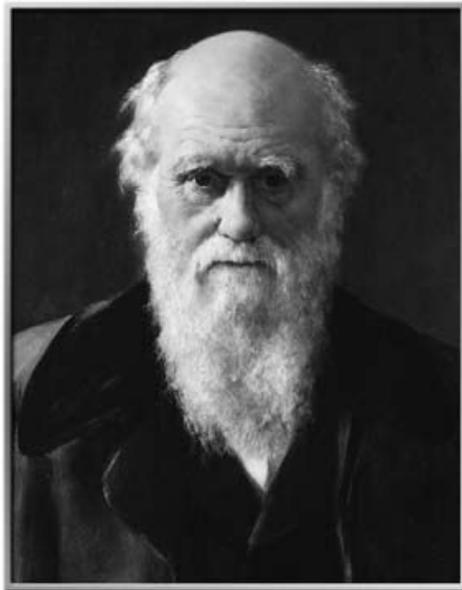



Origin *The* Species



150th Anniversary Edition



Charles Darwin

Special Introduction by Ray Comfort



Alachua, Florida 32615

Bridge-Logos

Alachua, FL 32615 USA

The Origin of Species: 150th Anniversary Edition

by Charles Darwin

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“A fair result can be obtained only by fully stating and balancing the facts and arguments on both sides of each question.”

— CHARLES DARWIN,
INTRODUCTION TO *Origin of Species* (1859)

“Teachers and students should have the academic freedom to discuss both the strengths and weaknesses of evolution as a scientific theory.”

— 84% OF COLLEGE GRADUATES AGREE
(2009 ZOGBY INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF LIKELY VOTERS)

“Education, you know, means broadening, advancing, and if you limit a teacher to only one side of anything the whole country will eventually have only one thought, be one individual. I believe in teaching every aspect of every problem or theory.”

— JOHN T. SCOPES (1925, AT A BANQUET IN NY
PRIOR TO THE “SCOPES MONKEY TRIAL”)

“As we know, there is a great divergence of opinion among biologists ... because the evidence is unsatisfactory and does not permit any certain conclusion. It is therefore right and proper to draw the attention of the non-scientific public to the disagreements about evolution. But some recent remarks of evolutionists show that they think this unreasonable. This situation, where scientific men rally to the defense of a doctrine they are unable to define scientifically, much less demonstrate with scientific rigor, attempting to maintain its credit with the public by the suppression of criticism and the elimination of difficulties, is abnormal and unwise in science.”

— PROF. W. R. THOMPSON, F.R.S.,
INTRODUCTION TO *Origin of Species* (1956)

