeating culture for 62 times for the bacterial strains and applying environmental and thermal modifications, he exposed the final strains to biochemical and antibiotic media to identify

any changes that may have occurred to the different bacteria strains that originally came from the same source. The results showed that the basic traits did not change from the germs of origin, from which these strains were produced except for a small and varying response against penicillin G. This varied response was often caused by the destruction of bacterial walls by exposure to harmful compounds existed in the growing media rather than by the actual effect of penicillin G.

Although Moore's experiment in his own admission, is limited in scope and duration, it certainly supports the natural biological stability of living organisms. In his scientific paper, Moore reviewed written examples of enormous biological stability, including a study that showed that bacteria had retained its main biological properties over 150 years. This is the period in which bacteria remained vulnerable to these stressful studies.

Bees represents a major dilemma for supporters of evolution:

When building their cells, bees can build geometric shapes like hexagon with super-precision dimensions without any gaps or spaces between them. The bees, as is known according to evolutionists, are primitive creatures. How can these creatures be able to construct these engineering structures with such precision, while all mammal animals except humans cannot keep up with the bees in this remarkable engineering construction? This phenomenon of inspiration is gained from the wise Creator, as creationists believe, is the only way that can explain why bees do this task apart from other creatures. Evolutionists are not going to explain this phenomenon no matter how they try.

Facts about the panda bears refute evolution:

A. The genitals of both sexes are not compatible in their size.

B- The male of the panda does not instinctively know how to mate with the female.

C- It is rare for female panda to be sexually aroused.

D- The female panda does not show any sign indicating that it has become aroused and ready for intercourse.

E- - Panda females are often angered by male initiatives.

F - The couple usually end with fight that causes injuries and harm.

Despite all this, the Panda, contrary to all the rules of evolution, has been able to reproduce and remain alive to this day.

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9- Evolution of living organisms

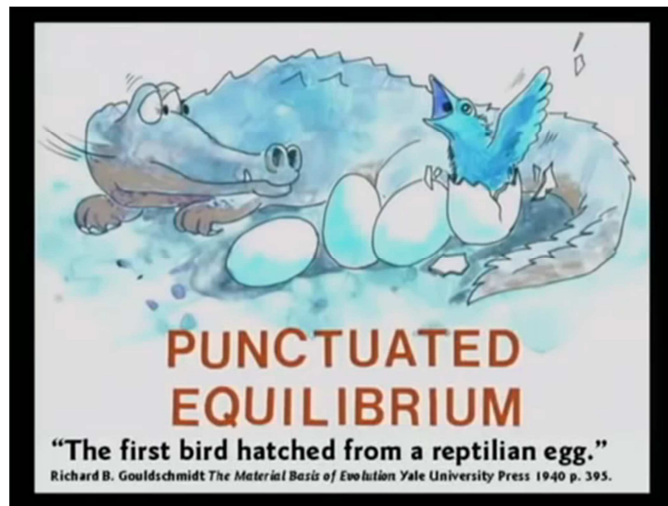
Evolutionists claim that: "it has been proven in recent years that limestone is produced by the remnants of microorganisms, and that marble and alabaster have been made by living organisms in those ancient eras. The presence of layers of coal in the form of graphite between the layers of ancient rocks, attributed to the fact that they were caused by organic matter that has been dissolved and associated with other deposits. The heat and pressure turned into graphite. The seed of life has evolved as evolutionists claimed a billion years ago, although they admit they have not found any samples to confirm it, but their findings and the indirect evidence confirm the existence of these organisms. Through their findings of what they read on earth records, the Earth at that time was very hot and very humid. The waters in oceans now were flying in clouds. Life could therefore have been formed on earth only in the form of microorganisms capable of tolerating high humidity and without the use of sunlight. Over time, the earth's crust began to cool, rain and sunlight entered the earth. Some of these living beings began to learn how to benefit from sunlight and the carbon emitted into the atmosphere. They performed an extraordinary process of photosynthesis, benefitting from carbon fixation to build their organs. Oxygen was released into the atmosphere. It is from the offspring of those tiny microorganisms came the trees with their fruits, that are fed to humans and animals. Some organisms have preferred to be dependent on others and not utilize the plant methods of photosynthesis, but they must have the ability to move in order to secure their food in case of food scarcity. Limbs grew and became organs for movement. However, the need to develop

means to obtain food necessitated that these organisms develop their movement organs to be able to attack and prey other animals, or to escape if necessary. The rocket appeared in the octopus, through a gap in its body filled with water, and pushed the water when necessary, and the octopus ran into the opposite direction. Then this system was modified and refined, and the gels appeared. The specifications were improved by the appearance of fins. However, the gels remained weak and vulnerable to predation, causing them to arm themselves with shields and shells appeared.

Shells and snails are very important book of science in the modern age because the earth's layers have preserved in their fossils records these shells, as the fossil record appears clear with the emergence of Shells, which was saved purely by chance in the sand. Then came the Paleozoic, an ancient animal age 500 million years ago, when the animals invaded the land and the trilobites appeared to be developing from the worms. With geological changes in that era, some of the species passed into rivers and lakes, evolved and became three meters wide. Some were forced by the harsh environment to migrate and live on land. Insects appeared as scorpions and spiders, while others preferred to fly in the air like the birds. In the oceans, some shell worms have seen the development of an internal hard rod instead of the surrounding shells, and vertebrates have been introduced for the first time. Then some fishes went from the ocean to the land, developing into amphibians and reptiles. They were several centimeters to a few meters long and many of them had shields. Some of these amphibian species, such as frogs and lizards, still exist, but some have also evolved into reptiles lasting 100 million years. These reptiles were huge in size and very pernicious. But they were later extinct without

any trace behind the extinction. Small, rat-sized animals began to develop, which some researchers believe led to the extinction of huge dinosaurs because they fed on their eggs. While others see that the cells of these large animals have been hit by aging, which led to their extinction. With the extinction of the huge reptiles, mammals appeared and had had the opportunity to multiply. They were at first, small in size no more than the size of foxes. The elephant ancestors were exactly the size of cats, then grew in the next generations and evolved by the effect of natural selection to animals we see now. No trace was found to human grandfather, although there were species of monkeys at that time. Then came the Ice Age, killing some animals that could not migrate to the warm areas of the South, like the Mammoth and others. In this era, the first ancestor of man appeared and was more sophisticated than monkeys." *1

The previous report about the emergence and evolution of living organisms on earth is suitable to be a fairy tale fun for children, not pass into the doors of science, specifically biology, especially as the story goes smoothly with spontaneous vague mechanisms. Fish, a creature, well known, cannot breathe as soon as it leaves the water and dies within a few minutes for example, can go to land and turn in a written phrase to amphibian!!!. Those huge reptiles as soon as they decided that flight would reveal a new world to them, they grew wings and flew into the sky!!!.



The elephant in the beginning, was unable to pick up strawberries from the land, he blew and foamed until its trunk extended and became its shape.

Thus, there is nothing to prevent imagination from flying and creating claims and predispositions. But to apply this to science and becomes a basis for it is certainly beyond the limits acceptable.

This is the evolutionary claim on evolution of living beings, hence there are observations that should be revered:

- The early environment of the planet was not suitable for the emergence and evolution of life spontaneously. Miller's bio-organic hypothesis, espoused by proponents of evolution, is a myth that cannot be accepted scientifically or applied, as was shown earlier^{1*}. Miller himself confirmed this fact and admitted at the end of his life that the amino acids obtained cannot be a proof or evidence of the possibility of life spontaneously arising from these compounds. If Miller himself has acknowledged the incorrect manipulation of his findings as evidence of the possibility of self-birth of life, why do the proponents of evolution insist on using it as a basic evidence of the fundamentals of evolution ??

- Pure coincidence cannot construct life of complex nature. As Dr. Behe and other scientists have shown, many complex biological systems in their structure and mechanism of action to perform their task, must have been created at the same time. This is completely contrary to the premise of coincidence and mutations.

- Natural selection has the ability to improve adaptability, which is recognized by most scientists, including evolutionists themselves, but fundamentally cannot create a living organism or make a radical modification that causes a specie to evolve. The separation of organisms into different and distinct species is beyond the range of natural selection that Darwin and the evolutionists spoke of. Dr. Lameretz's studies to the same finches Darwin did on the island of Galapagos have shown that these changes in finches were very limited and cannot be considered as a cause of formation of many new species. They rather remained within the limits of diversity of a single genetic population, unlike what Darwin has classified as a secession and constitute of new species 2*. The repeated study by Dr. Lameretz, should be given great attention. Darwin on his point of view, when he made his studies and came up with his classification of the finches and considered that these birds have undergone a decisive change made them turn to new species and classified them under different types as such, reflecting this difference through the modification in the form and size of the beaks, he has tried to create evidence based on preconceived ideas and templates. The difference in shape and size of the beaks in finches cannot in any case cause their reclassification to new species. These finches were finches, and of the genus finches. They were not overturned to ducks, Geese, or eagles. It is for this reason that his

contemporary biologists when presenting these finches to them classified them in one genera which did not please Darwin. Darwin's study was a qualitative one, and the qualitative study is often not accurate enough to make final judgments. This is what happened in this case, when Darwin rejected the correct classification despite the shallow evidence in his hands and decided to classify them in separate species. What Dr. Lameretz did was that he researched the same study in more scientific way and undertook a quantitative measures, measuring the length of each bird from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail, the height from the abdomen to the top of the back, the total length of the beak and the width of the bottom side of the beak. The quantitative and arithmetic accuracy of Lameretz's study should be recognized here. In that study, Lameretz concluded based on the quantitative measurements he conducted that a full scale was seen among those finches. Accordingly, Lameretz considered that it would be more logical if these birds were classified under one species. Darwin's explanation for the variation in shape of the beaks in these finches was because these finches modified the shape to match the type of food they were picking. Dr. Lameretz responded that the genetic diversity possessed by the population of these finches may indeed cause the appearance of such different morphological traits rather than vice versa. Here, it seems clear that the intellectual orientation of both researchers plays an important role in data analysis. According to his intellectual principles that deny creation Darwin justifies the different forms of beaks through a methodology consistent with this denial, although it is impossible to prove such a presumption. The sudden change in the peaks has been explained by the evolutionary adaptation to the new type of food, which corresponds to the

evolution and self-diversity of living organisms without any creation by the Creator's hand. Again, what Darwin has proposed is merely an assumption, and his hypothesis has no scientific evidence to prove it. If we assume that these migrating birds had short beaks and that the food present on that island requires long beaks, all these migrating birds, which are the predecessors of the present birds, will starve to death before they can extricate their beak by evolution and be able to eat their food. If the genetic predisposition of these birds did not exist, the existence of the long beak genes along with the short in the first migrating birds would not have emerged. If Darwin's assumption had any merit, there should have been in nature or in fossils indications suggesting such changes. In the second chapter in this book, we have presented "problems with the hypothesis of evolution". This necessitate the existence of infinite numbers of intermediate creatures in between those finches of origin and the subsequent generations during the alleged evolution, as Darwin himself has acknowledged. This contradicts reality. As Dr. Lameretz has declared, there are multitude of genes in the bird community pool, through which these new traits have emerged as either recessive or hidden. The scientific evidence supports Dr. Lameretz's explanation through the daily observations in various fields of biology. The limited number of different living organisms represents a selective reductionism with complete detachment and lack of continuity in between species.

- The living organisms seen in fossils of the oldest rocks were too complex from the beginning. Unicellular organisms, according to evolutionists' claims, are among the first living organisms to emerge on earth. Dr. Denton has presented a remarkable study on the complexity of these living cells

that makes no doubt that, in terms of their structural component, they cannot be as simple as evolutionary perspectives try to hint in their writings 3*.

- There is no scientific evidence that Prokaryotes with the least complex form has evolved into more complex Eukaryotes. It is strange what evolutionists claim, that the first thing that originated is the bio-soup with its various organic elements. Studies have shown that the hypothesis of bio-soup is an incorrect clueless hypothesis. And then evolutionists claim that some elements of this soup overlapped randomly with coincidence and closed itself with a sheet forming the (Prokaryotes). This assumption is also an unacceptable assumption, because as it has been shown, neither randomness nor chance and its probabilistic laws are able to gather those organic elements in a meaningful way, in order to form a biological compound capable of performing vital functions, including reproduction 4*.

Not even, Prokaryotes, if we assume that they exist at that early time of life, can survive in these early conditions because they lack the ability to produce organic nutrients that will provide them with the energy needed. Those nutrients must be produced by plant cells which according to evolutionists claim, immersed later.

- The fossil record is precisely complete contrary to what evolutionists claim. Evolutionists believe that there are transformed organisms that fall within the standard of evolution between the originals and the organisms that evolved, as claimed by Hegel and other evolutionists, which could not ever been found in the fissile records 5*.

All the fossil and geological studies in the geological column have shown that the fossil record is fully completed record (the fossil record cannot be selective that reveals something and hides something else). In this record, all living beings that lived in this land appeared, and there are no potential intermediate organisms that the evolutionists claim have been extinct and have yet to be discovered in fossils. The fossil record revealed all it has.

- The fossil record shows stability, which clearly means that living organisms have not evolved. The phenomenon of stability in fossil records is a very important phenomenon, and unfortunately, evolutionists have paid no attention to. About this phenomenon, Dr. Gish spoke both in his writings and in his debates. In the Cambrian ages, soft creatures, trilobites, sea sponges and others emerged. Later fish and amphibians appeared. But in the records, no form of transitional life among these creatures has emerged (which, if found indicates instability). Should it be existed, we need to be able to trace these transitional forms that link these invertebrates to their virtual ancestors. This must be true if evolution is true. However, it seems that each of these invertebrates have been fully formed without any trace of those transitional forms that link these invertebrates with their alleged ancestors. It is impossible to have hundreds of millions of years of evolution in which eukaryotes turn into complex vertebrates without leaving any trace. Each major species of fish appears in the complete fossil record without any trace of ancestors, and there is no form of transition at all that links these diverse forms of fish to their traditional ancestors. All this confirms that the fossil record is in a state of stability and non-disturbance 6*.

- The research records do not support Darwinian claims in evolution. How could it be supported if these records have shown a complete separation of species and the absence of so-called intermediate organisms, and not even one of these intermediates have been found alive. Evolutionists themselves have confirmed that the tree that represents the fossil record covers only the origins and branches, but between them it is completely missing and does not exist.
- The geological criterion for temporal gradation of fossils, which evolutionists still use to defend their claims, has been shown to be inaccurate.
- Evolutionary designations related to genealogy (family trees among organisms) are purely assumptions, developed by evolutionists according to their own vision, and have nothing to do with science or scientific evidence, which in many cases showed the opposite findings. The fossil record of humans, that has been modified and adjusted many times, is the clearest example.
- Some evolutionary scientists have made an imaginative reflection by adding some intermediate objects to the drawings of their evolutionary relatives despite the fact that these organisms do not exist. This is no secret. That is considered distortion and falsification of the facts. (See evolutionary record of man !!)
- Before the appearance of shells, and even with the admission of the evolutionists themselves, considering that the organisms as evolutionists claim, which lived on the earth at the time, were either microorganisms or later gelatinous, they did not leave a clear fossil impact. Consequently, fossil-based research records were not sufficiently clear to record precisely

that period. Therefore, that era remains unknown. All that has been written about that era is nothing more than speculation, assumptions, fantasies and allegations. The scientific evidence is nonexistent and there is no definitive evidence to confirm the true nature of the organisms lived in that period.

It follows from above that all evolutionist claims of these organisms progression from germs to gels and then to plants to insects to moving organisms to fish and birds to amphibians, reptiles and then to mammals and at last to human, all these are speculations not facts, they are allegations without any documents or scientific evidence to confirm them.

Ice Ages:

Evolutionists claim that Earth have been exposed to five ice ages, most recently 1.7 million years ago.

There is evidence to indicate an error existence in these allegations, and that only short ice age is the one that hit the earth:

- The multitude of ice ages is merely a claim based solely on the evolutionary assumptions of geologists.
- The origin of icy sediments (tillite) is justified by various interpretations other than those developed by evolutionists.
- It has been known for a long time that glacial tillite is indistinguishable from the flowing debris, which is different from the normal gradient sediments.
- Sediments from the alleged earlier ice ages can be interpreted as debris products from the flood.
- The estimate of age by using radiography has provided questionable results. On this basis, the ice age could have extended for several hundred years rather than millions of years.

- Ice centers indicate massive activity and volcanic activity during the Ice Age.

- It was also observed that frozen mammoth elephants discovered in Siberia had been frozen abruptly and temporarily under catastrophic conditions. Her stomachs contained spring flowers and other tropical plants. All of this belittles the hypotheses of the geological era, specifically refers to the interpretation of a catastrophic disaster that led to these extraordinary natural phenomena.

- The mammoth elephant is not equipped to adapt to life in long-term ice age. Large herds found buried in fossils with wolves, bears, elephants and rhinos 8* .

Leading to the conclusion that these five geological ice ages and contrary to evolutionary claims, were relatively short.

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10-Human Evolution

"Evolutionists believe that during the Ice Age, ice crawling restricted some vertebrates in very harsh conditions, forcing them to try to invent ways to protect themselves from frost. This was the beginning of thinking and mind utilization. Proponents of evolution recognize that records in the earth layers left by man, despite the relative novelty of his appearance, remain rare. They admit that all that has been found is the remains of bones with no connection among them, where the sites of discovery have been linked, by naming the alleged mankind discovered with the name of the place where it was discovered, such as Java, Nebraska and so on. They have concluded that this discovered object is human, through the size of the brain because the monkey's brain size is about 300 cc. While the size of the brain of the Java man was estimated at 985 cc, and the current human brain volume is 1300-1500 cc 1 *."

As is clear, the template is ready, that man came as a result of the process of evolution. The justifications for the mechanism that caused human appearance are the justifications cited in the introduction above that led to the beginning of thinking and the use of reason. The superficiality of these justifications is not hidden here, especially when explaining such an important event as the emergence of humans on Earth. There is no doubt that the Earth has been subjected many times and through multiple temporal eras to harsh environmental and climatic conditions. One wonders why man was the only creature among all those creatures who became thinking and used the ability of reason? Why did not we see some other

types of animals use the power of thinking? They have been exposed as well exactly and in the same manner to stress.

The chromosomes system and genes in living creatures can be likened to computer programming and archiving systems. The scientists of these technologies have long realized that it is impossible to generate these systems except through intelligent design using automation. It is not possible to generate thinking brains through forces due to harsh environmental conditions as stated in the introduction, or else miracles would be the prevailing character of our world. The crow, the parrot and the seagull are the most intelligent birds and have the ability to solve some difficult puzzles. Some zoologists sometimes try to test the birds and discover their potential. However, these birds remain birds as they are within the same species without any evolution of some of its members. The genetic ability of each type of creature is latent and limited by the genes it possesses. Therefore, it is not possible to generate new genes from scratch or add to the gene of any type or change it. These questions remain unanswered by evolutionists keeping in mind that the idea of evolution itself is merely a tail rather than a scientific one.

Observations that opponents of evolution noticed in this regard can be summarized as follows:

1. Human-like fossils were discovered in rocks, in dry lakes, in glaciers, and elsewhere. Which means that stressful environmental conditions were not a real justification for the employment of thinking as evolutionists claim.

- 2 - Some of these fossils have been discovered inside the caves, while others in the sites of ancient buildings. Whoever lived in caves had no small brains, and the inhabitants of the buildings did not have large ones.
- 3 - These fossils have been found in different places in the world. It is known that environmental conditions cannot be stressful at the same time everywhere.
- 4 - The fossils were discovered in different types of rocks and at different depths of the earth. This proves that man was not found only during a certain period of the Ice Age.
- 5 - Most of these fossils were discovered in the form of pieces and scattered parts. This, of course, raises the question of the credibility of the conclusions assumed by evolutionists, despite the ambiguity surrounding research sites and discoveries.
- 6- Only very limited numbers of completed skeletons were discovered. This in turn, is contrary to the principle of generalization and thus the development of a complete hypothesis on human evolution.
- 7- There is a great diversity in the forms of these human-like fossils. This, of course, raises a direct question about the extent and limits of kinship ties claimed by proponents of evolution among these different fossil beings.
8. Tools believed to have been made by humans have been found alongside these fossils. Which means that these fossils are all human fossils. That indicates that they have not undergone any form of evolution. Or that those who discovered these fossils had deliberately put these tools to demonstrate that these creatures are human beings, and this accordingly is a scientific fraud.