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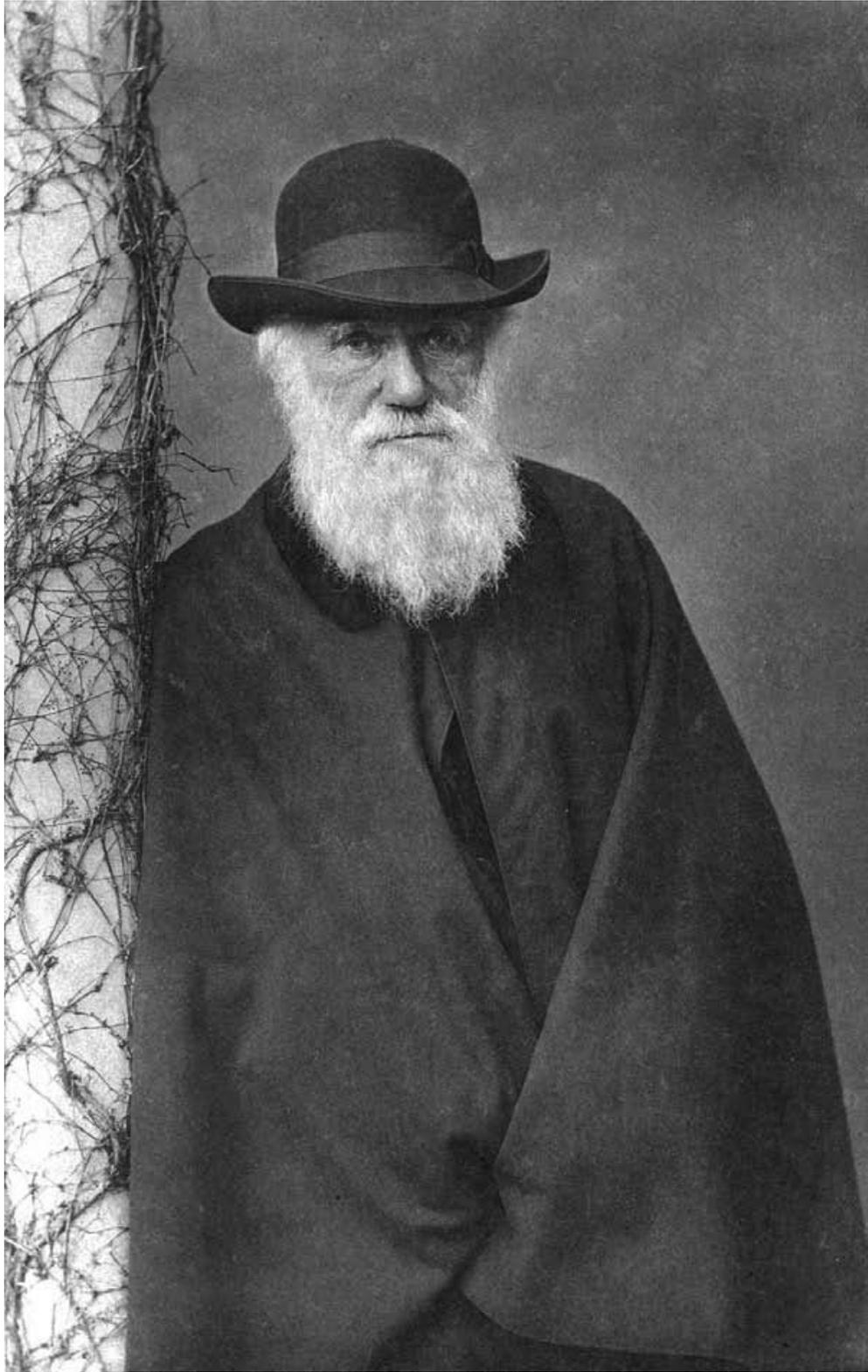
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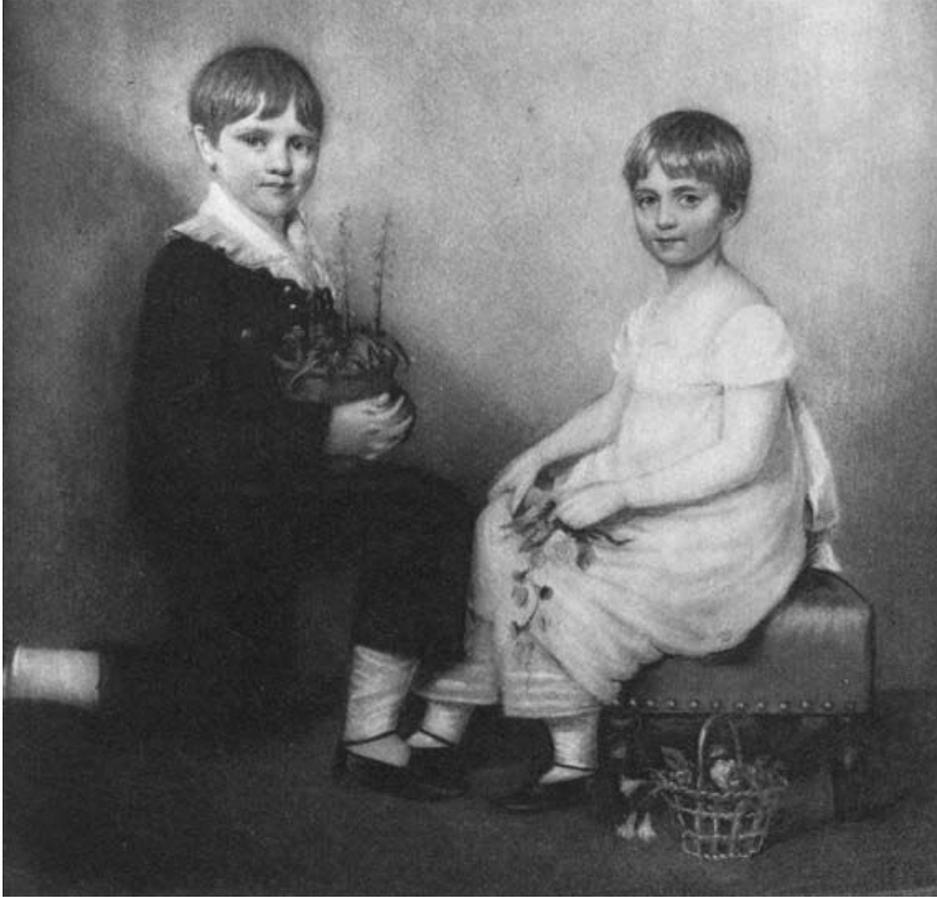
Special Introduction

The History of Charles Darwin

CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN was born on February 12, 1809, in Shrewsbury, England. He was the fifth of six children born into a wealthy, professional family. His father and grandfather were both doctors, and his mother was the daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, of pottery fame. When he was eight years old, his mother died. His father sent him to an Anglican boarding school until he was age sixteen, but young Charles showed less interest in studying than in hunting, natural history, and scientific experimentation.

In 1825, he enrolled at Edinburgh University. Darwin's father expected him to go into medicine, and although he entered Edinburgh University to pursue a medical degree, he found he couldn't stand the sight of blood and left after two years. He then transferred to Cambridge (Christ's College) to study for the ministry. As a clergyman, he would have the free time to follow his real intellectual love: natural history. Darwin was a passionate student of nature, and while in school he amassed a considerable beetle collection as well as other specimens. After befriending botany professor Rev. John Stevens Henslow, his interest in zoology and geography grew.

At age twenty-two, Darwin was presented with an opportunity that would change his life. Henslow recommended him for a position on a British Navy survey vessel, the *HMS Beagle*, which was about to sail on a two-year coastal survey expedition to South America. Her captain was anxious to have a naturalist and gentleman companion on board, and Charles readily agreed.



A young Charles Darwin

The voyage ended up lasting nearly five years, during which time Darwin was able to explore extensively in South America and numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, including the Galapagos Islands.

On returning to England in 1836, Darwin set to work examining and disseminating the extensive collection of specimens he acquired during the voyage. He quickly established a reputation as an accomplished naturalist on the London scene.

In 1839 he married his cousin, Emma Wedgwood. That same year he published his journal of the voyage of the *Beagle*, which brought him immediate celebrity among London's intellectuals.

In 1842 he and Emma moved to Down House in Kent. It was there that she bore ten children and she and Charles spent the rest of their lives.

Introduction

During his great adventure as the *Beagle's* naturalist, Darwin had studied certain aspects of the morphology and biogeography of the many species of plants and animals that he had observed. He eventually concluded that species exhibited varying degrees of similarity because they were to varying degrees related.

It appears that by 1838 his concept of descent with modification by the mechanism of natural selection was largely formed. Although Darwin is the most familiar name associated with evolution, he was only persuaded to publish his work when he learned that another young naturalist, Alfred Russell Wallace, was developing ideas about the evolution of species similar to his own. In 1858, at the urging of friends, he prepared a brief paper which was read before the Royal Society along with the paper Wallace had written. The following year he published *On the Origin of Species*, which he considered an abstract of a larger future work.

During the remainder of his life Charles Darwin continued his research, publishing three additional books on explicitly evolutionary topics, and other books on topics including climbing plants, insect-orchid mutualisms, and earthworms. At the age of seventy-three, Charles Darwin died at Down House on April 19, 1882, with his wife, Emma, by his side.



*Charles Darwin and
his son William*



Emma Darwin

Timeline of Darwin's life

- 1809: February 12 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, Charles Robert Darwin is born.
- 1817: Charles Darwin's mother Susannah (née Wedgwood) dies when he was eight years of age.
- 1825–1827: Darwin's father takes him from Shrewsbury Grammar School because of his poor progress and sends him to Edinburgh University. He says to him, "You care for nothing but shooting, dogs and rat-catching and you will be a disgrace to yourself and all your family."
- 1827–1831: Charles enrolls at Christ's College, Cambridge University and studies theology to prepare for life as a country parson. He is introduced to beetle collecting, and spends much time with the professor of botany.
- 1831–1836: He makes natural history collections as he travels around South America as on board the ship HMS Beagle as their Naturalist.
- 1835–1836: Darwin first considers the evolution of species while studying the variations among Galapagos mockingbirds. He notes: "If there is the slightest foundation for these remarks the zoology of Archipelagoes will be well worth examining, for such facts would undermine the stability of species."
- 1837: Darwin draws an evolutionary "tree" in his notebook below the words "I think."
- 1838–1839: He develops his theory of "natural selection."
- 1839: Charles marries Emma Wedgwood. The couple move to London and have two children. Eventually having ten, although only seven survive to adulthood. He publishes *The Journal of a Naturalist*.
- 1840: He then publishes *Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle*.
- 1842: Charles writes his first essay on his evolutionary theory. He moves to Down House in Bromley, Kent, where he lives until his death.
- 1844: Charles pens an essay on evolution by natural selection. He tells his wife to have it published in the event of his death, saying, "I have just finished my sketch of my species theory. If, as I believe [...] my theory is true, and if it be accepted even by one competent judge, it will be a considerable step in science." He writes to botanist Joseph Hooker telling him

about his evolutionary ideas, saying it is “like confessing a murder.”

1851: Darwin’s first daughter, Annie Elizabeth, dies at the age of ten, of suspected tuberculosis.

1854–1859: He continues to develop his theory through reading, consulting other naturalists, observation and experimentation in and around the countryside at Down House.

1856: He begins his work on *On the Origin of Species*.

1858: Darwin receives a letter from Alfred Russel Wallace. Wallace is a young naturalist who has independently arrived at an almost identical theory of natural selection.

1858: Both Darwin and Wallace have their theories presented to the Linnaean Society on July 1.

1859: Charles Darwin publishes *On the Origin of Species*.

1871: Darwin’s *The Descent of Man* is published, applying his theories of evolution to human beings.

1882: Charles Darwin dies and is buried in Westminster Abbey.¹

Darwin’s Religious Belief

Darwin’s work has helped fuel intense debates about religion and science, then and now, so it’s worthwhile to consider what his own religious beliefs were. Just as his theory has influenced people’s views about God, his view of God has helped to shape his theory.

Many will be surprised to learn that, as a young boy, Charles Darwin attended church with his mother and received religious training at a Church of England boarding school. Darwin even attended Cambridge to study for the ministry, saying that he “did not then in the least doubt the strict and literal truth of every word in the Bible.” He wrote in his autobiography that he was at one point led by “the firm conviction of the existence of God, and of the immortality of the soul,” believing that “there is more in man than the mere breath of his body.”

Darwin recalled that at the time of writing *On the Origin of Species* he was convinced of the existence of God as an intelligent First Cause and deserved to be called a theist. However, his views would begin to change while on board the *Beagle* and by the time he returned to England in 1836 he had come to view



HMS Beagle by Conrad Martens

God as a “revengeful tyrant.” What was it that changed his views? During the voyage he had ample opportunity to see the cruelties of slavery and wondered how God could allow such inhumanity to exist. He also could not accept that a kind God would allow men to live in such a wretched state as the natives of Tierra del Fuego. The issue of why God would allow such suffering in the world was an internal conflict that Darwin could not resolve. He recorded the thoughts he struggled with:

A being so powerful and so full of knowledge as a God who could create the universe, is to our finite minds omnipotent and omniscient, and it revolts our understanding to suppose that his benevolence is not unbounded... This very old argument from the existence of suffering against the existence of an intelligent First Cause seems to me a strong one.²

The issue of suffering was one that Darwin faced personally, with the death of his beloved ten-year-old daughter, Annie, in 1851. This tragedy would deal a crushing blow to his religious beliefs, as Darwin deliberated about the Christian meaning of mortality and lost all faith in a beneficent God. He continued to give support to the local church and help with parish work,

but on Sundays would go for a walk while his family attended church. Darwin therefore reasoned that death and suffering were integral to the operation of the world and had always existed.