9 - These tools have been made by different materials such as stones, bones, wood, animal horns, and metals. This indicates the creative potential of those creatures that are comparable to the creative capacity of the present human being. Raising the question of the nature of this alleged evolution.

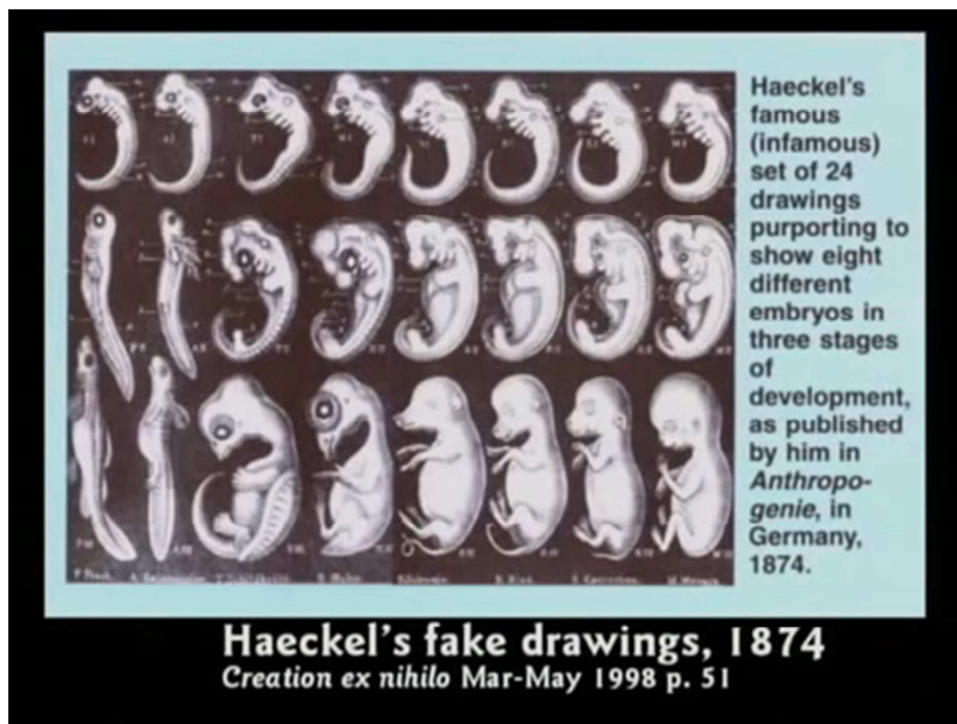
10-The age of these fossils and accompanying instruments, are older than the beginning date of recording (about 4500 years BC). That means the true age is an unknown.

The age of these fossils and accompanying instruments was estimated using indirect estimation 1*.

We can conclude without prejudice that, based on this report, the evolutionary thesis about the ancient man cannot be linked with the evolutionists claim that human kind evolved from the lower mammals, in whatever form, type or nature of these mammals. Historical records are incomplete and not sufficient. The beings discovered are virtual ones, not determinants. The remains of these living organisms are scattered and incomplete, and the estimated age is taken indirectly. Therefore, allegations, assumptions and speculation cannot be invoked to confirm facts. In courts, which are the basis of scientific thinking, the evidence are not based on claims. How can science take these claims that evolutionists propose in human evolution from apes, as unambiguous facts!. "Through our current knowledge, I do not think it is possible to apply this hominid being (an object that evolutionists claim to be human ancestor) within an acceptable model or perception," says Mary Leakey 2*.

Many teachers and reference books are still presenting the drawings of the 19th-century Darwinian hypothesis that the human fetus during its growth summarizes the evolutionary history of man.

The mainstream fetal scientists have rejected this view (recapitulation re-abbreviated evolution) for more than half a century. The main instigator of this hypothesis (recapitulation re-abbreviated evolution) is Ernst Haeckel. He made mistakes in falsifying several biological drawings in order to support his point of view. To this day, some authors still publish some of these misleading drawings in the sections of evolution reference books although they are known falsified.



Recent genetic studies have shown that similar organs in organisms belonging to different species do not originate in their genetic origin from the same genes. In other words, the sequence of nucleotides in the DNA of the gene is different between different species. Although some of the genes are very similar between different species (where the sequence of nucleic acids is the same), we find that this gene gives a phenotypic trait in a particular species, completely different than the phenotype in another

specie. For example, a particular gene in the butterfly is the one that gives the horn sensors, while a similar gene gives the back brain in the mouse. Similarities of the genes in different species, do not Lead to similarity in morphology among different creatures from different species. For example, studies have shown chimpanzee and human are similar in 98% of their genes, The morphology between both is so incoherent. The previous examples prove beyond doubt that the similarity of gene structures among the most closely related organisms (as claimed by proponents of evolution) cannot be evidence of the evolution of these species as evolutionists claim. Comparative anatomy has been used for long time as a demonstration of evolution, but there are many such arguments against that nowadays. The discovery of congruence (similarity in morphology among different species) should not be construed as having both species coming from the same common ancestor. These similarities are no longer used as evidence of evolution by most famous fossil scientists 4*.

Is it imaginations or a mere illusion in the ancestors of mankind:

The being (Pliopithecus) is now classified as one of the ancestors of extinct monkeys 5*.

The object (Procnolul) is now classified as an extinct monkey-like 6*.

The object (Dryopithecus) is now classified as one of the ancestors of extinct monkeys 7*.

The object (Oreopithecus): is now classified as one of the ancestors of extinct primates (representing a cut end in human evolution according to evolutionists) 8*.

The object (Ramapithecus): is now classified as one of the ancestors of extinct monkeys and as a grandfather of the monkey Orange Otan 9*.

The object (Australopithecus): now classified as one of the extinct monkeys is somewhat like a chimpanzee 10*.

Object (Paranthropus): Now classified as Australopithecus.

The object (Australopithecus Advanced) does not have a classification.

The object (Homo habilis) is now classified as primate monkey of Australopithecus 11*.

The Homo erectus has a disturbance in its classification 12*.

Archaic early Homo sapiens: It is now classified as one of the human races (in which there is a fusion of fossils)13*.

The object (Solo Man) is now rated Homo erectus 14*

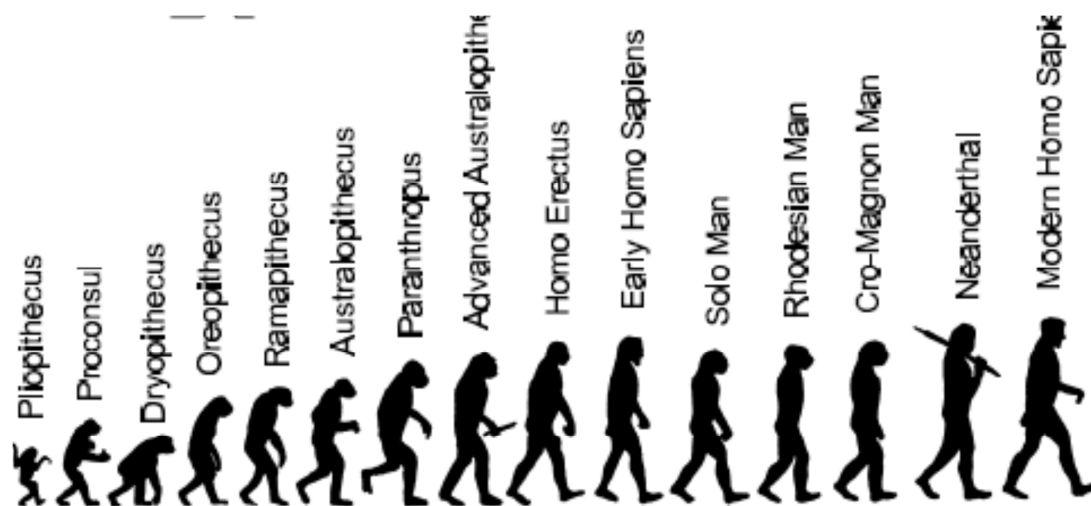
(Rhodesian Man): Currently classified as Archaic Homo sapiens 15*

Object (Neandertal): Is now classified as an ethnic variation of Homo sapiens object 16*

The Cro-Magnon Man is now classified as the new Homo Sapiens 17*.

The object Modern Homo sapiens is the mankind.

The following illustrative model shows what the evolutionary imagination has created to get from monkey to the present man 18*:



"What prompted Dr. Pilbeam to change his view on origin of man?" He says that it is not about discovering one specimen, but by retrieving a variety of research materials that made him realize that his past statements which were very rigid, relied on few evidence. He asked why did he hold his view forcefully? This made him reconsider his approach to scientific thinking, and he radically changed his approach when reanalyzing his data. He said " Many declarations about Human origin are very much limited with regard to real data, and closely linked to undisclosed assumptions. "19 *

"Humanist fossil records are still very limited, so that those who insist on a positive affirmative declaration in support of their beliefs will be able to do nothing but jump from one dangerous obsession to another in a hope that the next discovery will not make them mere bullheaded" says William R. Fix 20*.

"As we have seen, there are large number of scientists who seek fame today, who have a sense of folly that allows them to tell us that "there is no doubt" about How human beings evolved, if only they have evidence of what they claim ".

This fact is confirmed by a report transmitted by Al Jazeera *2 station and B.B.C station* 3

It says:

Referring to Al Jazeera on 3/10/2009 it reads:

"Ardy" challenged the validity of Darwin's theory:

"American scientists have provided new evidence that Darwin's theory of evolution was wrong. A global team of anthropologists from the Universities of Ken State and California unveiled the oldest known human

trace on Earth, an Ethiopian skeleton of about four million four hundred thousand years was called "Ardy".

The research team said on Thursday that the discovery of "Ardi" proves that humans did not evolve from chimpanzees-like ancestors, reversing old assumptions that humans evolved out of a monkey.

The researchers wrote in the journal of Science that "Ardy" one of the ancestors of humans, and the descendants were not chimpanzees or any species of monkeys currently known.

Scientists confirm that Ardy may now be the oldest known human ancestor, because it is one million years older than "Lucy", which was one of the most important human assets known.

"On the other hand, C Owen Lovejoy, an American scientist at Kent University specialized in Human Origins, explained that he had studied the primitive man known as *Ardipithecus ramidus*, who lived 4.4 million years ago in Ethiopia.

"Humans often think people evolved from monkeys, but that's not true," he said in a study published today in the journal of Science.

"The notion that humans are sophisticated version of chimpanzees is widespread, but the study of primitive humans has helped us to make sure humans cannot evolve from chimpanzees or gorillas," he said.

The fossils that decorate the evolutionary human family tree are so rare that there are more fossil scientists than the number of alleged specimens of human fossils. The stark truth is that the material evidence we possess for the evolution of man can all be placed in one shroud and there still be more room to share with others.

Indeed, through studying the true structure of the human chromosome, it is possible to question that the human race did not come through the process of human transformation from pre-human beings. One of the twentieth century's most important contributions to biology is the discovery that all human races are very close to each other. Genetic studies have shown the genetic variation among the races is much less than what the anatomical morphology may suggest. This may lead to the conclusion that all human beings came from one father and one mother 22*

After all, Is it permissible for us, with the obvious facts, to rely on these false allegations in the origin of man, which evolutionists claim?

One can only conclude from the above data provided by evolutionists that there is no clear picture of human evolution 23*.

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11- evolutionists' claims of evolution and the responses to them

1 - What happens of transformations in nature we see nowadays are same, as long back when life started. This assumption is mistaken. There is no scientific evidence to suggest that the degree of transformation in nature has been constant. On the contrary, various geological studies indicate that the Earth has undergone a number of decisive transformations during the various historical eras that have modified nature and speed of transformations on Earth.

2. In order for any transformation to take place in nature, the long temporal factor must be available. evolution according to evolutionists requires very slow completion 1*.

First, the need for the temporal factor of transformation is merely an assumption developed by evolutionists to demonstrate the ambiguities, randomness, and implications of evolutionary changes. Evolutionists cannot give us empirical evidence of their validity. There are no real historical records scientifically proven or transmitted by those who lived back then, to confirm the validity of such an assumption. Man who initiated writing on earth, his age does not exceed as the historical discoveries pointed out, ten thousand years. Otherwise, everything ells before, is merely speculation and assumptions that require scientific proof.

Secondly, the real evidence relating exclusively to a rational person through the records he left or the innovation that leads to a mind behind it as archaeological discoveries indicate tells that the oldest human trace

created on the face of earth, is no more than ten thousand years old. This age is very limited when compared to what evolutionists claim as millions of years that is the age of man.

Third, the various fossil records contradict the claims of the evolutionists. Fossil records have shown that living organisms of all kinds were completely separate in their origin, without any intermediate organisms indicating any evolutionary phenomenon (see Cambrian epoch).

3. According to evolutionary assumptions, Sedimentary rocks occur in slow deposition, usually under water.

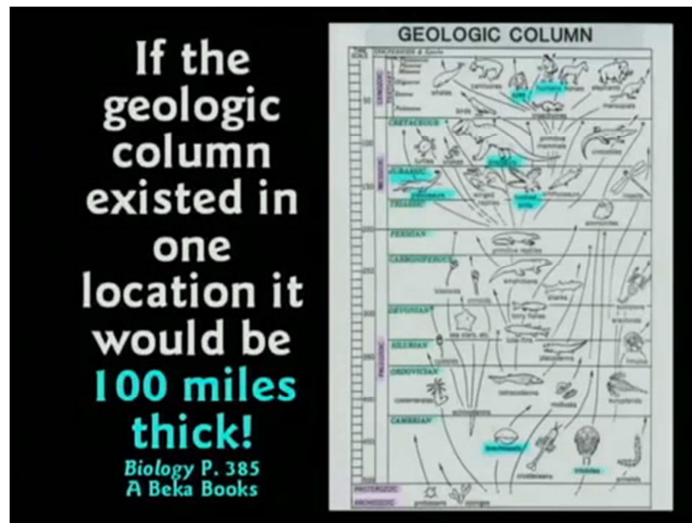
Again, there is a method of building a fixed model of events. Evolutionists explain the emergence of the earth and its progression through ready templates that we have to believe in, and then build on these beliefs. This is wrong from a scientific perspective. The most important basis of scientific research is recording of the observation, not assuming it. The rules of scientific experiment requires the researcher not to set preconditions. What we see in the evolutionary assumptions are preconditions. This undermines the credibility of scientific research. The geological columns as shown by their components often appear to be inconsistent with what evolutionists assume, and during the historical epochs there have been stormy geological events such as the flood that occupied the earth and was mentioned in heavenly books as referred to in some geological studies (chapter 1 – 4). This means that some sediments were very fast and rapid in their occurrence.

4. The geological column according to the evolutionary perspective has been formed through regular and temporal hierarchical standards. They

mean by temporal gradient and regularity: that geological column layers have been gradually deposited from the older to the more recent.

This is very doubtful. We should not lose sight of the fact that the earth's layers when formed have been overlapped with folds and even earthquakes and volcanoes. These events may all interfere and affect the correct gradient of the sedimentary layers in this column. Also, we must not forget that there might be some transitions old or recent, of different sediments by floods and rivers, that deposited them in a location far from the site of origin. All this has a direct bearing on the ideal systematic gradient assumed by evolutionists. These events are not hypothetical extrapolations, but there are studies and evidence to prove their validity. Many rivers have changed their course throughout history. For example, the Nile, and some rivers have disappeared forever. Climate change, hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanoes, in addition to rapidly forming sedimentary layers, are clear evidence that the temporal gradient assumed by evolutionists is not necessarily true or ideal.

Many non-evolutionary geologists have carried out geological research whose results have shown that the temporal parameters of the geological column are questionable (see geology and evolution for more details).



There are nine fallacies related to the geological column according to the claims of evolutionists can be classified as follows:

- A- Evolutionists assume that the rock layers in the geological columns were scattered all over the world when they formed.
- B- Since each sedimentary layer has rocks that distinguish it with its own minerals, the newly discovered layers of sediments can easily be inserted into its proper position in that geological column according to evolutionists claim.
- C- Evolutionists see that sedimentary layers always occur in a consistent manner with time order required by the geological column. (See chapter -.4)
- D- The geological column (as the evolutionists believe) allows us to accurately and panoramically see how those geological events exactly looked. (See chapter -.4)
- E- The geological column and the location of the fossils in it provide irrefutable evidence (according to evolutionists) of the evolution from one-cell into a human being. (See chapter -9-). But if

assuming that the column is correct, the evidence presented merely indicates the sequence of the different creatures appearance and does not necessarily indicate any form of evolution.

F- The fossils, according to the evolutionists, provide us with the best way to guide the sedimentary layers to their specific position in the geological column. (See chapter -4)

G- The evidence of the sedimentary layers, according to the evolutionists, proves that there should have been epochs of millions of years for one layer to precipitate to form sedimentary layers. (See chapter -4)

H- The radiographic measurement of age determination according to evolutionists can accurately determine the true ages of different sedimentary layers in the geological column. (See chapter -3-)

I- Evolutionists geologists assembled the geological column by gathering the time periods and epochs they knew only 1 *.

Evolutionists believe that the historical record of gradually ascending fossils is a complete record. In principle, The fossil record is an acceptable record. But it should not be taken as being entirely accurate, since no one among us can confirm that this epistemological record constitutes an absolute certainty. There are also scientific evidence indicating the occurrence of folds, inclusions, precipitation and erosions in the layers. All this may directly affect this fossil record and its time hierarchy. In addition, some sediments may come from sources far from their origin through floods and rivers, and then precipitate in a location far from the place and time of origin. Earthquakes, cracks, erosion and other factors of nature all play a direct role in making fundamental adjustments to the time gradient

of the fossil record and making its accuracy questionable. The temporal separation and prolonged epochs related to this record is without doubt inaccurate (see chapter 4 for more information).

6- A limited relative shift within a specie will lead, with the passage of long periods of time, to major changes in these organisms, resulting in the emergence of new species. This is the fundamental principle in the hypothesis of evolution and the emergence of species. The evolutionists assume two essential factors for evolution. The first is slow gradual change in organisms. The second is the prolong temporal eras that evolution needs to take place. If gradual evolution is assumed to be true, the emergence and of new intermediate transitional forms of organisms between the origin and the species being formed, within the prolonged epochs, and the limited changes, must be countless, or at least too many Diversity in shape has to show up. We should find these transformed organisms not only in the fossil records, but living in nature now as well as in the past. unfortunately, despite the survival of the original and the new species, those alleged transformed forms have not been discovered until now. In fact, there was no evidence of any existence of these transitional organisms during the whole historical eras. So the evidence and scientific observations contradict these assumptions of such existence. In conclusion, the hypothesis of slow gradual change in organisms has been repeatedly discredited and scientifically unaccepted (refer to chapter -8- for more details). On the other hand the scientific studies carried out by many researchers have also contradicted the evolutionary hypothesis of the relative shift in jumps.

7. Living organisms have evolved from each other.

The Cambrian epochs have shown an indisputable separation in species and races. If organisms have evolved from one another, we would have seen (infinite) number of interstitial organisms living among these finite beings. But what we see, a fish, horse, bird and human and we do not see any of these so-called intermediate organisms, neither in the fossils nor in life now where reality contradicts the claims. (Refer to chapter -8- for more details).

8. Living organisms evolved from less complex forms to more complex forms.

Again, there is no physical evidence to substantiate such allegations. The claim that the prokaryotic cell using fermentation to generate energy has arisen before the eukaryotes is a claim with no evidence to prove. Rather, the closest assumption to scientific reasoning and correctness is that the first living cell that is supposed to have originated is the eukaryotic plant cell. This cell has been able to produce organic compounds by photosynthesis. Unlike other organisms that lack these chlorophyll substances and cannot manufacture organic compounds for themselves. It was the plant that provided food for other creatures that must have been created later. Some geological studies have shown the existence of green plants even in the pre-Cambrian era, which contradicts the evolutionary assumptions of the emergence of green plants much later in following eras. (Refer to the chapter 4 for further details). The molecular structure of all small and large organisms has shown that these organisms have a complex structure from the beginning, so that this complexity supports the separation and independence of each species of living things. This leaves

no room for the need for any form of alleged evolution or link between organisms.

9 - Evolutionists adoption of foundations and rules closest to their claims even if the scientific facts obsesses them:

In the evolutionary understanding of biology, one can only say: When the results of scientific experiments are totally inconsistent with their own claims, it is easier for them to believe that the results of the experiment were wrong (as with their claim to fossil abnormalities), rather than believing that something is fundamentally wrong in their criteria.

Examples of Pitfalls of Evolutionists:

Example 1: It was easier for evolutionists to believe that the flowing volcanic fumes did not accurately point out to changes in Earth's magnetic field, rather than to believe that something was fundamentally wrong in their measurements by rules and standards they developed and applied Those days 2*.

Example (2) Evolutionary scientists have tried to convert the object (Archaeopteryx) into a feather dinosaur that cannot fly. But he is a bird. Just a bird. And it will be so, despite all these fallacies 3*.

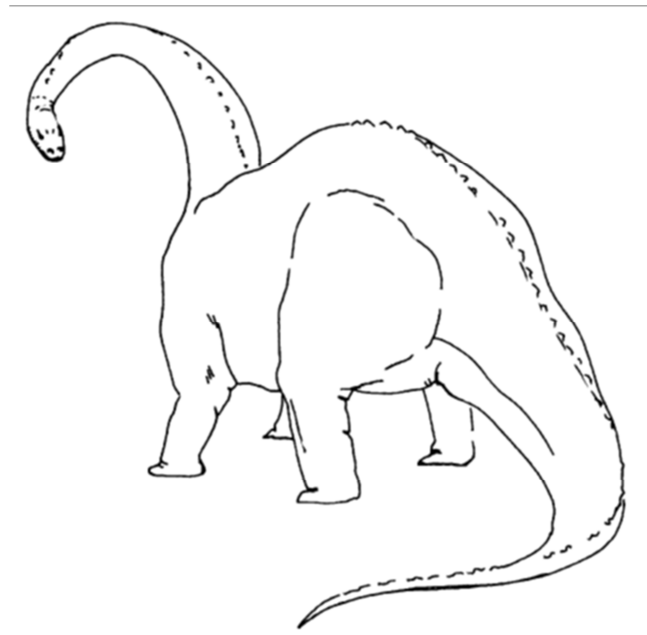
Example (3) The presumed linkage of a horse family (such as horse, ass, etc.) is a fraud. It does not illustrate in any way, the fossil origin of horse 4*.

Example (4) The samples taken for the reconstruction of the object (Australopithecus Anamenis) were found in Allia Bay in Kenya. They were spreading at distances exceeding one kilometer. The age of this object has been dated using statistical correlations. This means that paleontologists

have constructed the entire geological column based on the concepts of probability (statistical analysis).

Considering that those layers in the rocks in these different locations could be accurately assembled with each other, this includes samples taken from places very far apart 5 *. Developing of conclusions about surveys of such nature is unsafe because the geographical area is a large area, often involving the presence of many different fossils that may be mixed together.

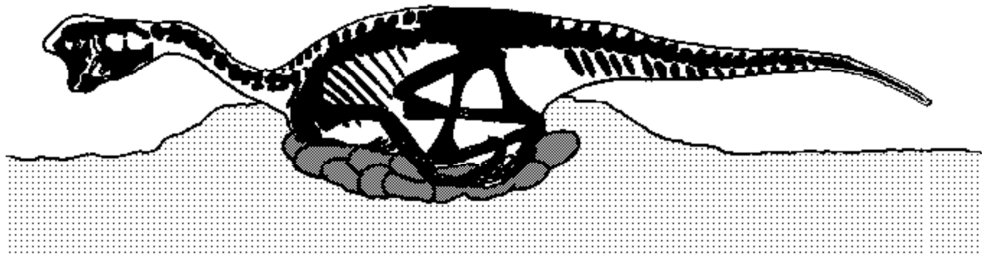
Example (5): The famous dinosaur (Brontosaurus) is only a myth invented by fossil evolutionists. The head of a dinosaur was fabricated on the skeleton of another dinosaur found six kilometers from the head site.



Example 6: On the entrance of cave (Carlsbad), between 1924 - 1988 there was a painting for visitors that says that the cave age is not less than 260 million years. In 1988, the painting was changed and the age of the cave

became 7-10 million years. After a short time, the painting changed and became two million years old. Now the painting has been removed from its place 6 *.

Example (7) A drawing depicting the dinosaur (Oviraptor) in its nest during its incubation of eggs: 7 *



Such an enormous weight as the dinosaur carries and a skeletal structure of the abdomen this way, will crush the eggs at the same moment of incubation.

Example (8) : The theory of recapitulation of embryonic life developed by Hegel: has been abandoned today as a scam 8 *.

According to this hypothesis, the human fetus in its steps of growth represent its evolution stages. This belief, called embryonic recapitulation of evolution, was based on counterfeit drawings fabricated by evolutionist Ernst Hegel.

In his theory, Hegel claims that human embryos, when swimming, represent our ancestors, when they were fish, because the fetus carries an unconscious memory, remembering those stages!.

So, if human embryos have a tail shape (which will grow later to form the spine), how could they represent in their movement in liquid media fishes? What is the linkage in relationship between the embryos and fish? The

tissue structure of the human embryo is a structure that is completely different from the tissue structure of the fish. There is no convergence of any kind between the structure and shape of the fish and the fetus. Where are the fins and complex structure of fish as a different being from tissues and cell-divided organism that grows later to give human being. The analogy has a lot of fallacy. The method of Hegel in his analogy, allows one to invent uncountable mechanisms of convergence between objects in shapes and structures . The important question is which of these claims is what constitutes a scientific truth!

Example (9): If the convergence of the enzymatic structure among organisms based on evolution, if we take the brain enzymes as an example, the closest living organisms to the elephant in link, is the fly.

Example (10): Footprints similar to the feet of existing humans have been observed in rocks located next to the footprints of the dinosaur.

Example (11): One of the earliest fossils belongs to human (Ardy) was estimated to be 4.5 million years old. This is almost the same age as the alleged ape-human animals that evolutionists claim humans to have evolved from *2.

Example (12): Evolutionists claim that the Moon originated from Earth and separated from it three billion years ago. The moon moves about 4 cm away from the earth each year. Through this ratio, the Moon must had been in contact with Earth about 1.4 billion years.

Example (13): Evolutionists claim that a transitional hominid of primates is Nebraska Man. Scientific facts indicate that this being does not exist at all, as this humanoid subject, which was conceived as a being, was invented only from one tooth found and returned to a wild pig.

Example (14): The famous Neanderthal man is no longer classified as an ancestor of the transitional ape-human beings. He has now been reclassified as a real human being. You may not even be able to distinguish one of them if you see him wearing an official uniform.

Example (15): Piltdown man does not exist:

It is useful to address the story of this alleged man in some detail because of its suspense and significance: Mr. Charles Dawson a lawyer, discovered in 1908 a bone from the back of the skull. Later in 1911 the front part was found, including the outer corner of the ossified bone of the eye cavity. After the excavation the occipital part of the skull was found as well as half the lower jaw. Significant differences have been observed between the jaw bone and the skull, prompting some scientists to deny the link between the jaw bone and the rest of the skull. British scientists, including Sir Arthur Smith Woodward and Sir Arthur Keith, insisted that the skull and the jaw bone was complete for one creature. Woodward estimated the size of the skull at about 1,070 cubic centimeters, while Keith's estimate was 1,500 cubic centimeters. This caused astonishment among scientists, prompting Keith to reduce his estimate to 1,400 cubic centimeters, and Woodward re-estimated it to 1,300 cubic centimeters. Keith once more re-estimated that the size of the skull was equal to 1358 cc this time. Later scientists discovered that this object was a woman. In 1953, scientists discovered that the remains of Piltdown were false, and the object was deliberately falsified by the discoverer Dawson. The imaginary and transitional skull was belong to a monkey (Orangutan), and Dawson modified it falsely to resemble the shape of human skull *3.

Example (16): The great slope of Grand Canyon was not interpreted as a miracle or a sudden disaster, but was interpreted by evolutionists as the act of water through millions of years in rocks, and today large number of geologists favor the hypothesis of a sudden catastrophe 9*.

Example (17): The date used to estimate the age of objects using radioisotopes is not accurate enough to indicate the age of rocks. Volcanic rocks have been calculated to be millions of years old resulted form a volcanic eruption only last century or a few years ago.

Example (18) The remaining non beneficial organs: (according to Wiedersheim) more than 180 human organs are the remains of their ancestor organs, including the appendix (10 *).

Today: This assumption has been abandoned, since most of these organs serve important function in the body.

Example (19): The tools used in the Stone Age cannot be a proof of human evolution, because these stone tools have been observed almost with all kinds of discovered human fossils.

Example (20): Many people believe that the fossil record offers the best evidence of evolution. However, a study by the world-renowned genealogist Richard Goldchmidt in 1940 showed the absence of any transitional forms among the higher species of living organisms, so that, after 100 years of Charles Darwin, no transitional forms were discovered. There will be non in the future 11 *.

The scientists' view of the fallacies observed in evolutionary claims:

1 - The assertion that life has emerged by itself in a planet like the earth, this is undoubtedly nonsense.

2. It is impossible for any life to originate from the alleged primordial soup. (Refer to the topic -6- for more details).
3. The probability of the chemical compounds being created purely by chance and random mix-up of simple organic molecules, simply equal to zero. (Refer be back to topic -6- for more details).
4. Mutations and natural selection could not create the first complex organic molecule because selection works on the most viable alternative that was not initially available. (Return to topic -7-).
5. It remains controversial as to the possibility that information stored in cells can evolve from simple chemical elements.
6. The amount of genetic elements in a living organisms does not increase with increasing complexity in living organisms.
7. The incidence of mutations is relatively slow so that there is no room for Darwinian evolution to occur. (Refer to Topic -8-).
8. Poor transcription of genes should usually lead to (metamorphosis) a regression in the specification of living species rather than to evolution. We have seen this in a remarkable way in the consequences of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, where the results were horrific at the genetic level. All the offspring that had undergone changes in their genes had been distorted and deficient.
- 9 - Most scholars (unfortunately) take Darwinism and the theories that support it with good intentions without delving into the real meaning of these allegations.
10. Because of this superficial understanding, scientists are more concerned with evolutionary myths rather than scientific facts.

11 - Some scholars accept some of the weak explanations that support evolution not through a scientific principle, but because of a philosophical belief.

12 - Some scholars seem reluctant to withdraw from Darwinism and evolution, despite the existence of clear evidence to refute, because that withdrawal will cost them a heavy price at many levels.

13. The scientific explanations that explain how the hypotheses of evolution work are based only on theories.

14. Darwinism and evolution were automatically accepted when Lamarck failed to prove his theories.

15. Evolutionists try hard to avoid the fact that the second law of thermodynamics considers all elements in the universe will be disintegrated over time, if no external factor affects them. (Refer to the thread -5-).

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12- Is evolution a fact or just a belief?

1. The use of radiometric measurement cannot accurately determine the ages of rocks:

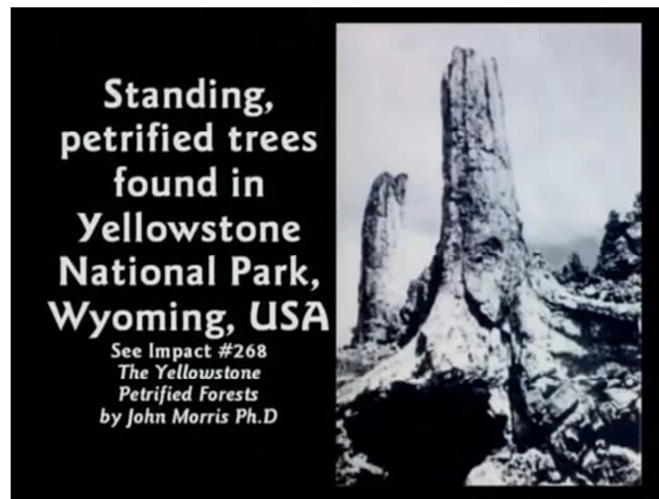
- Rocks and fossil stones should not contain radioactive carbon (C-14).
- The determination of ages using irradiated uranium is only theoretical, based on three assumptions.
- The dating by radial emission from other radioactive materials cannot be considered acceptable and cannot be relied upon either.
- The dating rocks by modern volcanoes is totally wrong way. (Go back to chapter-3).
- The thickness of lunar dust is not compatible with the date as determined by the methods of chronological radiodating measurement in calculating the age of lunar rocks.
- The massive cosmic explosion is one claimed by evolutionists.

A normal man with normal amount of knowledge doubts these contradictory arguments in terms of the use of rocks to determine the ages of fossils and the use of fossils to determine the age of rocks. Geologists, however, did not pay any attention to provide answer, believing that it was worthless for them to answer, as long as the work is effective.

- Some scientists do not acknowledge the results of data that do not match their preconceived notions: "If the date of the geological age using C-14 supports their theories, they will present it in the original text, and if it does not completely contradict those data, they put it in marginal notes. If they are totally opposed to the data they want, they must leave it out of the footnote." 2*

2 - Geology does not support the claims of evolution:

- Trees in the fossils were seen vertically and at a height of about 12 meters in rock layers. The survival of the trees in the fossils indicates that an instantaneous aggregation caused their embedding when they were still alive, supporting the hypothesis of natural disasters such as flood, and at the same time contradicting the hypotheses of accumulation of slow sediment developed by evolutionists.



- Underwater sediments can form heavy debris.
- The different parts of the rubble have the same age not as the evolutionists claim.
- It has been confirmed that within few hours a sediment was formed on Mount St. Helen 200 meters high.
- Also within hours, a deep valley was formed on Mount St. Helen with a width of 60 meters and a depth of 30 meters.
- So sedimentary rocks do not need millions of years to be formed.
- Geological drift represent cracks caused by drought, not due to new accumulations.

- Sediments only become hard at depths exceeding 300 meters below sea level.
- Sedimentary layers cannot provide correct evidence of the age of rocks.
- Sedimentary layers cannot be used to determine the age of rocks or fossils. (Refer to topic -4- for further detail).

3 - fossils do not prove the occurrence of evolution 3 *:

- There are large number of eminent scientists do not believe in the claims of evolution,
- There is no real proof that life has started from a single cell.
- From scientific evidence, whether through fossils or through visual contemporary evidence in biology, all kinds of creatures came to life suddenly without any ancestors.
- There are no fossils testifying to the existence of transitional organisms.
- Five hundred different species of fossils estimated by evolutionists to be emerged between 15-50 million years ago were identified and found identical to living organisms present these days. These creatures showed no signs of evolutionary changes in any form.

**There are no “missing
Links”! The whole chain is
missing!**

**“The absence of fossil
evidence for intermediary
stages...has been a
persistent and nagging
problem for... evolution.”**

**Dr. Stephen J. Gould, *Evolution Now* p. 140 Marxist
Professor at Harvard University in Boston**

Despite the relatively long period in which these creatures lived, they showed no sign of evolution . Evolution cannot be effective in its work if it is to be selective 4*.

- It is unacceptable to accept the current human evolution out of the object (Australopithecus) or any other virtual object of fossil.

- Comparison of similar bones in animals of different species is no longer acceptable as proof of evolution. Similar objects in shape do not originate from the same genes. Consequently, these bones cannot have been transformed among animals of the same ancestors. Corresponding genes give different morphological characteristics among different species and similar or identical morphological traits often result from different genes between species.

- Since we have no evidence, even minimum, whether from living organisms or fossils, about any transition among the major species, it is fair to assume that none of these transitional events occurred 5*.

4 - Life comes only from the life, not from nil:

- Spontaneous emergence of living organisms has been revoked by scientific principles despite some objections.
- The findings of the two space missions Viking 1 and 2 have proved that there is no life on Mars.
- There is no definite evidence to prove that life has been caused by evolution.

5. Molecular biology does not prove the claims of evolution:

- Mutation and natural selection have not been shown to have any real existence or have been the cause of any evolution.
- The current living organisms are sure to have come from pre-corresponding creatures.
- Living organisms have always been complex.
- Even prokaryotes are creatures with complex structures (e.g. bacteria).
- The alleged evolution on the biochemical level, in fact did not happen. All the hypotheses and experiments that have been conducted, including Miller's, have confirmed the impossibility of any form of life beginning with the alleged bio soups.
- There is no evidence that humans evolved from primitive animals.
- Researchers from the University of Manchester have investigated the colors of more than 1,800 butterfly (Biston betularia) . They found that the areas inhabited by dark-colored butterflies were regularly shrinking, while light-colored butterflies were becoming the most predominant. Since the

introduction of the "air purification" laws, environmental conditions have become cleaner. They believed that this had his effect on those changes. These data confirm, in contrary to evolutionary claims, that butterflies are not an example of the performance of evolution in the field. Dark color genes have always existed among the butterfly population and have not occurred as a result of mutation due to carbon condensation on trees. Nothing has evolved, but what has happened is a shift in the number of colored butterflies, while the butterfly species remained as they were (*Biston betularia*) from start to end. The real significance of this phenomenon lies in the interpretation of the effect of the genetic pool in the appearance of formal features 6*.

- Evolutionary hypotheses say that snakes are closer in link to crocodiles than to birds. Studies were conducted in 1982 about alpha-hemoglobin in these animals. These studies have shown that if linkages were compared by the alpha hemoglobin, the reptiles would appear closer to chickens than to each other 7*. This confirms that the approximation of linkages between different species by gene similarity is inaccurate inference.

"It seems that many experiments have agreed that the vast majority of mutations of spontaneous nature have been harmful to living organisms and affect their survival and reproduction," says H. J. Muller. "Good mutations are rare enough to say that all mutations are bad mutations." 8 *. This reaffirms that the term mutation itself is a term invented by evolutionists and is not supported by scientific facts.

"At present, the scholars of the general public still believe that Darwin has presented all the logical answers through his magical structure of random mutations, as well as natural selection, and they are unaware of the fact that

random mutations have been found to be unacceptable and has nothing to do with evolution. 9 *" says Arthur Koestler.

6 - Genetics does not support evolution:

Evolutionary claims are not supported by scientific facts.

- The belief in the concept of mutation and of natural selection is what led scientists to the perception of the concept of evolution. Both terms are deceptive terms. The mutation is a presumptive term in the sense of positive transformation, which should actually be substituted by the terms deformity or pathological damage at the gene level. Natural selection is also a wrong term Darwin assumed, as a result of a mistaken conclusion when the recessive traits suddenly appeared during his hybridization of animals and birds. He concluded that these traits phenomenon was not originally present but arose later and therefore came his hypothesis of natural selection. As a scientific fact, these traits represents the different alleles already present within the genetic population among individuals of the same species.
- No significant useful mutation was observed (positive mutation).
- The diversity that occurs within species occurs through the mixing of genes that occur during reproduction.
- Formal changes occur through the selection of genes, not by the formation of new genes.
- Evolution can be accepted only if it could be demonstrated that a formation of new genes is achieved.
- Genetic information at the DNA level needs and requires the existence of a conscious organizer, not mere coincidences. This is confirmed by

computer specialists and digital technology. Programming information requires intellectual capacity, not ambiguity or randomness.

- Molecular biology shows us that the DNA molecule should be present from the beginning and this requires complexity at the time of origin.