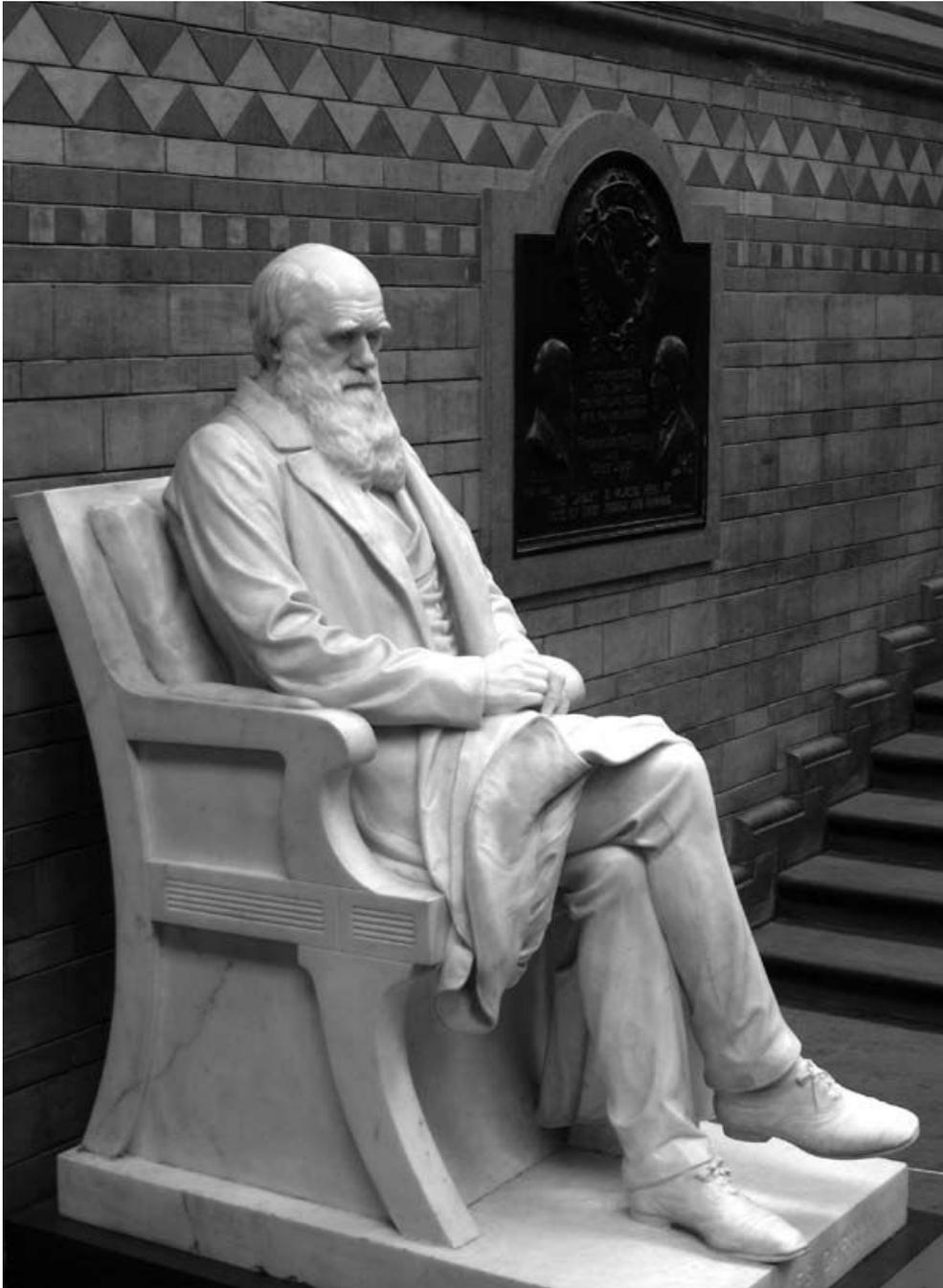
In a letter to American botanist Asa Gray in 1860, Darwin still acknowledged that God was the ultimate Lawgiver, but he could not see an omnipotent Deity in all the pain and suffering in the world.

I had no intention to write atheistically, but I own that I cannot see as plainly as others do, and as I should wish to do, evidence of design and beneficence on all sides of us. There seems to me too much misery in the world.... On the other hand, I cannot anyhow be contented to view this wonderful universe, and especially the nature of man, and to conclude that everything is the result of brute force. I am inclined to look at everything as resulting from designed laws, with the details, whether good or bad, left to the working out of what we may call chance.³

As he developed his theory of origins by purely natural means, he grew further from the biblical concept of a Creator and said of his religious views, "I am sorry to have to inform you that I do not believe in the Bible as a divine revelation, and therefore not in Jesus Christ as the Son of God."⁴ He came to think that the religious instinct had evolved with society and eventually concluded, "For myself, I do not believe that there ever has been any revelation. As for a future life, every man must judge for himself between conflicting vague probabilities."⁵

While in his later years Darwin was not religious to any extent, he never entirely discounted the existence of a God but gradually became agnostic:

In my most extreme fluctuations I have never been an Atheist in the sense of denying the existence of a God. I think that generally (and more and more as I grow older), but not always, that an Agnostic would be the more correct description of my state of mind.⁶



Statue of Charles Darwin in the Natural History Museum, London.

Despite Darwin's rejection of Christianity, he was buried in a famous Christian church—Westminster Abbey—close to Sir Isaac Newton.

The DNA Code

Darwin's theory of evolution is not without its difficulties. Even 150 years later, scientists have yet to supply adequate answers to what critics claim—and Darwin himself admitted—are weaknesses of the theory. Following are some of the areas of continued controversy.