- The growth of insecticide-resistant insects is usually used as evidence of the action of evolution in the field. But this phenomenon is, in fact, an example of a field survey, which shows the ability of insects to generate resistance. This trait is originally found in the genetic code of these resistant insects. But resistance only emerged when these chemicals were used, killing those that do not carry resistance in their genes. Again, the talk here lapses with the genetic pool. These examples are no more evidence of evolution, than hybridization of parrots to produce new species of bright colors 10 *.

7 - Chromosome refutes evolution:

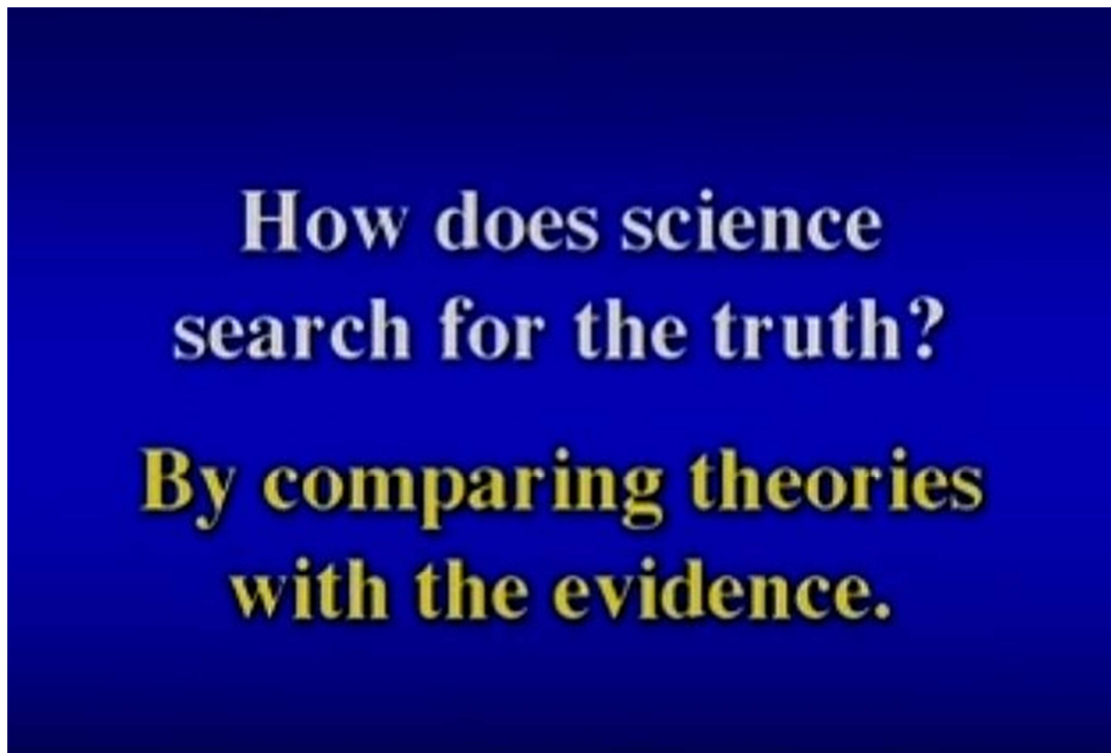
According to evolutionists' claims evolution has evolved from lower to higher organisms, and genes are growing in complexity from simpler to more complex. Thus, the marine crab came early with (100) chromosomes, followed by chameleon with (46) chromosomes, then the birds carrying (12) chromosome, then rats carrying (42) chromosome and sheep (54) chromosome and then dogs (78) chromosome and monkeys (48) chromosome then came humankind carrying (46) chromosome. Evolutionists say that the higher-order organisms should carry more complexity with more chromosomes because they have evolved more intricately.

The final results:

- Evolution is a philosophy but not a science. Surveys of scientists specialized in natural science have shown that they interpret their findings according to their evolutionary convictions rather than a serious scientific approach.
- The laymen ... Think of scientists as a form of great saints in their societies, have reached perfection in their credibility and have no philosophical beliefs to insist on. It is therefore easy to teach the public philosophical fabrications through what is presented to them and make them believe that it is science 11*.
- Through the impression about scientists: "The myth that science is a neutral project just taught by non-biased men is a logic that contradicts the truth 12*.
- The procedures used in the computer are arranged so as to always prove evolutionary views. This is because the standards used in those programs within the computer are of evolutionary nature. In other words, the written program is a program in which the evolutionary data has been incorporated and then used to demonstrate evolution. So we turn around in an empty circle 13*.
- The image of a scientist as a neutral man who does not sympathize with a certain goal is a stereotype seen either by a naive person or a young student just entered the field 14*.
- The natural selection concept is: "People who are likely to survive among the members of the community (have been identified as those who have the largest number of offspring) are the ones who will emit the greatest number of seeds." 15*. But this actually represents a selection of genetic among members of the population but not evolution at all.

- evolution by assumptions and thoughts cannot even be considered as an acceptable hypothesis.
- If the evolutionists' claims are ignored and the scientific facts are taken into consideration, the life span on earth can be estimated in thousands of years and not more.
- Evolution is just a funny tale that suits teenagers.

Scientific Duality and Evolution:



Some scientists inadvertently, at other times, deliberately committed errors and abuses of science that other scientists have observed and commented on. Here are the comments of scientists on these mistaken views in the name of science:

- The philosophy of some of the scientists whose theoretical project is brightly colored is "pre-judgment, foresight, preconceived impression. This representation for science, in some way is similar to the mistakes

made by others in other fields of life. The white laboratory robe will not give the one who wears it a supernatural potential that allows him any objectivity.16*

- Some scientists interpret their own data according to their own philosophy, not through the set of scientific rules and principles: "People can distort their data so that they achieve what they want, and they go in their own personal interests until the goal is achieved in their attempts to demonstrate their theories ".17*

- Some scientists repeat their experiments to get the results they deserve: "If a piece of the femur is found and thought to belong to the Australopithecine, countless experiments to determine the age of the fossils using potassium-argon should be carried out, until we reach results close to the age of two million years, that supposed to match the expected value 18 *.

- Some scientists persist in their convictions for a long time after the convictions have proved false: "All Hegel was busy with, he refused to admit that the imaginary being of Monera was a being of no existence. He reached his grave still convinced that the Bathybius being is at the bottom of the sea waiting to be discovered. 19*

- A team of scientists conspiring to dominate the field of science - Example (Club X): "A club founded by TH-Huxley in 1864 and was composed of nine men They were considered the best in their professional specialties, have special views and visions and have an impact nearly on every scientist in the world, and through this concept the British scientific field was objectively" controlled" from 1864 to 1884. 20 *.

- Some scientists do not doubt the statements made by other scientists in other scientific disciplines:

Example (1) Every specialist can investigate the credibility of the evidence of evolution in his own area of competence, but he remains largely confident of the validity of the evolutionary hypothesis, assuming that the rest of other scientists in their various disciplines have all the conclusive evidence of Validity of their hypotheses ".

Example (2) The concept of self-correction in science involves taking personal measures by scientists by questioning one scientist the other one. But what actually happens is that some scientists have shown incredible faith and confidence in the work of their fellow scientists. They tend to accept their work with utmost confidence without the need for any surveys of the results of their colleagues at all. 21*

- Some scientists reject the scientific work which is radically different with what they themselves execute:

(1) "Today's science is closed around molds ... in every way you go, you find it closed with false convictions." If you try to publish anything in a magazine these days, it may conflict with pre-prepared pattern. They will return it to you citing that it is not suitable for publication. " 22 *

(2) geologists and evolutionary astronomers vehemently objected to Velikovsky's book, threatening to boycott reference books published by the company Macmillan that was publishing the book. This lead Velikovsky to send the book to another publisher (Doubleday). 23 * who has nothing to do with publication of reference books.

Should Darwinism and evolution be taught in the field of education?

Dr. Loren Eiseley, an anthropologist, summarizes the failures of evolutionary and Darwinian theories: "With these repeated failings and despite the great efforts, science has somehow become in an embarrassing situation, as it has assumed certain biology theories that cannot be proved. Science found itself in a bad condition, since it had to make for itself a miracle, by name, a hypothesis that all the efforts in these days has failed to prove them, and are meant to be a witness to what happened in the old days. " 24 *

In this book, we briefly presented the various hypotheses, opinions, theories and beliefs of the early evolutionists, or the adoption of their views by evolutionists of these days. The book included summaries of scientific studies by specialists in which they discussed Evolutionary consideration, all through each one's competence, and demonstrated the errors they found in these evolutionary views. The book also included a scientific research carried out by the author of this book, which contains some of the shortcomings on the evolutionary assumptions, where evolutionists mistakenly based their curricula, on irrelevant laws of mathematics and statistics. The book also included the writings and views of leading evolutionary scientists, showing that evolution was erroneous. They explained the positions of slips they found in these hypotheses. The book also contained views of other scientists who rejected evolution and identified faults in its various hypotheses. The book has attempted to be a comprehensive book that refutes the evolutionary views through most of the angles developed by evolutionists. The book sometimes attempted to explain evolutionary ideas, by writings of evolutionists themselves, followed by commentary on them, making this achievement a modern

attempt to present evolution and criticize it with a spirit, hope to be scientific as realistic as possible.

The scientific facts that came in the book and through evidence of references or experimentation have shown that the hypotheses brought by evolutionists about the origin and evolution of the universe are questionable, not supported by scientific proofs but refuted by the correct scientific experiments and observations. The estimates of evolutionary hypotheses that assumed the age of the universe to be 10 billion years old, the age of the solar system at five billion years and the moon, three billion years are incorrect. The evidence shows that the use of radioisotopes in measuring the ages of fossils, the age of the Earth, the age of the universe or the age of rocks and sediments is by all standards unreliable. All what evolutionists came with regarding the ages they claim must be questionable not built upon or based on for the confirmation of evolution. Recent studies, based on scientific methods, have shown that our galaxy and solar system have recently emerged. Many studies indicate that they are no more than hundreds of thousands of years old. As for the emergence of life on earth, the hypotheses of evolution that spoke of the great long epochs for the emergence of life, and that the first thing that originated was the organic matter (life soup) by cosmic air vacuum, they are pure allegations. The scientific studies contained in the book have proved that it is impossible to produce any organic matter that remains prepared for later use according to Miller's famous experience. Scientific studies have shown that fermented organisms were not necessarily the first living organisms to appear on Earth. Indeed, many geological studies have shown that cells and plant organisms were present during the early stages of life. As for the

diversity of living things, evolutionists claim in their literature that life evolved from one to another, that less complex organisms emerged first, followed by more complex organisms by the action of mutations over long times and the mechanism of natural selection and survival for the fittest. The book presented various studies which confirmed that these hypotheses of evolution were incorrect. They were refuted and rejected by many evolutionists right before opposing scientists. Then man evolved according to evolutionary claims from his predecessors monkeys and primates. Various studies have shown that all assumptions about the origin of man were confused, on which no clue of human origin could be based.

Through various scientific research methods, it has been concluded that the fossils have not been able to prove evolution. Studies of geosciences over the past 200 years have not supported the claims of evolution. Molecular biology, which the evolutionists tried these days to rely upon to offer them any evidence or benefit to support their claims, did not prove these claims, but came in contrary with them. With regard to genetics, scientific studies in this field have not only confirmed that this science does not support evolution, but rather emphasized the existence of a creative, conscious, selective and reductionist force that designed these genes and achieved this cosmic diversity of creatures.

Evolution as a theory has clearly been failed in many different aspects. Scientific facts have often contradicted and even refuted it. On this basis, and back to the introduction of this book, how to classify and judge opinions, views and ideas. After scientific proofs have been established nowadays, it is fair to say that evolution cannot be accepted as a scientific theory or even as a hypotheses. It can only be classified as allegations.

After all one important question should be allowed which is whether evolution should be taught to students in scientific classes or not:

To teach Darwinism and evolution as scientific facts or theories, that is fallacy contrary to the real scientific findings, deception for the public, prejudice of the credibility of science and injustice for the learning generations. It is unfair to allow or take responsibility for such action after all scientific facts came out clearly. To refer to evolution as scientific mistakes that science may sometimes fall in or drift to due to prejudgment, and how to avoid such gaps in the future, seems to be an acceptable measure. A matter like this must be left to the scientific establishment together with the public affairs to decide whether to refer to such claims when suitable or not.

True alternatives which evolutionists deny while scientific findings affirm them 25*:

- 1- Intelligent design is scientifically legitimate. It is not claims.
- 2- Living species emerged separately and independently.
- 3- Physics laws that life cannot exist without, are purposeful and deliberate.
- 4- Physics laws have been purposely made by wise intelligent designer.
- 5- There must be a wise designer with superb power and intelligence who designed the world.
- 6- Life is created by a creator.

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13- In conclusion:

Through all of the above, Darwinism and evolution can only be classified in the context of claims: Darwin, like other human beings, commits error. His hobbies during his life were singing, drinking, playing and playing cards. He had the attitude of spending his time in the countryside. He entered the college of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh but did not complete his studies and withdrew from the university. He himself acknowledged some of his mistakes when he cried out at the end of his life: "Oh, such a book, devised by a demon, how full of low miserable ground it is." *1

In his book, Darwin's Trial, Judge Philip Johnson explained that Darwinism was essentially an "applied material philosophy".1*

Darwin, through his long experience in the evolutionary models he hypothesized, found that facts contradicted his assumptions, claiming at first the existence of missing links, but it turned out in the end that those missing links were so significant that no sane could consider them missing links any more. Rather they are chains that begin in one specie and only end in the other kind. He could not find, among the livings, one organism that could close those links. Then he worked together with his advocates on fossils questioning them looking for his missing links. Fossils also disappointed him, yet he insisted on his hypothesis.

“In the years after Darwin, his advocates hoped to find predictable progressions. In general, these have not been found—yet the optimism has died hard, and some pure fantasy has crept into textbooks.”

Raup, David M., “Evolution and the Fossil Record,”
Science, vol. 213 (July 17, 1981), p. 289

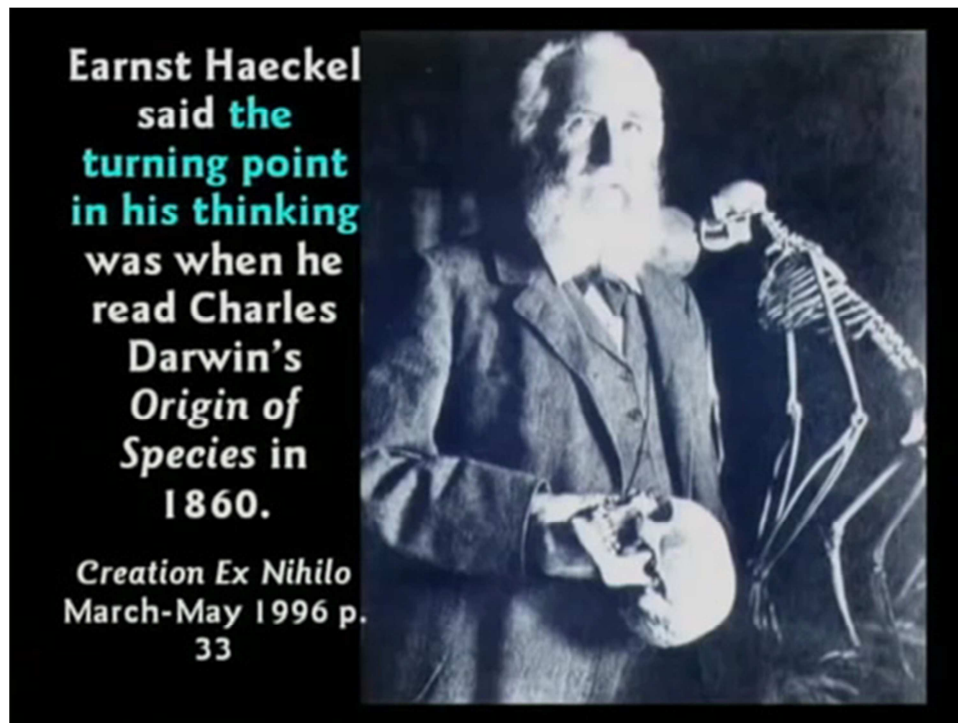
Upon doing research, based on his method, Darwin suffered from many pitfalls. He was not precise, competent or proficient enough to be trusted for everything he offered, especially since his aristocratic life and cognitive methods proves to the serious researcher that this person does not carry enough qualifications trusted to allow him all the halo of scientific credibility that has been built around him 2*. He could not publish his research "Origin of species" in any scholarly journal, and thus presented it as a book for the public.

Those who contemplate these living creatures find by nature, that they are undoubtedly separate in their species not mixed. Any rational person scrutinize the various creatures should not be confused, so he cannot distinguish one type of living being from another. This is the secret that allowed us as human beings since the start, to call creatures by their names. Otherwise, man wouldn't be able to name creatures by their real names as a

result of being unable to distinguish them. Such difference is also apparent between genotypes and phenotypes. Genes may be very similar in different species, although there is a significant difference in the final morphological image of these creatures resulting from the yield traits.

As for Darwin's successor, Hegel, many studies have shown that he falsified and adjusted his results to keep up with his ideas at the expense of scientific truth.

Hegel falsified facts and fabricated allegations on the expense of truth, in order to confirm claims that did not exist at all.



He tried to take advantage of the stages played by the fetus during his uterine life. He then presented a sketch of these stages and adopted them to support his position in evolution. However, scientists soon discovered his falsifications. He wrote an article entitled "Forgery of the images of embryos," dated 24-12-1908, which he admitted to what he had done: "I

solemnly admit to unwrap the argument in this case that a few fetal images about six or eight per cent are fake if doctor Brass considered this action fraudulent. Once the materials that are to be examined or drawn were incomplete, the examiner or plotter, had to put the rings against each other in series of their evolution process, filling the missing steps with hypothetical ones ... After this admission I must consider myself finished and gone but I am consoled to see on my side in the dock, hundreds of partners in the crime, including large number of respected philosophers and many other biologists. Many of the images that biology, anatomy, histology and embryology widely used are falsified, such as my falsification with no difference *1 .

First, whether the number of false images is few or many, the forgery has occurred. His attempt to circumvent the counterfeiting protesting by having to put the rings in an accession chain claimed by him is unacceptable apology. Science and scientific credibility must be devoid of personal passions or emotions, and results should not be directed to be compatible with passions. Then, who forced Hegel to fill the alleged rings according to his desires? What if every researcher wanted to fill some of the missing rings in his scientific results and introduce them same way as Hegel? There is no doubt that this will be catastrophic for science and learners alike.

As for his confession to the existence of a number of other scholars in the various fields of science who committed forgery on many images like him, this indicates that Hegel had a problem in moral decency. When he felt that he had been involved in the crime of forgery, he wanted to push the others into the same gap. This man was undoubtedly in a position of disapproval among the circles of scholars.

We can conclude, therefore, that many of the early Darwinian masters, and through real evidence of their falsification, were never worthy of confidence with the information they came with. Therefore, those who follow their steps should put all their materials into clear doubt instead of pure certainty.

As for the proponents of evolution these days: they are one of two teams:

1 - The first group, those who embrace Darwinism and evolutionary ideas of certainty and conviction. They view evolution as science and a theory of real emergence of the universe and its arrival to the current situation, anchoring to the different opinions, claims, assumptions and theories that tend in this direction. This category is a class that is undoubtedly deceived by the convictions, because the scientific facts simply, has refuted such beliefs. If this group reevaluated all those hypotheses and claims made by former and later evolutionists, under the scale of science with balanced mind, they will discover that these claims are not supported by any argument. This group surely will deny evolution and disown it, as did many evolutionary scientists who were deceived by such evolutionary claims.

The second group is a team that has realized that evolution is a hoax that does not have a pretext, nevertheless they adopted it.

We still see these groups, scientists who cling to such beliefs and are promoting them and steadfastness in defending them. Although they are certain, that many of these allegations are false and meaningless. Their adherence to such claims, despite their conviction of their invalidity, raises more than a question about the real reason for such clinging:

1. Is it due to the wealth they gained and high positions they achieved and fear their demise?

2- Is it due to the philosophies they have embraced, whims, desires, and worldly pleasures they have acquired and they with these allegations permit them?

3 - Is it a deliberate attempt to corrupt the minds of the public through corrupt beliefs and allegations they promote?

In his article "Darwinian and evolutionary development", Dr Ahmed Abuzaid writes in Al-Arabi Journal, Issue 612 November 2009, p. 32, quoting several evolutionary scientists: "All rationalists accept the idea of evolution without reservation, and natural selection is a powerful idea and a major cause of evolution. " says biologist Stephen Jay Gould. Richard Dawkins accuses Darwin's opponents of being "ignorant, stupid and blockheads." "I do not withdraw a word from what I said before, but now I think it was not enough," says later. Dr. Ahmed Abu Zeid writes: "The prevailing idea in many circles is that the human race has ceased to evolve about fifty thousand years ago with the emergence of the Homo Sapiens, which is represented by contemporary man, and that civilization has put an end to this evolution. But this seems to be completely untrue and that human race continues to evolve even at greater rate and at faster pace than in the past. human race acquires new genes and genetic features and characteristics. The process of slow natural selection, which took decades, is no longer compatible with the requirements of this time. Science began to intervene in the imposition of new kind of "selection", hardly leaves room for the natural selection process that Darwin and the traditional Darwinism proposed. "3 *

Dr. Ahmed preaches here that evolution is still taking place at this time. Not only that, it is moving rapidly and leaves no room for natural selection

and traditional Darwinism to act, due to the influence of modern science on evolution. How did Dr. Abuzaid discover that evolution is still acting? He has given us no evidence. That evolution in human race is going at even greater rates and faster than before, he came with no clue. What development he intended? Is it development of civilization and urban progress, or is it the genetic evolution of the Darwinian gene to approach new species. If what he meant was the Darwinian evolution, where is his evidence of this development?

We know that the first man who walked on this earth had genetic and morphological characteristics that rival the current man. The ancient man must from the beginning, have been able to leave real clues of his qualifications. Otherwise, all left are allegations that require proof. The first man has kept sculptures and monuments, which confirms that his qualifications completely equal to the current human qualifications. The real and striking clues that have emerged in Mesopotamia, such as the Acadian, Babylonian and Assyrian civilizations, and in Turkey, such as Sumerian and Hittite, represent the first human civilization. Whatever else is only provided by the imagination of evolutionists. It is just claims that is with no evidence of its validity. These old civilizations known, have presented and have left a great deal of admiration for the urban and civilized progress that they have experienced, in much difficult circumstances than we are now living with. That man who made those civilizations at that time and in those circumstances is a man who cannot be less developed, in any corner any one chooses to approach him from, than the mankind today. This is the old man we have known, and whose history has been set by himself. The other one that evolutionists invented, and put

their efforts on his behalf, they exhausted themselves discovering him among the remains of fossils and skulls, were they found a tooth here and remnants of bones there. Then comes the evolutionary machine and invent stories and claims about that man, who was once destined to be a monkey with a small brain, and once again a monkey with a big brain. This shimmering monkey and other apes discovered once in the far east of China, and once again, in Americas or Africa, then the evolutionary imagination starts interrogating the stones to tell them the story of such myth. Whenever they think they found a glimmer of hope, the scientific facts come to refute their assumptions, they go back to seek new claims. This mythical creature will remain a puzzle that has no scientific value and is only cared for by those who invent him.

Has Darwinism and evolution provided any benefit to science?

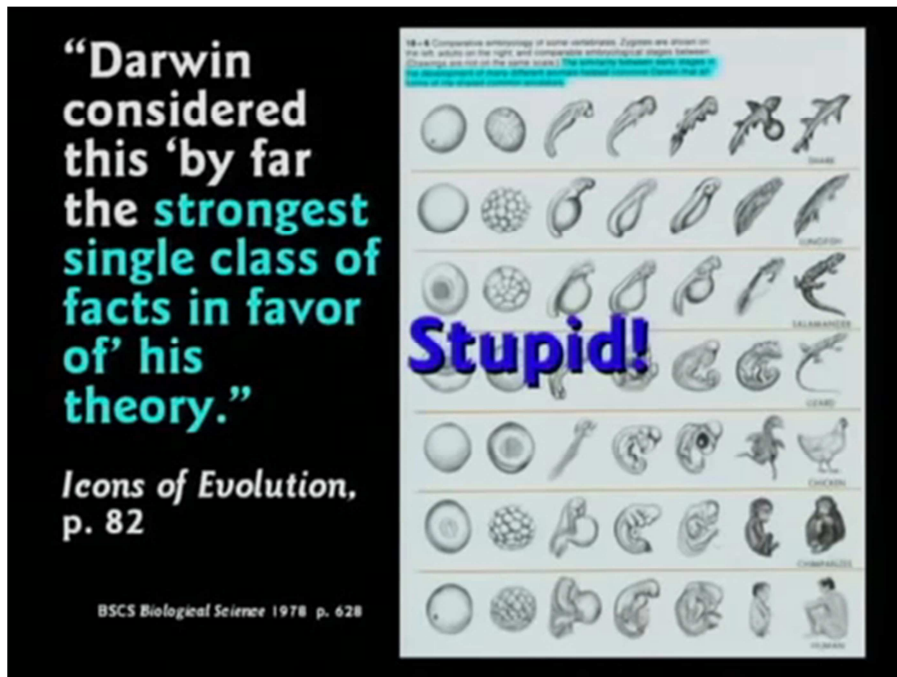
This is a legitimate question, one has to answer. In fact, this question is often overlooked in the context of scientific research. Therefore, when articles or research papers are often published, sometimes, perhaps if they were reconsidered, it would have been better for the one authorized them to spend his time in more useful and beneficial project. A researcher must wonder before being involved on a research plan about what purpose of this research, and why this research is being conducted. How to benefit from this research for the service of humanity? Does the work care about ethical values? Does the research have any harmful consequences on the environment , nature and on mankind?

The purpose of any research:

The most fundamental goal of scientific research is to serve human being and to achieve safety and happiness for him. Everything that would bring

this person to prosperity, happiness and comfort, is a decent project in general. This should be the most important issue to be aimed at any research. Therefore, research aimed at technological development at various levels can be included in this section. After that one may think of research to develop knowledge and cognition. The universe is inspiring and its horizons has no end. Research within the universe may not directly benefit technological development. But it increases knowledge and expands the horizons of human. The greater the man's knowledge, the greater his experience in life. History, geography, literature, arts, and so on can be included in this section. This type of knowledge is legitimate, with the sincerity of intentions sincerity of its purpose.

As for Darwinism, what was its purpose? Initially, the direction it took mainly, had been to develop knowledge. Therefore, in his journey, Darwin concentrated on studying and distinguishing between birds and studying and classifying animals. This scientific work is undoubtedly a distinct cognitive process if Darwin forethought so. However, the transition to the subject of evolution and its involvement in his studies, is the catch and slippery, which should be noted.



Before Darwin, all people believed that living things of all kinds arose with the power of a creator created them separately as species in their own form. These convictions did not come to humans through their intuition, scientific experiments and observations, because God did not allow man witnessing creation of the universe or creation of man himself. It certainly came to him, quoting from heavenly messages. The believer adheres to these beliefs as part of his faith that he cannot give up, because they represent the truth and righteousness that controverts wrong. Human knowledge no matter how advanced, it may be wrong or mistaken. This is absolutely not a flaw in humans. Science has no limits, but limitation arises from the competencies and capabilities of human beings. Darwin came and decided in his hypothesis, and the evolutionists after him, that living objects have evolved from each other's. Thus, they have replaced the concept of creation, which was established before in all heavenly religions with evolution. Therefore, in the substitution of the concept of creation, and

the assumption that the universe came on its own, it is understood that this action is to deny the existence of a wise Creator that has created the creation. Through this, Darwin and the evolutionists, as it appears, have offered an alternative that denies the existence of the Creator and his action by rejecting the separate creation. This alternative provided by Darwin and his fellows is a materialistic existential philosophy that corresponds to the period mentioned in the first chapter of the book (see Chapter 1), the period of the French Revolution, which proclaimed its famous slogan "We do not want a king or a religion."

In the introduction to this paragraph, it was mentioned that knowledge is legitimate, with its sincere intentions and sincere purpose. Did Darwin and the evolutionists respect these two conditions when they replaced creation with evolution? It is clear that Darwin, when he spoke of evolution, was certain through the fossil records and the experimental data that he himself witnessed, the absolute impossibility of such evolution. Luria too, when he spoke about the self-formation of the living cell, was certain of its impossibility. Those who spoke about DNA spontaneity formation have certainly realized the impossibility of its emergence without a capable creator who creates everything. All those were not speaking science, but philosophy. They pretended that the universe came into existence on its own and that there is no Creator of the universe. Richard Dawkins did not hide this opinion, as he stated openly in his book, "God Delusion" when he denied the existence of the Creator and his creation of creatures. We are therefore in front of atheism dressed in tuxedo of science without any right. Science cannot be based on speculation, assumptions, claims and possibilities, as confirmed by the majority of the greatest elite scientists in

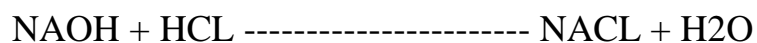
all disciplines as we came through statements of few of them in this book. Science is built on documented facts as well as the sincere transfer of the Creator words, blessed be He, with what he sent as messages through his messengers. If something came to us from the Creator, Blessed and Exalted be He, concerning a scientific and cosmic phenomenon, and it was a definitive in assurance and evidence, it represents a purely scientific truth in which there should be no doubt. Allah says in sura al-Mulk verse 14 (Should He not know, He that created? And He is the One that understands the finest mysteries (and) is well acquainted (with them).) The science of the Creator is an authentic science. Thus, when God mentioned the creation in his three heavenly books, as the verses have come categorically with certainty, referring to the separate creation of the different species, and since these cosmic verses represent a pure scientific truth, Darwin and his fellow evolutionists in their objection to this scientific fact, meaning the separate creation of the species, the cosmic phenomena and the scientific experiments would be in complete contradiction to the claims of those evolutionists. Every human being knows and understands that the universe in its perfection, cannot emerge on its own. Such imagination is contrary to the basis of any mind, knowledge, or diligence. Evolution and Darwinism on the other hand want to convince us with all their claims, that is what happened. The cosmos came to being on his own. Randomness, chance and purest coincidence are laws of evolution. This statement, in reality can only be contrary to knowledge and science as well whether with the willingness of the Darwinians and evolutionists or without it. Many naturalists have classified Darwinism and evolution under the perspective of philosophy rather than science, so it is an existential philosophy. We conclude from

this discussion that Darwinism and evolution were not limited to mere absolute knowledge. Rather, they introduced into biology the materialistic philosophy, which cast doubt on the validity of the approach and aims of the evolutionary researchers. Otherwise, they would have presented the scientific facts without any philosophical tendency. Anyone who reads any evolutionary book will find this tendency prominent in their writings, so that almost every single book or article they authorize must be attributed to evolution either in support or based upon.

How does the world benefit from research to serve mankind?

If the purpose of the research is not to serve humanity, the goal tends to be one of two purposes: either harming humanity, or it is a research that does not aim at any purpose and have no value.

There are two ways to investigate phenomena or ideas: first, either to be investigated according to the known scientific rules and through the right experiments. For example, when hydrochloric acid is mixed with sodium hydroxide, you will get table salt and water according to the following formula:



This process, if repeated, will achieve the same result, which cannot change in any case if the same conditions of interaction are guaranteed. Therefore, this method is a valid and correct way to investigate the validity of a certain phenomenon or idea.

The second way to investigate ideas and phenomena is through honest reliance on true messages. Sincere transmission of messages is achieved by the sincerity of the narrator and the truth of the one narrated from, in series until reaching the first narrator who should be honest in his novel. If

we cannot reach the truth in a scientific empirical way, access to the truth can be by the reliance on true messages mode of information. Otherwise, these issues remain mere claims that cannot be said to be true or false.

If Darwinism and evolution are to be evaluated through the services that will benefit humanity, what can be concluded is the following: The evolutionary assumptions are assumptions made by Darwin and his followers after him, claiming that the universe has emerged by itself on its own, and gave us these variations of nonliving and living organisms that exist now. Based on scientific methods, the first thing that can be relied upon to prove or deny these allegations is observation. The observation here is achieved by the existence of any human being who witnessed the emergence of the universe. The truth then can be revealed. It is clear that no mankind has witnessed the creation of the universe nor the creation of life. Our Creator has mentioned this clearly in Sura Al-Kahf in the Holy Qur'an verse 51 (I called them not to witness the creation of heavens and the earth, nor (even) their own creation: nor is it for me to make as helpers such as lead (men) astray) No human being can claim to have witnessed the origin of the universe or the origin of life, and whoever claims that, does not say the truth. It is noteworthy that many proponents of evolution developed and fabricated films, stories and novels inspired by evolution ideas (such films about dinosaurs, space invaders, and primordial creatures) and market them as representations of the true evolutionary origin of the universe. Make it clear to the public that these basically are just mere allegations. It is a slander and falsification of facts.

Observation, then, cannot be useful in this matter. Returning to the scientific experimentation, no one in the scientific field can conduct an

experiment demonstrating evolution of a particular living object to another one, like for example, fish converting to amphibian. Thus, what is left is a maneuver by the proponents of evolution through a scientific propaganda leads to conclusions suggest that experiments or observations, has shown the evolution action in certain phenomenon, as did the first Darwinians when they based their claims of evolution and natural selection on the apparent traits like for example the expansion of giraffe neck. It is known that these allegations have now fallen dramatically among evolutionists before others since the apparent traits are a direct reflection of the genetic characteristics on the chromosome, which is not directly affected by the external environmental factors. Again, evolutionists are turning to genes and nucleic acids through molecular biology, especially since this science is a modern science requires lot of experience. According to evolutionists, one of the most commonly cited examples proving evolution is the similarity found in genes of those species with closer apparent traits. In other words, the genes of ape and man are more closer than human and fish genes, so this proves to evolutionists that humans evolved more directly from apes. Decent individual wonders here: Is the fish more like human in its morphology, movement and actions, or the ape? Are not these genes the ones which determine these morphological traits? So it is scientific and logic that few of ape genes are more similar to human genes, unless the evolutionists want human genes to be more similar to fish genes, for them to refute evolution. Mental reasoning says, if a living species is closer in morphology to another species, some of its genes can be closer in structure to the genes of the other one. If the genes are more similar in structure among the closer species, that must not be an evidence that these genes

have evolved and transformed between species, after these species evolved from each other. Evolutionists unfortunately, based their view on this wrong claim to prove evolution.

In genetics, genealogists have shown that similar genes in their structure do not confer same morphological traits or same organs among different species. It is in some species granting a certain trait to a certain organ, and in another, granting a different trait. The similarity in morphology confirms only the existence of a similarity, which does not indicate any form of evolution of creatures from each other. The separation, independence and subtle differences in external traits of the creatures, which have characterized the different organisms in different races and species despite the relative similarity in genes structures are the clear evidence that these creatures have been created separately. Otherwise, according to the evolutionary belief in transmission of genes among living organisms, we would have to witness an endless hierarchy of intermediate living organisms that thrive among the resulting organisms.

A simple example to illustrate the idea: if one of us sees two similar tables in design, one small and the another large, will he conclude that the small table has grown up and converted to the big table, or will he conclude that the designer who designed both is the same person? One might say that both tables were made of same wood and raw materials, but certainly he would not conclude that this table has evolved from the other table. Likewise, for similar creatures in morphology and different in species, some of the external traits may be similar in shape and molecular structures, but certainly, this does not allow one to conclude that some have evolved from others, but, as we concluded from the example of the table,

that the manufacturer's buildup was based on the same raw materials and plan in construction, the creator created the different species and built them on similarities in molecular structures. Let us now develop the idea a bit more and look at the dining table consisting of a large table set with several chairs similar in their decoration to the table. The claim that the table was later converted to chairs by purely natural selection and chance is an exaggerated one. Looking through the set will conclude that who designed the table and the chairs is the same designer. How could evolutionists disapprove self-conversion of the chairs to table by act of chance and natural selection as unreliable logic, Never the less, they want us to accept that mankind with his tremendous complexity and his complicated molecular structure came to life by evolution from a cell through natural selection and chance. In case of disharmony between the table and the chairs, it was pointed out that either the designer was different, or he had modified the design. To return to the observation of the regularity and similarity in the molecular structure of all creatures from cell to human, the only scientific fact that will come is the inference that the omnipotent Creator of all creatures is the same Creator, because all the molecular structures in the different creatures are similar.

Returning to the question of whether evolutionists have served with their material mankind, it can be said that they would have been able to serve them if they had provided their knowledge studies impartially, without inculcating their philosophies, perceptions and aspirations in their cognitive themes. When they inculcated these beliefs, and insisted on them, it is regrettable to say that they have done worse than they have done good.

Does the research work care about ethical values?

It is the moral values of nations that keep these nations from disintegrating. The decline of morals in a nation is an indication of the near end of this nation. Any scientific research must take into account the ethical aspect and encourage it. Studies aimed at perpetuating the values of pornography, corruption, violence, racism, extremism, moral dislocation and hatred in nations and societies are studies and research that cannot serve value or benefit humanity. By dropping this theme on evolution we note the following:

1. Evolution completely excludes the Creator from existence, assuming that the universe was created on its own. Therefore, it excludes religious teachings that come with faith, which promote good morals. Thus, each person becomes the determinant of what is right or wrong according to his personal preferences. The result would be social and moral damage and disintegration of the family, which humanity began to feel its danger.

2 - Evolution speaks about the natural selection among living kinds and there is always who is preferable and who is confounded. This view is a powerful argument for devoting extreme racial ideas. We see nowadays the ideology that an ethnic race among mankind should prevail over other races. This will certainly incite hatred and categorize nations on ethnic grounds, which may encourage ideas that embrace ethnic cleansing in different places. There are many signs of such tragedies in recent years.

We can conclude from the above that many works done by evolutionists did not effectively serve the moral values among the nations of the earth, but indirectly led to the cause of dissonance, spacing, discrimination and hatred, through what the scholar Al- Akkad called it "a physical pollution produced by the abolition of ambition Spirit and would like to make man

an animal without religion other than the religion of equipment and objects". *4

Finally, will leave a final word summarizing this book to one of the evolutionists, Professor S.Lovtrup who is the one who eventually chose to discard evolution into reality, having fully realized the misdeeds of the evolutionary assumptions:

"Mutations at the molecular level can occur, but the assumption that these mutations alone can be used to make evolutionary changes is either a falsification of the facts, or a real, non-fake event, it should be then a miraculous event. Here, a whole branch of science had become addicted to a false theory, that is exactly what happened in biology. " 3*

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14- Islamic view of evolution

Islam like the other heavenly religions has its stand against evolution. Evolution while it does not directly declares, it clearly denies the existence of God and his rules in the creation of the world and creation of the creatures. This denial of the creation of the world comes through the adoption of the Big Bang theory as almost a true fact of the way how the world came into existence. In such an ideology, one has to accept the principles that in the beginning there was matter and energy. According to evolutionists, matter and energy were always there. While this term is an old materialistic philosophy and has no scientific basis or proof what so ever, it contradicts by principles the logical Islamic and other heavenly religious view that in the beginning God only was there. As shown in the scientific arguments and clues presented in this book and many other articles through laws of science, matter and energy cannot be eternal and were not in existence since the beginning. Even if existed alone, they without the existence of information and well prepared plan represented by over 150 precise cosmic laws cannot cause the emergence of the universe. Such information and cosmic laws necessitates the existence of an intelligent designer to formulate and build up this universe.

The denial of creation of creatures on the other hand, is established by the two modes of evolution, natural selection acting on variation produced by mutation. This introduction of the act of randomness as a way of creation is a hypothesis contradicts in its basis the existence of any intelligent creative entity that might have any role in creatures existence. Recent studies have shown that mutation has a very remote rule in gen modification which

cannot have any effect on generating any development or production of new gens. Natural selection if having any affectivity at all, is a swing action that keeps the variation at the end sweeping around the mean. In conclusion, the studies declare that randomness by the act of natural selection on variations has no part in inventing any new gen. For further reading go to Dr. Michael Behe's recent book (The Edge of Evolution).