The DNA that defines every aspect of our bodies is incredibly complex, but in simplest terms it can be described as a book composed of only four letters. To liken DNA to a book, however, is really a gross understatement. The amount of information in the 3 billion base pairs in the DNA in every human cell is equivalent to that in 1,000 books of encyclopedia size. It would take a person typing 60 words per minute, eight hours a day, around 50 years to type the human genome. And if all the DNA in your body's 100 trillion cells was put end to end, it would reach to the sun (90 million miles away) and back over 600 times.⁷

Aside from the immense volume of information that your DNA contains, consider the likelihood of all the intricate, interrelated parts of this "book" coming together by sheer chance. Critics claim that would be comparable to believing that this publication happened by accident. Imagine that there was nothing. Then paper appeared, and ink fell from nowhere onto the flat sheets and shaped itself into perfectly formed letters of the English alphabet. Initially, the letters said something like this: *"fgsn&k cn1clxc dumbh cckvkdub vstupidm ncncx."* As you can see, random letters rarely produce words that make sense. But in time, mindless chance formed them into the order of meaningful words with spaces between them. Periods, commas, capitals, italics, quotes, paragraphs, margins, etc., also came into being in the correct placements. The sentences then grouped themselves to relate to each other, giving them coherence. Page numbers fell in sequence at the right places, and headers, footers, and footnotes appeared from nowhere on the pages, matching the portions of text to which they related.

The paper trimmed itself and bound itself into a book. The ink for the cover fell from different directions, being careful not to incorrectly mingle with the other colors, forming itself into the graphic of Charles Darwin and title. There are multiple copies of this publication, so it then developed the ability to replicate itself thousands of times over.

Physical chemist Charles Thaxton writes:

The DNA code is quite simple in its basic structure (although enormously complex in its functioning). By now most people are familiar with the double helix structure of the DNA molecule. It is like a long ladder, twisted into a spiral. Sugar and phosphate molecules form the sides of the ladder. Four bases make up its “rungs.” These are adenine, thymine, guanine, and cytosine. These bases act as the “letters” of a genetic alphabet. They combine in various sequences to form words, sentences, and paragraphs. These base sequences are all the instructions needed to guide the functioning of the cell.

The DNA code is a genetic “language” that communicates information to the cell ... The DNA molecule is exquisitely complex, and extremely precise: the “letters” must be in a very exact sequence. If they are out of order, it is like a typing error in a message. The instructions that it gives the cell are garbled. This is what a mutation is.

... Since life is at its core a chemical code, the origin of life is the origin of a code. A code is a very special kind of order. It represents “specified complexity.”⁸

To ponder how DNA’s amazing structure could have come together by sheer accident is indeed amazing, and has even led some to consider the possibility of design. Based on his study of DNA, the director of the U.S. National Human Genome Research Institute concluded there must be a God. Francis Collins, the scientist who led the team that cracked the human genome, believes it provides a rational basis for a Creator:

When you have for the first time in front of you this 3.1-billion-letter instruction book that conveys all kinds of information and all kinds of mystery about humankind, you can't survey that going through page after page without a sense of awe. I can't help but look at those pages and have a vague sense that this is giving me a glimpse of God's mind.⁹

DNA is an incredibly detailed language, revealing vast amounts of information encoded in each and every living cell—design which could not have arisen by purely naturalistic means. In every other area of our world, we recognize that information requires intelligence and design requires a designer. With our present-day knowledge of DNA, this presents a formidable challenge to Darwinian evolution.

DNA Similarities

One typical proof cited for Darwinian evolution is that chimpanzees and humans have very similar DNA. In previous DNA studies, based on only portions of the chimp genome, scientists announced that humans and chimps were 98–99 percent identical, depending on what was counted. After completing the mapping of the chimp genome in 2005, scientists are hailing the result as “the most dramatic confirmation yet” that chimps and humans have common ancestry. Though the complete genomes have yet to be compared, several studies found similarities as low as 86 percent. To date, researchers believe that the genetic difference is 4 percent (though this is actually twice the amount that has been assumed for years).¹⁰

If once the genomes have been compared the difference is shown to be just 4 percent, with 3 billion base pairs of DNA in every cell, that represents *120,000,000 entries* in the DNA code that are different. In our DNA instruction book, that's equivalent to about 12 million words—a seemingly small percentage that has a tremendous impact.¹¹

Some critics also question the scientific basis for assuming that similar DNA indicates a common ancestor. Just as a biplane and a jet share common features of wings, body, tires, engine, controls, etc., they argue, does not require that one must have



Charles Darwin's study room.

evolved from the other naturally, without a maker. They argue it's more reasonable to conclude that similar design indicates a common, intelligent designer. An architect typically uses similar building materials for numerous buildings, and a car manufacturer commonly uses the same parts in various models. So if creation had a common designer, we could expect to find a similar "blueprint" used in many different creatures.

Since DNA is the coding for the way our bodies look and operate, some reason that creatures with similar features or body functions (eyes for vision, enzymes for digestion, etc.) would have similar coding for these things in their DNA. Because human cells have the same biochemical functions as many different animals and even plants, we share many of the same genes. The more functions we have in common, the more we find similar coding in the blueprints. So while evolution states that similar DNA is proof of common ancestry, opponents interpret the same evidence as proof of a common designer. The challenge is to prove scientifically which is true.

To the question of whether sharing 96 percent of our genetic make-up with chimps makes us 96 percent chimp, evolutionist

Steven Jones, a renowned British geneticist, humorously commented, “We also share about 50% of our DNA with bananas and that doesn’t make us half bananas ...”¹²

Transitional Forms

As evidence that Darwin’s theory is correct—that humans and chimps evolved from a common ancestor—we would expect to find something that is half monkey, half man. These intermediate stages where one species evolves into another species are called “transitional forms.”

Because evolution is said to have occurred in the past, we have to look to paleontology, the science of the study of fossils, to find evidence on the history of life. Well-known French paleontologist Pierre-Paul Grassé explains:

Naturalists must remember that the process of evolution is revealed only through fossil forms ... Only paleontology can provide them with the evidence of evolution and reveal its course or mechanisms.¹³

We would expect to find that proof of the theory of evolution would be readily available in the fossil evidence. The fossil record should reveal *millions* of transitional forms, as life gradually evolved from one species to another. Darwin understood that evolutionary theory was dependent on these transitional forms. He wrote in *On The Origin of Species*:

Why, if species have descended from other species by fine gradations, do we not everywhere see innumerable transitional forms? Why is not all nature in confusion, instead of the species being, as we see them, well defined?...As by this theory innumerable transitional forms must have existed, why do we not find them embedded in countless numbers in the crust of the Earth?¹⁴

Darwin acknowledged that the absence of intermediates put his theory in doubt, but he attributed their lack to the scarcity of fossils at that time—and he had faith that they would eventually

be found. However, nearly 150 years later, the situation has not improved much. After scientists have searched diligently for a century and a half for evidence, we now have over 100 million fossils catalogued in the world's museums, covering 250,000 different species, which should be sufficient to give an accurate picture of our past. Since paleontology holds the key to our history, does it reveal the gradual progression from simple life forms to more complex? Did we find the millions of transitional forms that would be expected with evolution?

Scientists believed they found one in 1999 with *Archaeoraptor*. The scientific community (including *National Geographic*) proclaimed that they had found the “missing link” between carnivorous dinosaurs and modern birds,¹⁵ though it was quickly exposed as a fraud. A Chinese farmer had glued together the head and body of a primitive bird and the tail and hind limbs of a dromaeosaur dinosaur.

Storrs L. Olson, curator of birds at the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution, stated that the feathered dinosaur that was pictured is “simply imaginary and has no place outside of science fiction.” He criticized the magazine for publicizing this forgery, saying, “*National Geographic* has reached an all-time low for engaging in sensationalistic, unsubstantiated, tabloid journalism,” and he added, “The idea of feathered dinosaurs ... is now fast becoming one of the grander scientific hoaxes of our age.”¹⁶

Aside from “feathered dinosaurs,” many other supposed missing links have been debunked. For example, a Berkeley website claims that “there are numerous examples of transitional forms in the fossil record, providing an abundance of evidence for change over time.” The only example cited as proof is *Pakicetus*. The website, labeled “Understanding Evolution for Teachers,” describes *Pakicetus* as an early ancestor to modern whales. How can scientists tell this? According to the website, “Although pakicetids were land mammals, it is clear that they are related to whales and dolphins based on a number of specializations of the ear, relating to hearing.”¹⁷

In an accompanying illustration, paleontologist Phil Gingerich depicts a swimming creature with its forelimbs on the way to becoming flippers, claiming that it is “perfectly intermediate, a missing link between earlier land mammals and

later, full-fledged whales.”¹⁸ Although the body he drew does look like a very convincing transitional form, his conclusion was based on only a few fragments of a *skull*. Not a single bone of the body had been found. Once a more complete skeleton was discovered, it proved that *Pakicetus* looked nothing like the creature he imagined.¹⁹

The creatures that Gingerich was looking at were simply different animals with similar hearing ability, and his conclusion was merely unscientific speculation. Sadly, this happens all too frequently among evolutionary scientists in a field where spectacular finds are rewarded with great fame, funding, and prestige among their peers. Many alleged “missing links” are based on only a single fossil fragment and the wishful thinking of their discoverers.

After acknowledging that “imagination certainly took flight over *Archaeoraptor*,” a *U.S. News & World Report* writer added:

Archaeoraptor is hardly the first “missing link” to snap under scrutiny. In 1912, fossil remains of an ancient hominid were found in England’s Piltdown quarries and quickly dubbed man’s apelike ancestor. It took decades to reveal the hoax.²⁰

Piltdown was a deliberate fraud, as a paleontologist filed down teeth from an orangutan jaw and included it with pieces from a human skull, treated them with acid to make them appear old, and buried them in a gravel pit. As far as man’s supposed ancestry is concerned, the Piltdown Man fraud wasn’t an isolated incident. The famed Nebraska Man was derived from a *single tooth*, which was later found to be from an extinct pig. Java Man, found in the early 20th century, was nothing more than a piece of skull, a fragment of a thigh bone, and three molar teeth. The rest came from the deeply fertile imaginations of plaster of Paris workers. Java Man is now regarded as fully human. Heidelberg Man came from a jawbone, a large chin section, and a few teeth. Most scientists reject the jawbone because it’s similar to that of modern man. And Neanderthal Man was exposed as being fully human, not ape. Not only was

his stooped posture found to be caused by disease, but he also spoke and was artistic and religious.