Evolution is a theory that lacks any supporting scientific evidence. It relies mainly on the action of chance, randomness, coincidence, fortune and accidents purposely to rule out any role for any intelligent bower in creation. To operate this way evolutionists requested that all living things needed to develop gradually from simplest to most complicated structures through prolong period of time reaching a billion of years. Those theoretical thoughts invented by evolutionists were refuted by the scientific discoveries coming nowadays. Michel Denton in his book "Evolution a Theory in Crisis " has shown that complexity in living organisms was present since the beginning. He was able to explore the cell structure with its most complex organelles that is much more sophisticated than any machine could ever be made by man. Behe on the other hand in his book "Darwin Black Box" has shown That the complexity within the most delicate originals within the cell (which is the simplest living organism) is so sophisticated and complex in its Nano content. If any part of this sophisticated structure is missed, the whole organelle will completely lose its function. That is what he termed as (irreducible complexity). So far, science declares that the irreducible complexity of the minute organelles existed since the beginning of life which ultimately contradicts the very essence of evolution and totally agrees with the act of intelligent design

that necessitates the existence of a designer. Having the complexity come in the start as evidenced by the scientific clues, the need for the elongated epochs of time for the different living organisms to emerge is no longer valid. That means that life whether simple or complex by the grace of deity God could have emerged either long back in the past or soon not so long back.

In Al Koran Al Kareem the book of Allah the lord, many verses shown representing such issues, emphasizing on the creation of the different species separately without any mode of evolution. Living creatures are all directly created by God's hands.

It is worth presenting some of the verses and then giving some illustrating notes to reveal the unclear issues.

Deity Allah says about the creation of havens and earth planet:

- BAQARAH- 29 – (It is he who hath created for you all things that are on earth; Moreover his design comprehended the heavens, for he gave order and perfection to the seven firmaments; and of all things he hath perfect knowledge).

Allah the lord, in the previous verse illustrates that he himself created the heavens and earth in the best perfection, expressing at the end that he is with perfect knowledge of all his creation.

Moving in surah FUSSILAT to more details regarding the creation and the elongation of time Allah spent for earth and heaven to be created. The word (FUSSILAT) which is the name of this surah means in Arabic, giving details:

- FUSSILAT 9 – (Say: Is it that ye deny Him Who created the earth in two Days? And do ye join equals with Him? He is the Lord of (all) the Worlds)

.

- FUSSILAT 10 - He set on the (earth), mountains standing firm, high above it, and bestowed blessings on the earth, and measured therein all things to give them nourishment in due proportion, in four Days, in accordance with (the needs of) those who seek (sustenance).

- FUSSILAT 11 – (Moreover He comprehended in His design the sky, and it had been (as) smoke: He said to it and to the earth: Come ye together, willingly or unwillingly. They said: We do come (together), in willing obedience).

- FUSSILAT 12 – (So he completed them as seven firmaments in two Days, and He assigned to each heaven its duty and command. And We adorned the lower heaven with lights, and (provided it) with guard. Such is the Decree of (Him) the Exalted in Might, full of knowledge).

From the previous verses we can conclude that Allah the lord, has created both the heavens and earth together simultaneously with no separation in

time. That means that earth age is equal to heavens in contrary to evolutionists estimation. Allah the lord, also reveals that the creation of heavens and earth with all perfections took him seven days only.

Evolutionists always criticize those 7 days of creation as being unacceptable and scientifically insufficient for full creation of the whole world. Here the question stands whether these days are our 24 hour days or not? That, the lord did not submit to us. He almighty in another verse says:

- HAJJ 47 – (Verily A Day in the sight of thy Lord Is like a thousand years Of your reckoning).

The lord also says in another verse:

- MA'ARIJ 4 – (The angels and the Spirit ascend unto Him in a Day the measure whereof is (as) fifty thousand years).

Defining perfectly the prolongation of the days of creation whether 24 hours days or thousand years of our days or may be 50,000 years according to ascend of the angles and spirit, that may not be decisive.

As declared by scientific evidence , the complexity of the structures came from the start when life emerged, and that there was no need for any extended time for life complexity to emerge as evolutionists claim. That means that complex life could have emerged Billion years ago or ten thousand years ago with no difference. In all cases we Muslims ought to believe that the lord created this universe within 7days no matter how long those days are. In that case, being new world or old world creation believer will have no difference on the belief itself especially with the scientific evidence refutes the gradualism in complexity. Further studies and correct scientific data may reveal some clues about the issue.

- TALAQ 12 – (Allah is He Who created seven Firmaments and of the earth a similar number. Through the midst of them (all) descends His Command: that ye may know that Allah has power over all things, and that Allah comprehends all things in (His) Knowledge).

Here we notice a challenge and a miracle by the lord. The lord reveals that the heaven in fact is seven Firmaments as other verses also declare. Science up till now, is unclear with the concept of (seven Firmaments). The lord later refer to this issue extrapolating that we human if recognized that concept, we may know that Allah has power over all things, and that Allah comprehends all things in His Knowledge.

- MULK 3 – (He Who created the seven heavens one above another: no want of proportion wilt thou see in the Creation of (Allah) Most Gracious. So turn thy vision again: seest thou any flaw?)

The challenge and the confirmation of the previous verse is shown in the above verse.

- Youssef 105 – (And how many signs in the heavens and the earth do they pass by? yet they turn (their faces) away from them).

This verse is a call for human to think and investigate. The lord is asking us to look for the signs he put in heavens and earth that may reveal his majesty while humans turn their head away from.

- RA'D 2- (Allah is he who raised the heavens without any pillars that ye can see; is firmly established on the throne (of Authority); he has subjected the sun and the moon (to his Law) each one runs (its course) for a term appointed. he doth regulate all affairs, explaining the signs in detail, that ye may believe with certainly in the meeting with your Lord.)

Here, if anyone says that this verse is truly a thousand four hundred and fifty year since descended to human kind, one may re-question the issue. The verse concludes many scientific issues. One, that the heavens are raised without any pillars. Then comes (that ye can see). The lord here is clearly directing humans attention to the fact of the gravity. Without pillars, how could the heavens manage to stay without falling apart on each other? The answer comes by the term (without any pillars that ye can see) and the meaning here is that there is some mechanism that could replace the pillars in function, which he absolutely means the gravity.

To confirm that what he meant in the verse is the law of gravity, the lord followed the previous statement by saying (he has subjected the sun and the moon (to his Law) each one runs (its course) for a term appointed). The lord here mentions the law that the sun and the moon are subjected to which is the law of gravity. He did not though, refer such law to self-act but to himself (to his Law) with an appointed term directed by God himself.

In the end the lord points to mankind that he the lord does regulate all affairs, explaining the cosmic signs in detail, so he does not keep human in dilemma, in hope that we mankind may believe with certainty in the meeting with our Lord.

- YUNUS 101 – (Say: behold all that is in the heavens and on earth; but neither signs nor warners profit those who believe not).

The lord here and after he clearly pointed out to his power and majesty, by directing us to cosmic miracles that lead us to believe in him, he stated that such clues will not be of any benefit to those unwilling to believe. This indicates that some by intention are unwilling to believe whether the evidence were brought or not.

- MA'IDAH 120 – (To Allah doth belong the dominion of the heavens and the earth, and all that is therein, and it is he who hath power over all things).

In this verse Allah points out that in contrast with the evolutionary belief, he himself controls the dominion over the heavens and the earth, and all that is therein. That direct us to the fact that laws of nature are laws of God made by him as sir. Isaac Newton declared before.

- ANBIYA 30 – (Do not the unbelievers see that the heavens and the earth Were joined together (as one Unit of Creation), before We clove them asunder? we made from water every living thing. will they not then believe?)

Here again we see the greatness of the creator and designer proving his management and design of the world by act of creation non self-establishment as the theory of Big Bang and Quantum lead us to believe. That is why the verse here is directed to disbelievers like Hopkins and

Richard Dawkins not to the believers like Newton. God in the verse points to the disbelievers, don't they see that the heavens and the earth before separation were joined together like a darn then the lord slotted them.

This gives better scientific declaration how the stars and the planets in the cosmos emerged. It was not a Big Bang or cosmos explosion like the evolutionary thoughts claimed. It was a separation with intention and direct control, in a way that each galaxy takes its position into a definitive location. That is how the lord split them in his term (clove them asunder). In other words, it was a measurable calculated studied arrangement not a chaos. This goes hand in hand with the 150 or more cosmic laws requested for the universe to emerge.

To prove this delicate coordination the lord brings another example to those disbelievers for them to charge their minds. The lord says in the same verse (and we made from water every living thing). This is again a challenge and a strong scientific sign that must be illustrated. Going back 1400 years, what are the odds of having someone knows that all living matters contain water as part of their structure? The discovery of water existence in all living matters was not shown until recently. That concludes that when dealing with Al Koran, we are dealing with a book from a creator and a designer who knows everything as he always mentioned in his verses.

Moving forward to the creation of mankind and other living creatures these coming verses illustrated this fact:

- RUM 22 – (And among His Signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the variations in your languages and your colors: verily in that are signs for those who know).

A sign to prove creation, is the variations among us humans in languages and colors. Mankind is the only creature in this planet who according to his ethnicity invented different languages. This distinction is only for mankind and not to any other animal. Such distinction together with the difference in mankind colors according to his ethnicity must direct our minds to the purposeful process of design that distinguishes mankind from all other creatures. Such a process cannot be attained by natural selection acting on variable mutations like what the evolutionists claim. This verse is primary a big challenge for evolutionists.

- AN'AM 3 – (And he is Allah in the heavens and one earth. he knoweth what ye hide, and what ye reveal, and he knoweth the (recompense) which ye earn (by your deeds)).

Here the lord guides us to his superb knowledge which is beyond what mankind may predict. The lord knows what we hide and reveal and knows what we earn and our deeds. He knows everything about us more than we ourselves know.

- SAJDAH 7 – (He Who has made everything which He has created most Good: He began the creation of man with (nothing more than) clay).

Here the lord reveals the creation of the first man of his kind who is Adam. The lord says that Adam the father of all humankind was created directly from clay. He was not descended from any other kind but separate and independent creation.

- SAJDAH 8 – (And made his progeny from a quintessence of the nature of a fluid despised):

In this verse the lord talks about human progeny, that is the sperms and the ovum.

- SAJDAH 9- (But He fashioned him in due proportion, and breathed into him something of His spirit. And He gave you (the faculties of) hearing and sight and feeling (and understanding): little thanks do ye give).

Then the lord moves forward in human creation explaining the morphological steps in fashioning human not skipping the fact that he blow on him of his spirit. Later, he mentions the creation of the sensation organs that makes him think and feel.

At the end the lord draws a windup by telling (little thanks do ye give).

- RAHMAN 14 – (He created man from sounding clay like unto pottery). This is affirmation on both the separate act of creation and that mankind was created from clay

- HAJJ 5 - O mankind! if ye have a doubt about resurrection, (consider) that we created you out of dust, then out of Sperm, then out of a leech like clot, then out of a morsel of flesh, partly unformed, in order that We may manifest (our power) to you; and We cause whom We will to rest in the wombs For an appointed term, Then do we bring you out as babes, then (foster you) that ye may reach your age Of full strength; and some of you are called to die, and some are sent back to the feeblest old age, So that they know nothing after having know (much).

and (further), thou seest the earth barren and lifeless, but when We pour down rain on it, it is stirred (to life), it swells, and it puts forth every kind of beautiful growth (in pairs).

The verse here discusses stepwise the creation of man with details until his deceases, trying to simulate human growth with land agriculture giving after rain all kind of beautiful growth.

- ALAQ 1 - 2 (Proclaim! (or Read!) In the name of thy Lord and Cherisher, who created) (2 - Created man, out of a (mere) clot of congealed blood).

This is a reminder that man was created of tiny mass like leech.

- TIN 4 – (We have indeed created man in the best of moulds).

Here the lord referred to mankind creation as of perfection.

- AN'AM 38 - There is not an animal (that lives) on the earth, nor a being that flies on its wings, but (forms part of) communities like you. nothing have we omitted from the book, and they (all) shall be gathered to their lord in the end.

In this verse there is a clue that all creatures as species were created like mankind in forms of communities independent of others.

From above presented verses which are samples from Al Koran Al Kareem we conclude, that whether about the universe creation or living creatures, one must draw a sharp edge between evolution and the

Islamic teachings. Islamic teaching clearly declares that a creator has designed and created the whole universe with all its creatures according to a plan and for a purpose. The lord says in Surat Al MOMENOON 115 – (Did ye then think that We had created you in jest or 'random manner', and that ye would not be brought back to Us (for account)?

This goes right in contradiction with the undirected unpredicted forces that evolutionists claim as the cause of the world and life existence. It is the scientific discoveries nowadays that comes along with Islam and heavenly religions whereas the evolutionary claims are falling one by another.

It is the hope that this book reveals strong and realistic evidence that support the intelligent design as a real scientific matter and clarify some misinterpreted materials that evolutionists proclaimed without following confirmatory clues .

15- A glimpse at authors, this book referred to or quote from, alphabetically arranged :

Abbās Mahmūd al-Aqqād: (28 June 1889 – 12 March 1964) was an Egyptian journalist, poet and literary critic, and member of the Academy of the Arabic Language in Cairo. More precisely, because "his writings cover a broad spectrum, including poetry, criticism, Islamology, history, philosophy, politics, biography, science, and Arabic literature", he is perceived to be a polymath.

Abbās al-Aqqād was "a prolific writer, he authored over a hundred books and several thousand articles", and he is most famous for his Abqarīyat series which consists of seven books cover the life of seven of the most important Sahabah

Ahmed Mostafa Abu Zeid: is an Egyptian anthropologist who received the Nile Prize for Social Sciences in 2011.

Birth: May 3, 1921, Alexandria, Egypt. Death: 29 July 2013

He is one of the pioneers of Arab anthropology and the winner of the Nile Prize for Social Sciences worth 400 thousand pounds for 2011. Mansoura University nominated him for this year's award. Dr. Abu Zeid is a former expert in the United Nations International Labor Office, a visiting professor at a number of Arab and international universities, a former consultant to the Kuwaiti magazine "World of Thought", and the Rapporteur of the Social Studies Committee at the Supreme Council of Culture in Egypt. An Egyptian writer born in Alexandria in the early twenties of the last century, educated at the Universities of Alexandria and Oxford, he worked as a

professor of anthropology and an expert in the International Labor Office in Geneva. the future".

-Rapporteur of the Social Studies Committee of the Supreme Council of Culture.

- Member of the Egyptian Academy of Sciences - was elected in 1988 (March 28).

- Rapporteur of the Committee of Social Sciences and Humanities at the BA during the first session.

- Fellow of the Royal Institute of Anthropology - Britain.

- Member of the African International Institute - Britain.

- Received the State Appreciation Award for Social Sciences in 1992 with the Order of Science and Arts of the first class.

- Received the State Encouragement Award for Social Sciences and was awarded the Medal of Science and Arts (1968).

- Received Alexandria University Prize for Scientific Appreciation in 1990.

- Member of the Council of Social Sciences, Academy of Scientific Research until 1999.

- Chairman of the Social Development Committee at the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology until 1999.

- Member of the Office of Social Research and Population Academy of Scientific Research and Technology until 1999.

- Member of the Board of Directors of the National Center for Social and Criminal Research since 1987 until 1999.

- He was awarded the Taha Hussein Prize for the year 2004, the highest prize awarded by the University of Alexandria for outstanding contribution in the field of human studies.

A.E. Wilder-Smith:

Biblical Creationist, Organic Chemist, and Lecturer

- Ph.D. in physical organic chemistry at University of Reading, England (1941)
- Dr.es.Sc. in pharmacological sciences from Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology) in Zurich D.Sc. in pharmacological sciences from University of Geneva (1964)
- F.R.I.C. (Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry) Professorships held at numerous institutions including: University of Illinois Medical School Center (Visiting Full Professor of Pharmacology, 1959-61, received 3 "Golden Apple" awards for the best course of lectures), University of Geneva School of Medicine, University of Bergen (Norway) School of Medicine, Hacettepe University (Ankara, Turkey) Medical School, etc.
- Former Director of Research for a Swiss pharmaceutical company
- Presented the 1986 Huxley Memorial Lecture at the invitation of the University of Oxford
- Author or co-author of over 70 scientific publications
- Author of more than 30 books published in 17 languages
- NATO three-star general Dr. Wilder-Smith was featured in an award-winning film and video series called ORIGINS: How the World Came to Be.

Alan Gordon Thorne: (1 March 1939 – 21 May 2012) was an Australian born academic who was extensively involved with various anthropological events and is considered an authority on interpretations of Aboriginal Australian origins and the human genome. Thorne first became interested in matters pertaining to archaeology and human evolution as a lecturer in human anatomy at the University of Sydney and eventually joined the Australian National University (ANU) as a professor, where he taught biology and human anatomy. Over time, through many excavations such as Lake Mungo and Kow Swamp, Thorne posited significant arguments that have contradicted traditionally accepted theories explaining the early dispersion of human beings.

Alexander V. Lalomov, Russian geologist. Certified Geologist St.-Petersburg State University, 1992. Member Public Board Education, Moscow, 2008—2009; Member of Mineralogical Society Russia (correspondent). Master of Science, Leningrad State University, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, 1982. Doctor of Philosophy in geology, Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia, 1991.

Andrew A. Snelling: is a young-Earth creationist geologist who works for Answers in Genesis. Snelling has a Ph.D. in geology from the University of Sydney from 1982.

He was, for a decade, the geology spokesman for the Creation Science Foundation, the coordinating center for creationism in Australia. He started working for Answers in Genesis in 2007 and serves as AiG's director of research.

Snelling work has been published in standard geological publications, and has also written articles for creationist journals in which he supports a young-earth creationism viewpoint. He worked in the RATE project. Snelling appeared in the 2017 creationist documentary film *Is Genesis History?*

Anis Ismael Kingjo: He received his Ph.D. in statistics from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in the USA.

Member of the American National Mathematics Honor Society.

He has extensive experience in university teaching for over forty years; at the University of Cincinnati in the United States, Damascus University, Sana'a University, King Saud University, and part-time at Kalamoon University and Arab International University.

He is characterized by extensive activities in the field of scientific publishing; authoring, translation and research, in addition to a number of intellectual studies published in Arabic.

It is an ardent preacher of Arabization of university education, enriching the Arab scientific library which is suffering from extreme misery, by translation of contemporary living languages. Through his books and translations, he has developed many scientific terms in the fields of statistics and probability.

He has leadership efforts and active participation in the development of study plans and curricula in the faculties of science; at Damascus University, Sana'a University, and King Saud University. He is a founding member of the Saudi Society for Mathematical Sciences; he served as a

member of the editorial board in its periodical magazine (Afkar) since its establishment in 1993 until 2002.

Austin Hobart Clark: (December 17, 1880 – October 28, 1954) was an American zoologist. He was born in Wellesley, Massachusetts and died in Washington, D.C. His research covered a wide range of topics including oceanography, marine biology, ornithology, and entomology.

Barry G. Hall, American evolutionary biologist. Grantee, National Institutes of Health, 1978-1986, 1986-1992, 1992-1996, 2000-2004, National Science Foundation, 1989-1993, American Cancer Society, 1996-1998; National Institutes of Health Research and Career Development awardee, 1980, Fulbright Senior scholar, 1984. Assistant professor Memorial University Newfoundland and Medical School, St. John's, Canada, 1974—1977. Assistant to associate to professor University Connecticut, Storrs, 1977—1989. Professor University Rochester, New York, 1989—2003, professor emeritus, since 2003. Director Bellingham Research Institute, Washington, since 2004. Adjunct professor Center Genomic Science, Allegheny-Singer Research Institute, Pittsburgh, since 2009.