The Missing Link

In May 2009, however, headlines boldly proclaimed that scientists had finally found the missing link between animals and man. One article stated: “Scientists have unveiled a 47-million-year-old fossilized skeleton of a monkey hailed as the missing link in human evolution. The search for a direct connection between humans and the rest of the animal kingdom has taken 200 years—but it was presented to the world today at a special news conference in New York.”²¹ Researchers say this transitional species finally confirms Darwin’s theory of evolution, with some even suggesting that the “lemur monkey” dubbed *Ida* is the “eighth wonder of the world.” Sir David Attenborough said Darwin “would have been thrilled” to have seen the fossil, saying that it tells us who we are and where we came from. “This is the one that connects us directly with them [the rest of the mammals],” he added. “Now people can say ‘okay we are primates, show us the link.’ The link they would have said up to now is missing—*well it’s no longer missing.*”²²

It’s true that *Ida* was an important find because of its 95 percent completeness, in sharp contrast to earlier fossil evidence. One of the world’s leading fossil experts, Professor Jorn Hurum of Norway’s National History Museum, stated:

It’s part of our evolution that’s been hidden so far, it’s been hidden because all the other specimens are so incomplete. They are so broken there’s almost nothing to study and now this wonderful fossil appears and it makes the story so much easier to tell, so it’s really a dream come true.²³

But was *Ida* the missing link? Not according to Chris Beard, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. Beard told *LiveScience* that he disagreed with some of the outlandish claims researchers made, such as the suggestion that *Ida* represents a “missing link” between early primates and humans. “It’s not a missing link,” Beard said, “it’s

not even a terribly close relative to monkeys, apes and humans, which is the point they're trying to make."²⁴

"On the whole I think the evidence is less than convincing," stated Chris Gilbert, a paleoanthropologist at Yale University. "I would definitely say that the consensus is not in favor of the hypothesis they're proposing."²⁵ Paleontologist Richard Kay of Duke University added, "This claim is buttressed with almost no evidence," while noting that there is actually evidence against their hypothesis and that other important fossil primates could contradict their claims.²⁶

Not only are missing links still missing, but the fossil record reveals that man arrived on the scene abruptly. In a PBS documentary, Richard Leakey, the world's foremost paleoanthropologist, admitted:

If pressed about man's ancestry, I would have to unequivocally say that all we have is a huge question mark. To date, there has been nothing found to truthfully purport as a transitional species to man, including Lucy ... If further pressed, I would have to state that there is more evidence to suggest an *abrupt arrival of man rather than a gradual process of evolving*.²⁷ (emphasis added)

The fossil record reveals a similar abrupt arrival for horses, rendering the classic example of horse evolution inaccurate. Evolutionist Boyce Rensberger addressed a symposium attended by 150 scientists at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, which considered problems facing the theory of evolution. He describes what the fossil evidence reveals for horses:

The popularly told example of horse evolution, suggesting a gradual sequence of changes from four-toed, fox-sized creatures, living nearly 50 million years ago, to today's much larger one-toed horse, has long been known to be wrong. Instead of gradual change, fossils of each intermediate species *appear fully distinct, persist unchanged*, and then become extinct. Transitional forms are unknown.²⁸ (emphasis added)

This is the case not just for horses but throughout the entire animal kingdom. Rather than the millions of transitional forms that we would expect to find, all we have at best are a handful of disputable examples. Harvard paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould writes:

The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of paleontology. The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and nodes of their branches; the rest is inference, however reasonable, not the evidence of fossils...All paleontologists know that the fossil record contains precious little in the way of intermediate forms; *transitions between major groups are characteristically abrupt.*²⁹ (emphasis added)

The Cambrian Explosion

In fact, this fossil evidence presents another difficulty for evolutionary theory. As Darwin himself admitted:

The abrupt manner in which whole groups of species suddenly appear in certain formations, has been urged by several paleontologists ... as a fatal objection to the belief in the transmutation of species. If numerous species, belonging to the same genera or families, have really started into life at once, the fact would be fatal to the theory of evolution through natural selection.³⁰

During the period that paleontologists call the Cambrian Explosion, virtually all the major animal forms appeared suddenly without any trace of less complex ancestors. No new body plans have come into existence since then. The Cambrian Explosion is also known as “The Biological Big Bang,” because the majority of complex life forms showed up virtually overnight. If the entire period of life on Earth was a 24-hour day, the Cambrian period would be less than two minutes. Like the Big Bang that presumably began our universe, biologically speaking, nothing suddenly became everything.

T. S. Kemp, curator of the zoological collections at the Oxford University Museum of Natural History, is one of the world's foremost experts on Cambrian fossils. In discussing the sudden appearance of new species, Kemp writes:

With few exceptions, radically new kinds of organisms appear for the first time in the fossil record already fully evolved, with most of their characteristic features present ... It is not at all what might have been expected.³¹

Nature clearly does not reveal the gradually changing picture that evolution requires. Instead, life forms are strictly separated into very distinct categories. Paleontologist Robert Carroll, an evolutionist authority, admits this dilemma in his book *Patterns and Processes of Vertebrate Evolution*:

Although an almost incomprehensible number of species inhabit Earth today, they do not form a continuous spectrum of barely distinguishable intermediates. Instead, nearly all species can be recognized as belonging to a relatively limited number of clearly distinct major groups, with very few illustrating intermediate structures or ways of life.³²

So according to the evidence produced by paleontology—the only field that can provide proof of evolution—life did *not* evolve gradually over a long period from simple to complex forms. Instead, the fossils reveal that all the major animal groups appeared fully formed, all at one time.

Regarding the Cambrian fauna, prominent British evolutionist Richard Dawkins made a similar observation:

And we find many of them already in an advanced state of evolution, the very first time they appear. It is as though they were just planted there, without any evolutionary history. Needless to say, this appearance of sudden planting has delighted creationists...³³

Dawkins, surmising why there may be a lack of any intermediates, attributes the “very important gaps” to what he sees as “imperfections in the fossil record.”