Charles B. Thaxton: (born 1939) is a proponent of Special Creation who went on to become one of the first intelligent design authors, and Fellow of the Discovery Institute's Center for Science and Culture. Thaxton earned a doctorate in physical chemistry from Iowa State University. He went on to

complete post-doctorate programs in the history of science at Harvard University and the molecular biology laboratories of Brandeis University.

Thaxton has co-authored several books, including *The Mystery of Life's Origin* and *The Soul of Science*. In *The Mystery of Life's Origin*, Thaxton argues for "Special Creation by a creator beyond the cosmos", and asserts that Special Creation holds "that the source that produced life was intelligent".

He was the editor of the first edition of the Intelligent Design textbook, *Of Pandas and People*. The book was featured prominently in *Kitzmiller v. Dover Area School District* and the sequence of drafts that show the transition between the terms "creation" and "creator" to "design", "designer", and "intelligent design".

Thaxton stated that he technically preferred the term intelligent design to creationism because he "wasn't comfortable with the typical vocabulary that for the most part creationists were using because it didn't express what I was trying to do. They were wanting to bring God into the discussion, and I was wanting to stay within the empirical domain and do what you can do legitimately there."

Colin Patterson: FRS (1933–1998), was a British paleontologist at the Natural History Museum in London from 1962 to his official retirement in 1993 who specialized in fish and systematics, advocating the transformed cladistics school.

Patterson authored a general textbook on evolution, *Evolution*, in 1978 (and a revised 2nd edition in 1999), and edited *Molecules and Morphology in Evolution: Conflict or Compromise?* (1987), a book on the use of

molecular and morphological evidence for inferring phylogenies. He also wrote two classic papers on homology .

Patterson work has been cited by creationists with indications that it provides evidence of the absence of transitional forms in the fossil record.

Daniel L. Hartl: (born 1943) is the Higgins biology professor in the Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology at Harvard University. He is also a principal investigator at the Hartl Laboratory at Harvard University. His research interests are focused on evolutionary genomics, molecular evolution, and population genetics. Beginning in 1969 Hartl had faculty positions at the University of Minnesota, Purdue University, Washington University in St. Louis, and Harvard University. He has been at Harvard since 1993. Hartl is the Higgins Professor of Biology in the Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology at Harvard University.

David Ezra Green: (August 5, 1910 – July 8, 1983) was an American biochemist who made significant contributions to the study of enzymes, particularly the electron transport chain and oxidative phosphorylation. He was awarded a degree in biology from New York University. He then moved to England and worked for eight years at the University of Cambridge under the supervision of Malcolm Dixon, on redox reactions in biological systems. He received his PhD under Dixon in 1934 with a thesis entitled *The Application of Oxidation-Reduction Potentials to Biological Systems*.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Green moved back to America and established himself in a laboratory at Columbia University. Here he studied the metabolism of amino acids and the citric acid cycle. In 1948, Green moved to the University of Wisconsin–Madison and set up the Institute for Enzyme Research, making vital contributions to studies on oxidative phosphorylation, the electron transport chain and beta oxidation.

David Pilbeam: ((born 21 November 1940 in Brighton, Sussex, England) is the Henry Ford II Professor of the Social Sciences at Harvard University and curator of paleoanthropology at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He received his Ph.D. from Yale University.

Honors:

- International Prize (Fyssen Foundation), 1986
- Docteur Honoris Causa, Université de Poitiers, 2002
- Foreign Associate, National Academy of Sciences, 1992–1997
- Member, National Academy of Sciences (following naturalization), 1997–
- Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences

Dean H. Kenyon (born c. 1939) is Professor Emeritus of Biology at San Francisco State University, a young Earth creationist, and one of the proponents of the intelligent design movement. He is the author of *Biochemical Predestination*.

He became a creationist around 1976, and gave testimony defending creation science at the McLean v. Arkansas and Edwards v. Aguillard court cases. During the latter case, he co-authored the creation science supplementary textbook *Of Pandas and People*. The authors then referred to intelligent design before the book was published in 1989. He subsequently became a Fellow of the Discovery Institute, and continued to endorse young Earth creationism.

Don De Young: is Chairman of the Department of Physical Science at Grace College, Winona Lake, Indiana. He has taught at Grace since 1972, with sabbatical leaves spent in San Diego and the South Pacific. Dr. DeYoung is also on the faculty of the Institute for Creation Research, San Diego. Courses taught include physics, astronomy and mathematics. He speaks on creation topics and believes that the details of nature are a powerful testimony to the Creator's care for mankind.

Don Nelson Page, FRSC, (born December 31, 1948) is an American-born Canadian theoretical physicist at the University of Alberta, Canada. Page's work focuses on quantum cosmology and theoretical gravitational physics, and he is noted for being a doctoral student of Professor Stephen Hawking, in addition to publishing several journal articles with him. Page got his BA at William Jewell College in the United States in 1971, attaining an MS in 1972 and a PhD in 1976 at Caltech. He followed this with an MA at Cambridge, which he received in 1978.

His professional career started as a research assistant in Cambridge from 1976-1979, followed by an assistant professorship at Penn State from 1979-

1983, and then an associate professor at Penn State until 1986 before taking on the title of professor in 1986. Page spent four more years at Penn State before moving to become a professor at the University of Alberta in Canada in 1990. In 2012, Page became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Duane Tolbert Gish (February 17, 1921 – March 5, 2013) was an American biochemist and a prominent member of the creationist movement. A young Earth creationist, Gish was a former vice-president of the Institute for Creation Research (ICR) and the author of numerous publications about creation science. Gish was called "creationism's T. H. Huxley" for the confidence, accurate information presented and the way he "relished the confrontations" of formal debates with prominent evolutionary biologists, usually held on university campuses, while abandoning formal debating principles. A creationist publication noted in his obituary that "it was perhaps his personal presentation that carried the day. In short, the audiences liked him.

Edmund Ronald Leach: (7 November 1910 – 6 January 1989) was a British social anthropologist. Leach was educated at Marlborough College and Clare College, Cambridge, where he graduated with a BA with honors in Engineering in 1932. He studied social anthropology at the London School of Economics with Raymond Firth who introduced him to Bronisław Malinowski. He was an active member of Malinowski's "famous seminar".

Eric J. Lerner: (born May 31, 1947) is an American popular science writer, and independent plasma researcher. He wrote the 1991 book "The Big Bang Never Happened", which advocates Hannes Alfvén's plasma cosmology instead of the Big Bang theory. He is founder, president, and chief scientist of Lawrenceville Plasma Physics, Inc. Lerner received a BA in physics from Columbia University and started as a graduate student in physics at the University of Maryland, but left after a year due to his dissatisfaction with the mathematical rather than experimental approach there. He then pursued a career in popular science writing.

Fred Hoyle: FRS (24 June 1915 – 20 August 2001) was an English astronomer who formulated the theory of stellar nucleosynthesis. He also held controversial stances on other scientific matters—in particular his rejection of the "Big Bang" theory, a term coined by him on BBC radio, and his promotion of panspermia as the origin of life on Earth. He also wrote science fiction novels, short stories and radio plays, and co-authored twelve books with his son, Geoffrey Hoyle.

He spent most of his working life at the Institute of Astronomy at Cambridge and served as its director for six years. He became Plumian Professor of Astrophysics and Natural Philosophy in Cambridge in 1958, a position he held until his resignation in 1972. In 1966, he founded the renowned Institute of Theoretical Astronomy at Cambridge and was its director until 1972, the year in which he received his knighthood. He received many awards and prizes throughout the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, and was elected to many academies and learned societies, including the

Royal Society of London (1957), the American Academy of Arts and Science (1964), the National Academy of Sciences of the United States (1969) and the Royal Irish Academy (1977).

He resigned all his positions in Cambridge in 1972, frustrated by the politics, and moved to the relative solitude of the Lake District. However, he continued to publish interesting (often unconventional or controversial) theories, such as those concerning Stonehenge (which, he argued, was built for the purpose of tracking the orbits of the Sun and Moon to facilitate the prediction of solar and lunar eclipses), Darwinism (in 1978, he described Charles Darwin's theory of evolution as “wrong” and argued that natural selection could not possibly explain evolution) and paleontology (he questioned the authenticity of fossil Archaeopteryx).

Gerald R. "Jerry" Bergman, a young-earth creationist affiliated with the Institute for Creation Research, appears on Creation Ministries International's list of scientists alive today who accept the biblical account of creation. He has a doctorate in human biology (1992) from Columbia Pacific University. Bergman is a prolific writer with, according to Answers in Genesis, over 600 articles (quite a few for Answers Research Journal) and 20 books to his name.

As of 2013 Bergman worked in the Biological Sciences department of Northwest State Community College in Ohio.

- Bergman is known to be rather skilled at public debates, where he can Gish gallop at will and opponents don't have the time or opportunity to debunk all of his queries.

- . B.S. Major Areas of Study in Education, Psychology, Biology, Wayne State University, Detroit.
- M.Ed. Psychology and Counseling, Wayne State University, Detroit.
- Ph.D. Evaluation and Research with Minor in Psychology, Wayne State University, Detroit.
- M.A. Social Psychology, Bowling Green State University.
- M.S.B.S. Biomedical Science, Medical College of Ohio.
- Masters of Public Health, Northwest Ohio Consortium for Public Health (Medical College of Ohio, Bowling Green State University, University of Toledo).
- PhD. Human Biology, Columbia Pacific University

G. Philip Rigtmire: Research Associate, Department of Anthropology, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138 and Distinguished Professor, Department of Anthropology Binghamton University (SUNY), Binghamton, NY 13902

EDUCATION: A.B. (cum laude) 1964, Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Undergraduate concentrator in Anthropology. M.S. 1966, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Human Biology. (Human Biology at the University of Wisconsin at this time was a graduate degree program, not a department; students in physical anthropology, zoology, medical genetics, anatomy or related fields were encouraged to participate.) Ph.D. 1969, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Human Biology. According to him :

"My interests include systematics, musculoskeletal anatomy, skeletal biology of human populations, paleoanthropology, and hominin evolution.

My research focuses on the genus *Homo*, and I have been able to study fossils from many of the important prehistoric localities in Africa, western Eurasia, Java, and China. I am particularly interested in the origin and dispersal of *Homo erectus* at the beginning of the Pleistocene, and the ways in which this species was able to adapt to challenges posed by novel environments. Using comparative anatomical and metric evidence, I am also attempting to map the evolutionary relationships among human populations of the Middle Pleistocene. I find this work in paleoanthropology to be highly rewarding. Discoveries of fossils call for constant adjustments to our thinking about the evolutionary process, and the future promises to bring many exciting new developments".

Halton Christian, "Chip" Arp: (March 21, 1927 – December 28, 2013) was an American astronomer. He was known for his 1966 Atlas of Peculiar Galaxies, which (it was later theorized) catalogues many examples of interacting and merging galaxies, though Arp disputed the idea, claiming apparent associations were prime examples of ejections. Arp was also known as a critic of the Big Bang theory and for advocating a non-standard cosmology incorporating intrinsic red shift.

Harold G. Coffin: got his Ph.D. from the University of Southern California in 1969. One of his more critical works was unraveling the story of the Yellowstone National Park "Fossil Forests" which led him to be the first scientist to enter the area of Spirit Lake. He is currently conducting field work on the geology of the Pacific Northwest and revising a book on the science of religion.

Harold Coffin was on staff with the Earth History Research Center, at Southwestern Adventist University, where he served in the fields of paleobotany and sedimentology. He was a member of Geoscience Research Institute and also served as staff editor of *Geoscience Reports*, a journal published by the same institute. He passed away on April 25, 2015 at the age of 89.

Harold Schultz Slusher : (1934—) is an American physicist and young-earth creationist. He is assistant professor of physics at the University of Texas at El Paso and a member of the Institute for Creation Research. In 1986, Kendrick Frazier called him "perhaps the most outspoken critic of conventional science among the creationists. Slusher says he has an honorary D.Sc. from Indiana Christian University (ICU) and a Ph.D. in geophysics from Columbia Pacific University.

Hermann Joseph Muller: (December 21, 1890 – April 5, 1967) was an American geneticist, educator, and Nobel laureate best known for his work on the physiological and genetic effects of radiation (mutagenesis), as well as his outspoken political beliefs. Muller frequently warned of long-term dangers of radioactive fallout from nuclear war and nuclear testing, which resulted in greater public scrutiny of these practices.

Ian Tattersall: (born 1945) is a British-born American paleoanthropologist and a curator emeritus with the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, New York. In addition to human evolution,

Tattersall has worked extensively with lemurs. Tattersall is currently working with The Templeton Foundation.

Awards and recognition:

- W. W. Howells Prize of the American Anthropological Association, 2000 (for *Becoming Human: Evolution and Human Uniqueness*)
- Monuments Conservancy Perennial Wisdom Award, 1999
- Institute of Human Origins Lifetime Achievement Award, 1993

Ian Taylor is a well-travelled writer, speaker and researcher. After taking a higher level of qualification in metallurgical engineering at London University, Ian emigrated to Canada and was employed for more than 20 years in the laboratories of the Aluminum Company of Canada, one of North America's corporate giants.

During this time Taylor specialized in metal physics, and obtained patents for high-strength armour plate and a novel process for automated production of aluminum heat exchangers.

In 1974 he was dramatically converted to Christianity, left industrial research, and went into television production, eventually becoming producer/writer of a science documentary series broadcast throughout the U.S. and Canada. Many of the programs dealt with the creation-evolution controversy.

John Clement Whitcomb, Jr. (born June 22, 1924 in Washington, D.C.) is an American theologian and young Earth creationist. He is well known as

the co-author with Henry M. Morris of *The Genesis Flood*, which influenced many conservative American Christians to adopt flood geology.

Laurence D Smart: a creationist and an educator, originally trained as a research scientist. The aim of his book, calendars, handouts, and lectures is to provide information refuting "the facts of evolution".

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture [B.Sc.(Agr.)] PDF Bachelor of Science in Agriculture [B.Sc.(Agr.)]PDF Icon. The B.Sc.(Agr.) degree program is a 4 year honours science program designed to provide a fundamental education in the science of agriculture. The curriculum includes courses in the agricultural sciences, the physical, biological and social sciences, and in the arts.

Loren Eiseley: (September 3, 1907 – July 9, 1977) was an American anthropologist, educator, philosopher, and natural science writer, who taught and published books from the 1950s through the 1970s. He received many honorary degrees and was a fellow of multiple professional societies. At his death, he was Benjamin Franklin Professor of Anthropology and History of Science at the University of Pennsylvania.

He was a "scholar and writer of imagination and grace," whose reputation and accomplishments extended far beyond the campus where he taught for 30 years. *Publishers Weekly* referred to him as "the modern Thoreau." The broad scope of his writing reflected upon such topics as the mind of Sir Francis Bacon, the prehistoric origins of man, and the contributions of Charles Darwin.

Eiseley's reputation was established primarily through his books, including *The Immense Journey* (1957), *Darwin's Century* (1958), *The Unexpected Universe* (1969), *The Night Country* (1971), and his memoir, *All the Strange Hours* (1975). Science author Orville Prescott praised him as a scientist who "can write with poetic sensibility and with a fine sense of wonder and of reverence before the mysteries of life and nature." Naturalist author Mary Ellen Pitts saw his combination of literary and nature writings as his "quest, not simply for bringing together science and literature ... but a continuation of what the 18th and 19th century British naturalists and Thoreau had done." In praise of "The Unexpected Universe", Ray Bradbury remarked, "[Eiseley] is every writer's writer, and every human's human ... One of us, yet most uncommon ..."

LUTHER D. SUNDERLAND, B.S. (Penn State University), an aerospace engineer with the General Electric Company, was involved for 30 years with the research and development of automatic flight control systems (autopilots) for a number of aircraft such as the F-111, Boeing 757 and 767. He was elected to the engineering honor society Tau Beta Pi, is an Associate Fellow in the American Institute for Aeronautics and Astronautics, authored many published articles and papers on aviation, and holds a number of patents in his field. As an avocation he spent over 20 years intensively studying the scientific evidences relating to theories on origins. He appeared frequently on radio and television and lectured over 500 times on three continents to civic organizations, state and congressional legislative committees, science teachers' organizations and many universities about this topic. He assisted the New York State Board

of Regents in a study of how theories on origins could legally be taught in public schools. He is also author of the audio-visual presentation, *Scientific Evidences on Origins: What Do The Fossils Say?*).

Lyall Watson: (12 April 1939 – 25 June 2008) was a South African botanist, zoologist, biologist, anthropologist, ethologist, and author of many books, among the most popular of which is the best seller *Supernature*. Lyall Watson tried to make sense of natural and supernatural phenomena in biological terms. He is credited with coining the "Hundredth Monkey" phenomenon in his 1979 book, *Lifetide*.

Maciej Marian Giertych (born March 24, 1936 in Warsaw) is a Polish dendrologist and social conservative politician of the League of Polish Families (LPR) . He was a member of the Sejm (between 2001 and 2004) and a Polish member of the European Parliament (from 2004 to 2009). He was a candidate in the 2005 Polish presidential elections, but withdrew from the race because of low vote results (circa 3%). Dr. Giertych passed his final exams and graduated high school in 1954. He entered Oxford University and received a B.A. (Bachelor of Arts) and a M.A. (Master of Arts) in forestry. From 1958 to 1962, he studied at the University of Toronto where he received his Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy) for studies on tree philosophy. In 1962 he returned to Poland and completed his qualifications for an assistant professorship at the Institute of Dendrology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Kórnik. In 1970, he received his habilitation degree in forest genetics at the Poznań Agricultural Academy. In 1981, he received the grade of associate

professor; and in 1989, became a tenured professor in forestry. Since 1976, he has lectured as a visiting professor at the Nicolaus Copernicus University of Toruń. He has also lectured on occasion at the Faculty of Forestry in Ponznań, Warsaw, and Kraków. He is a notable creationist and has stated that he opposes the theory of evolution as a scientist, a geneticist, and not on religious grounds.

Magdy Mahmoud El-Meligy: Professor Emeritus, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University. Born in the new Helmiya in 1939. He spent primary and secondary school in Alexandria. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University in 1962, and was appointed as a teaching assistant the following year. Graduated in the posts until he was awarded the title of professor of forensic medicine and toxicology in 1984, with the content of teaching, research and supervising master's and doctoral theses in his faculty and other medical schools in Egyptian universities. He is a member of the Permanent Scientific Committee for the promotion of professors in forensic medicine and toxicology in Egyptian universities. He has been practicing translation since 1980. He has been known to have translated most of Charles Darwin's works into Arabic.

Mary Douglas Leakey, FBA (née Nicol, 6 February 1913 – 9 December 1996) was a British paleoanthropologist who discovered the first fossilised *Proconsul* skull, an extinct ape which is now believed to be ancestral to humans. She also discovered the robust *Zinjanthropus* skull at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, eastern Africa. For much of her career she worked with her husband, Louis Leakey, at Olduvai Gorge, where they

uncovered fossils of ancient hominines and the earliest hominins, as well as the stone tools produced by the latter group. Mary Leakey developed a system for classifying the stone tools found at Olduvai. She discovered the Laetoli footprints, and at the Laetoli site she discovered hominin fossils that were more than 3.75 million years old.

During her career, Leakey discovered fifteen new species of animal. She also brought about the naming of a new genus.

In 1972, after the death of her husband, Leakey became director of excavations at Olduvai. She maintained the Leakey family tradition of palaeoanthropology by training her son, Richard, in the field.

Max Pavans De Ceccatty: Biologist born in Sfax (Tunisia), in 1927, died in Montpellier, from a pulmonary embolism. He had published works of popular science, to which a rigorous precision and a concern of pedagogy towards the general public had ensured a wide readership. Notably with *The Life of the Cell to Man* (Seuil, 1962), which was an unexpected bookstore success. Collaborator of the magazine *Esprit*, in the scientific and political fields, he founded the collection "Open Science", published by Seuil, where he was part, in the 1960s and 1970s, of the reading committee. Director of research at the CNRS, successively in Montpellier and Lyon, and researcher at the Institut Pasteur, he also taught at the University Claude-Bernard (Lyon-I), including medical students. He had the Chair of Comparative Cell Biology, to which he devoted numerous articles and an essay, *Cellular Conversations and Human Communication* (Seuil, 1991). He has written a book on the subject of evolution and preverbal intelligence (*The Dawn of Knowledge and Gods*, Neuro-anthropology essay,

L'Harmattan, 1997). Concerned with interdisciplinarity, politically engaged with the former PSU, he was trying to build bridges between strict sciences and social and philosophical reflection.

Melvin Alonzo Cook: (October 10, 1911 – October 12, 2000) was an American chemist, most known from his work in explosives, including the development of shaped charges and slurry explosives. Cook was a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Dr. Cook was an ardent creationist, and his writings on the subject are frequently quoted or cited by creationists. Cook was not, however, a "young earth" creationist, believing that "the creation was a refashioning and reforming . . . of the surface features of the earth, not the earth as a whole" while the age of the earth turns out to be about half that claimed by geophysicists, but the solar system is found to be about the same as claimed by earth scientists. In some of his work in this area of creation theory he provided arguments in favor of a 6000-year-old planetary surface. One argument for a "young earth," which he wrote about in his book, *Science and Mormonism*, was that the atmosphere had not yet reached an equilibrium state with respect to carbon-14 creation/decay, and thus proving that the atmosphere of Earth was in fact not older than 6000 years, although this has been debated.

Michael John Denton: (born 25 August 1943) is a British-Australian proponent of intelligent design and a Senior Fellow at the Discovery Institute's Center for Science and Culture. He holds a degree in biochemistry. Denton's book, *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis*, inspired intelligent design proponents Phillip Johnson and Michael Behe.

Denton gained a medical degree from Bristol University in 1969 and a PhD in biochemistry from King's College London in 1974. He was a senior research fellow in the Biochemistry Department at the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand from 1990 to 2005. He later became a scientific researcher in the field of genetic eye diseases. He has spoken worldwide on genetics, evolution and the anthropic argument for design. Denton's current interests include defending the design hypothesis formulated in his book *Nature's Destiny*. He is currently a senior fellow at the Discovery Institute's Center for Science and Culture.

Michael J. Behe ; born January 18, 1952) is an American biochemist, author, and advocate of intelligent design (ID). He serves as professor of biochemistry at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania and as a senior fellow of the Discovery Institute's Center for Science and Culture. Behe is best known as an advocate for the validity of the argument for irreducible complexity (IC), which says that some biochemical structures are too complex to be explained by known evolutionary mechanisms and are therefore probably the result of intelligent design. Behe has testified in several court cases related to intelligent design, including the court case *Kitzmiller v. Dover Area School District*. In his career he has authored over 40 technical papers and two books, *Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution* and *The Edge of Evolution: The Search for the Limits of Darwinism*, which argue that living systems at the molecular level are best explained as being the result of deliberate intelligent design. The books have been reviewed by the *New York Times*, *Nature*, *Philosophy of Science*, *Christianity Today*, and many other

periodicals. Darwin's *Black Box* was internationally reviewed in over one hundred publications and named by *National Review* and *World* magazine as one of the 100 most important books of the 20th century.

Behe has presented and debated his work at major universities throughout North America and England.

Phillip Johnson: born (June 18, 1940) is a retired UC Berkeley law professor, opponent of evolutionary science, co-founder of the intelligent design movement, author of the "Wedge strategy" and co-founder of the Discovery Institute's Center for Science and Culture (CSC) . He is known as the father of the intelligent design movement. He is a critic of Darwinism, which he has described as "fully naturalistic evolution, involving chance mechanisms and natural selection. The wedge strategy aims to change public opinion and scientific consensus, and seeks to convince the scientific community to allow a role for theism, or causes beyond naturalistic explanation, in scientific discourse. Johnson has argued that scientists accepted the theory of evolution "before it was rigorously tested, and thereafter used all their authority to convince the public that naturalistic processes are sufficient to produce a human from a bacterium, and a bacterium from a mix of chemicals

After law school, Phillip Johnson clerked for Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court and Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court. He joined the Boalt faculty in 1967.

Johnson has served as deputy district attorney while on leave from his teaching duties and has held visiting professorships at Emory University and at University College, London.

He is the author of two books on evolution and naturalistic philosophy for the general reader, *Darwin on Trial* (2nd ed., 1993) and *Reason in the Balance* (1995). He frequently lectures and writes on subjects relating to science, philosophy, and religion.

EDUCATION: J.D., University of Chicago (1965) A.B., Harvard University (1961).

Pierre-Paul Grassé: (1895 - 1985) was a French zoologist who served as Chair of evolutionary biology at Sorbonne University for thirty years and was ex-president of the French Academy of Sciences. Pierre Grasse was also editor of the 28-volume "*Traite de Zoologie*".

Pierre-Paul Grassé stated the following: "Some contemporary biologists, as soon as they observe a mutation, talk about evolution. They are implicitly supporting the following syllogism: mutations are the only evolutionary variations, all living beings undergo mutations, therefore all living beings evolve....No matter how numerous they may be, mutations do not produce any kind of evolution." Grasse pointed out that bacteria which are the subject of study of many geneticists and molecular biologists and are organisms which produce the most mutants are considered to have "stabilized a billion years ago!". Grassé regards the "unceasing mutations" to be "merely hereditary fluctuations around a median position; a swing to the right, a swing to the left, but no final evolutionary effect."

Pierre-Paul Grassé also wrote the following:

"Through use and abuse of hidden postulates, of bold, often ill-founded extrapolations, a pseudoscience has been created. It is taking

root in the very heart of biology and is leading astray many biochemists and biologists, who sincerely believe that the accuracy of fundamental concepts has been demonstrated, which is not the case. - Evolution of Living Organisms (1977), p.6

Today, our duty is to destroy the myth of evolution, considered as a simple, understood, and explained phenomenon which keeps rapidly unfolding before us. Biologists must be encouraged to think about the weaknesses of the interpretations and extrapolations that theoreticians put forward or lay down as established truths. The deceit is sometimes unconscious, but not always, since some people, owing to their sectarianism, purposely overlook reality and refuse to acknowledge the inadequacies and the falsity of their beliefs. - Evolution of Living Organisms (1977), p.8

Richard Charles "Dick" Lewontin: (born March 29, 1929) is an American evolutionary biologist, mathematician, geneticist, and social commentator. A leader in developing the mathematical basis of population genetics and evolutionary theory, he pioneered the application of techniques from molecular biology, such as gel electrophoresis, to questions of genetic variation and evolution.

In a pair of seminal 1966 papers co-authored with J.L. Hubby in the journal *Genetics*, Lewontin helped set the stage for the modern field of molecular evolution. In 1979 he and Stephen Jay Gould introduced the term "spandrel" into evolutionary theory. From 1973 to 1998, he held an endowed chair in zoology and biology at Harvard University, and since 2003 has been a research professor there.

Richard Milton: (born 1943) is a British journalist and writer who deals with often highly controversial subjects. Milton, an engineer by training has published on the topics of popular history, business, scientific controversies and alternative science and has published a novel.

To his opponents his books, especially those on scientific controversies, have been roundly rejected. Milton to his critics is a contrarian who engages in controversy for its own sake, while to his supporters he is a writer unafraid to tackle uncomfortable subjects and orthodoxies that have become dogmas. Milton is shunned in the field of evolution as he is a neo-Lamarckian who has supported the experiments of Paul Kammerer.

The Facts of Life was met with intense criticism from many mainstream academic reviewers. Reviewing it in the *New Statesman*, Oxford evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins described it as "twaddle that betrays, on almost every page, complete and total pig-ignorance of the subject at hand". In addition he said that its "fruitcake author was in need of psychiatric help". In a review in *Third Way Magazine* Douglas Spanner, while suggesting that it should be taken seriously by orthodox Darwinism, was dubious about his attempts to dispute traditional methods of estimating the earth's age.

R. L. Wysong: (Randy Wysong): (1940–) is an American veterinarian, anti-vaxxer, cholesterol denialist and young earth creationist writer. He is also the founder of the Wysong pet food company and the Wysong Institute.

Wysong describes himself as an "iconoclastic scientist, veterinary surgeon, health educator, pioneering leader in the natural food and prevention fields,

inventor, and philosopher. He operates the website AsIfThinkingMatters.com. His book *Solving the Big Questions*, argues that "everyone has it wrong". The book claims that abiogenesis, evolution and materialism are false, whilst intelligent design and paranormal powers are true.

Wysong thinks free will "proves" creationism and the laws of thermodynamics disprove evolution.

He has supported intelligent design arguments. Never mind the omnipotence.

Saeed Mohammed Al Haffar, He was born and died in Damascus. He serves as Lecturer at the University of Damascus, expert in the Arab Bureau of Education for the Gulf States in Riyadh, and in the Social and Economic Organization for Western Asia and other organizations, Director General of the Arab Encyclopedia.

Salvador Edward Luria: (August 13, 1912 – February 6, 1991) was an Italian microbiologist, later a naturalized U.S. citizen. He won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1969, with Max Delbrück and Alfred Hershey, for their discoveries on the replication mechanism and the genetic structure of viruses. Salvador Luria also showed that bacterial resistance to viruses (phages) is genetically inherited. Luria received a number of awards and recognitions. He was named a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1960. From 1968 to 1969, he served as president of the American Society for Microbiology. In 1969, he was awarded the Louisa Gross Horwitz Prize from Columbia University together

with Max Delbrück, co-winner with Luria of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1969. In the U.S. he won the 1974 National Book Award in Science for his popular science book *Life: the Unfinished Experiment* and received the National Medal of Science in 1991.

Scott M. Huse: is a creationist who authored the book *The Collapse of Evolution*, which has gone through several editions and is still in print.

The book is a major collection of most arguments for creationism against evolution and then some. (Evolution violates the Second Law of Thermodynamics; there are no transitional fossils; radiometric dating cannot be trusted....).

According to Huse, evolution is riddled with factual errors. For example:

- Claims of evolutionary theory, that humans descended from birds.
- Also claims of evolutionists that the duck-billed platypus is the evolutionary link between birds and mammals
- The discovery that human and dinosaur fossils have been found alongside each other, and this disproves evolution.

Huse included an appendix titled "Scientific Facts that Prove Evolution." The page was left blank.

Soren Løvtrup (1922–2002) was a Danish embryologist and historian of science in the Department of Animal Physiology at the Umeå University, Sweden. Løvtrup was known for his macromutation theory of evolution, which was in opposition to traditional neo-Darwinism. In 1987 Løvtrup published his important book "Darwinism: The Refutation of a Myth" which challenged Charles Darwin's role as the intellectual founder of

evolutionary theory and accused Darwin of plagiarism. Løvtrup was born in Copenhagen. In 1945, he enrolled at University of Copenhagen, where he obtained a master's degree in biochemistry. He worked at Carlsberg Laboratory, until 1953 when he received a PhD in embryology. He also worked at University of Gothenburg. From 1965, he worked at Umeå University in Sweden as professor of animal physiology.

STANSFIELD, William D. Born February 7, 1930, in Los Angeles, CA; married; children: three. Education: California Polytechnic State College (now University), B.S., 1952, M.A., 1960; University of California—Davis, M.S., 1962, Ph.D., 1963. ADDRESSES: Home—653 Stanford Dr., San Luis Obispo, CA 93405-1123. University, San Luis Obispo, faculty member in biological sciences, 1963-92, professor emeritus, 1992—. JBL Scientific (now Promega), technical services representative and consultant, 1998-99. MEMBER: American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Center for Science Education, Sigma Xi.

Stephen Jay Gould: (September 10, 1941 – May 20, 2002) was an American paleontologist, evolutionary biologist, and historian of science. He was also one of the most influential and widely read authors of popular science of his generation. Gould spent most of his career teaching at Harvard University and working at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. In 1996, Gould was hired as the Vincent Astor Visiting Research Professor of Biology at New York University, where he divided his time teaching there and at Harvard.

Gould's most significant contribution to evolutionary biology was the theory of punctuated equilibrium, which he developed with Niles Eldredge in 1972. The theory proposes that most evolution is characterized by long periods of evolutionary stability, which is infrequently punctuated by swift periods of branching speciation. The theory was contrasted against phyletic gradualism, the popular idea that evolutionary change is marked by a pattern of smooth and continuous change in the fossil record.

Walter Bock: is currently working as professor of evolutionary biology at the Columbia University USA. Dr. Bock received his Doctoral degree or PhD from the Harvard University USA. Bock completed his Masters from the Harvard University USA. He then worked at University of Illinois, served as Associate Professor and Professor at the University in department of zoology. Dr. Walter Bock has authored several publications in various journals and books. His publications reflect his research interests in Functional and evolutionary morphology of the avian feeding apparatus, Mechanical properties of vertebrate skeletal muscles, and history of birds. Dr. Bock is also an Associate Editor of the Oxford University Press, series on Families of Birds.

Research Interest:

Dr. Bock's research focuses on: Evolutionary morphology Vertebrate skeletal muscles History of birds.

Walter Edward Lammerts: (Born: September 25, 1904-Died::June 4, 1996) has a doctorate in genetics, and is well known as a prominent breeder of roses. He reportedly produced 46 new varieties of roses between 1940

and 1981 including the famous Queen Elizabeth. Twenty-five percent of his roses were chosen by the All-American Rose Selection for the year's top rose variations. As a result of his efforts the American Rose Society classified an entirely new class of rose known as the Grandiflora.

It would not be inappropriate to state that Walter Lammerts is one of the fathers of the modern creation science movement. He was the first president of the Creation Research Society (the first creationist organization in the U.S.), which was founded by 10 scientists in 1964. Dr. Lammerts was also the editor of the Creation Research Society Quarterly (CRSQ) from 1964 to 1968. Most notably, he was an active researcher for several decades in biological and geological sciences, and much of his work was published in the CRSQ.

Walter L. Bradley: is a retired professor of engineering, lecturer, old Earth creationist and an advocate of intelligent design. He is a professor at Baylor University and has researched the use of coconut husks as a replacement for synthetic fibers. He taught mechanical engineering at Texas A&M University. Bradley is the co-author, along with Roger Olsen and Charles Thaxton, of *The Mystery of Life's Origin: Reassessing Current Theories*. This book, published in 1984, presents a creationist interpretation of abiogenesis, attributing it to "Special Creation by a creator beyond the cosmos", and says that Special Creation holds "that the source that produced life was intelligent". William Dembski has described Bradley as one of the originators of the intelligent design movement, and the book as seminal in the ID movement.

Bradley was one of the pioneers of the concept of intelligent design, attempting to explain topics not yet understood by science as the activity of God. Bradley's writings on the subject anticipated some of the concepts later articulated by William Dembski and Michael Behe, and he was a participant in early meetings regarding the wedge strategy, a religious public relations campaign with a goal of reshaping American culture to adopt evangelical Protestant values.

As of 2007, Bradley was on the selection committee for the Trotter Prize, which rewards work on intelligent design.

Wayne Frair: has a Ph.D. in Biochemical Taxonomy from the Rutgers University, New Jersey. He received his B.S. in zoology from Wheaton College, Illinois (1951), and an M.A. in embryology from the University of Massachusetts in 1955. Dr. Frair is a Professor emeritus of biology at The King's College, Tuxedo, New York City.

Dr. Frair was the president of the Creation Research Society from 1986 to 1993, and remained on the board until 2004. He has been an active research creation scientist for several decades, publishing numerous papers on biological science. Frair is perhaps principally responsible for the development of the creation science field of baraminology, which is the study and classification of the created kinds. His papers on creationist taxonomy span 25 years with the first being published in 1967. His 2000 paper title Baraminology—Classification of Created Organisms was instrumental in defining baraminterminology that is used widely today in creationist literature.

Along with Percival Davis, he co-authored the book "A Case for Creation", and was one of 50 creation scientists to contribute a chapter to the book "In Six Days".

Wilbert Henry Rusch, Sr. Creationist. Biologist and paleontologist. L.L.D. (honorary) from Concordia Seminary (1975). M.S. in Biology from University of Michigan (1952). Specialist in Science degree from Eastern Michigan University (1969). Also studied at Purdue University, University of Nebraska (geology), Illinois Institute of Technology. Professor emeritus of Biology and Geology and former head of the Science and Mathematics Division of Concordia College in Ann Arbor (Michigan) (1980). Board member of the Nebraska Academy of Science (1960-63).

William Ball "Will" Provine (February 19, 1942 – September 1, 2015) was an American historian of science and of evolutionary biology and population genetics. He was the Andrew H. and James S. Tisch Distinguished University Professor at Cornell University and was a professor in the Departments of History, Science and Technology Studies, and Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. Provine was born in Tennessee. He held a B.S. in Mathematics (1962), and an M.A. (1965) and Ph.D (1970) in History of Science from the University of Chicago. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1969. He suffered seizures in 1995 due to a brain tumour. Provine died on September 1, 2015, due to complications from the tumor.

William Fix: Fix has an M.A. degree in behavioral science from Simon Fraser University and is the author of several books promoting the paranormal. He has also written books about Edgar Cayce and has translated some of his works. Fix is most well-known for his book *The Bone Peddlers: Selling Evolution* (1984) in which he proposed the concept of "psychogenesis," which posits that humans started off as spirits but slowly descended into matter. This occult idea was first put forward by the psychic Edgar Cayce.

Fix described the theory as a form of spiritual evolution; however, it is actually a creationist idea as it rejects evolution and naturalistic processes. The first half of *Bone Peddlers* rejected common descent and evolution based on the fossil record and the back half discussed psychogenesis from paranormal and parapsychology studies. Fix believed that humans obtained their material bodies through psychokinesis. He also claimed that humans can cause objects to materialise just by thinking about them.

Wolfgang Smith (born 1930) is a mathematician, physicist, philosopher of science, metaphysician, Roman Catholic and member of the Traditionalist School. He has written extensively in the field of differential geometry, as a critic of scientism and as a proponent of a new interpretation of quantum mechanics that draws heavily from medieval ontology and realism. Smith graduated in 1948 from Cornell University with a B.A. in Philosophy, Physics and Mathematics. Two years later he obtained his M.S. in Physics from Purdue University and, sometime later, a Ph.D. in Mathematics from Columbia University.

He worked as a physicist in "Bell Aircraft corporation", researching aerodynamics and the problem of atmospheric reentry. He was a mathematics professor at MIT, UCLA and Oregon State University, doing research in the field of differential geometry and publishing in academic journals such as the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*, the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, the *American Journal of Mathematics*, and others. He retired from academic life in 1992.

In parallel with his academic duties, he developed and still develops philosophical inquiries in the fields of metaphysics and the philosophy of science, publishing in specialized journals such as *The Thomist* and *Sophia: The Journal of Traditional Studies*.

Yerxa: received his bachelor's degree in history from the Eastern Nazarene College in 1972. He received a master's degree(1974) and Ph.D. (1982) from the University of Maine on a university fellowship. A noted historian, Yerxa is a director of The Historical Society (THS) at Boston University (BU) and a senior editor of *Historically Speaking*, published by the Johns Hopkins University Press for BU.

He is the former chair of the James R. Cameron Center for History, Law, & Government at his alma mater, the Eastern Nazarene College (ENC), where he taught from 1977 to 2009, and launched the history department's distinguished lecture series in the 1990s. He was a member of the executive board for the Conference on Faith and History from 2002 to 2006, currently serves on the editorial board of the online journal *New*

Global Studies, and is editing a multi-volume series, *Historians in Conversation*, for the University of South Carolina Press.

Yerxa guest edits for publications, such as the *European Review*, for which he guest edited a forum on the Scientific Revolution, and is a contributing editor for *Christianity Today's Books and Culture* magazine. He is a frequent contributor to the *Research News & Opportunities in Science and Theology* publication for the John Templeton Foundation (JTF) and has been a multiple grant recipient. His most recent grant organized a conference on "British Abolitionism, Moral Progress, and Big Questions in History."^[10]

Yerxa is currently the editor of *Fides et Historia*.

This is a list of books by scholars who have criticized Darwinian beliefs through their diverse specialties in life sciences:

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