The Evolutionary Process

Darwin theorized that all living things evolved from simpler life forms through an undirected process of mutations and natural selection. If a mutation (a “copying error”) occurred in the genes, and it provided the creature some survival advantage, this benefit would be passed on to its offspring through the process of natural selection.

Species do of course change over time by adaptation and natural selection, but some disagree that this indicates Darwinian evolution. For example, in looking at the variety available within dogs—from the tiny Chihuahua to the huge Great Dane—some would label this simply *microevolution*. Small-scale variations occur within a kind, though nothing new actually comes into being (“evolves”) in microevolution. While dogs can have incredible differences, all are still dogs. Within the horse family are the donkey, zebra, draft horse, and the dwarf pony, yet all are horses. There are tremendous variations among humans—from Asian to African to Aboriginal to Caucasian—but all are within the same species, *Homo sapiens*.

Darwin’s theory of evolution is instead based on the concept of *macroevolution*. This is the inference that the small changes seen in adaptation (these variations within species) accumulate and lead to large changes over long periods of time. In macroevolution, one kind of creature (such as a reptile) becomes another kind of creature (such as a bird), requiring the creation of entirely new features and body types. Evolution opponents argue that this would be a bit like observing a car going from 0 to 60 mph in 60 seconds, and inferring that it can therefore go 0 to 6,000 mph in 100 minutes—and become an airplane in the process.

Admittedly, this puts a tremendous responsibility on mutations to accidentally create complex new body parts, and on natural selection to recognize the benefit these new parts will eventually convey and make sure the creatures with those new parts survive. As Stephen J. Gould explains:

The essence of Darwinism lies in a single phrase: natural selection is the creative force of evolutionary change. No one denies that selection will play a negative role in eliminating the unfit. Darwinian theories require that it create the fit as well.³⁴

Scientific advances since Darwin's day have shed light on how mutations and natural selection work, though the findings were not always as expected.

Mutations

Researchers have discovered that the variations we see in adaptation within a kind are always within limits set by the genetic code. Fifty years of genetic research on the fruit fly have convinced scientists that change is limited and confined to a defined population. Despite being bombarded with mutation agents for half a century, the mutant fruit flies continue to exist as fruit flies, leading geneticists to acknowledge that they will not evolve into something else. This confirms Gregor Mendel's findings in the 1800s that there are natural limits to genetic change.

Genetics professor Francisco Ayala is quoted as saying: "I am now convinced from what the paleontologists say that small changes do not accumulate."³⁵ In addition, the *amount* of change is not the only factor to consider. Experiments have shown that mutations can only modify or eliminate existing structures; they cannot create new ones. Within a particular type of creature, hair can vary from curly to straight, legs can vary from heavy to thin, beaks from long to short, wings from dark to light, etc. But the creatures still have hair, legs, beaks, and wings—nothing new has been added.

If you recall, in our DNA book, a mutation is a mistake—a "typing error." In the genetic blueprint, the letters that define these features may occasionally be rearranged or lost through mutations, but none of this will account for the additions needed by macroevolution. Remember, Darwin proposed that everything evolved from simple cells into complex life forms. So if a fish were to grow legs and lungs, or a reptile were to grow wings, that creature's genetic information would have to

increase to create the new body parts. This would be equivalent to a telegram giving rise to encyclopedias of meaningful, useful genetic sentences.

Think how much more information there is in the human genome than in the bacterial genome. Now that science has uncovered the enormous storehouse of information contained within DNA, we have to consider where all that vastly complex, new information could have come from. Scientists have yet to find even a single mutation that *increases* genetic information. As physicist Lee Spetner puts it, “Information cannot be built up by mutations that lose it. A business can’t make money by losing it a little at a time.”³⁶

Another surprising difficulty involves the common belief that organisms develop favorable mutations based on their environments. For example, it’s often thought that bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics, thus demonstrating that they evolve. But the website “Understanding Evolution” (produced by the University of California Museum of Paleontology and the National Center for Science Education) explains how mutations function:

Mutations do not “try” to supply what the organism “needs.”... For example, exposure to harmful chemicals may increase the mutation rate, but will not cause more mutations that make the organism resistant to those chemicals. In this respect, mutations are random—whether a particular mutation happens or not is unrelated to how useful that mutation would be.³⁷

To illustrate, they explain that where people have access to shampoos with chemicals that kill lice, there are a lot of lice that are resistant to those chemicals. So either: 1) resistant strains of lice were always there—and are just more frequent now because all the non-resistant lice died; or 2) exposure to lice shampoo actually caused mutations that provide resistance to the shampoo. Based on their scientific experiments, they conclude that “the first explanation is the right one and that directed mutations, the second possible explanation relying on non-random mutation, is not correct.”³⁸

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After numerous experiments, researchers have found that none unambiguously support directed mutation. In the case of bacteria, scientific experiments have demonstrated that “the penicillin-resistant bacteria were there in the population before they encountered penicillin. They did not evolve resistance in response to exposure to the antibiotic.”

Therefore, mutations are not logical adaptations that make a creature better suited for its environment. They are completely random—the result of mindless, undirected chance.

Even if a series of random mutations *could* happen to cause a lump of a wing to begin to form, how would each incremental change help the creature to survive? Natural selection enables the survival of creatures that develop some sort of beneficial trait. But until it becomes a fully formed wing, any stub would be more of a detriment than a benefit. Consider the following observations from noted evolutionary scientists:

The reasons for rejecting Darwin’s proposal were many, but first of all that many innovations cannot possibly come into existence through accumulation of many small steps, and even if they can, natural selection cannot accomplish it, because incipient and intermediate stages are not advantageous.³⁹

— EMBRYOLOGIST SOREN LOVTRUP

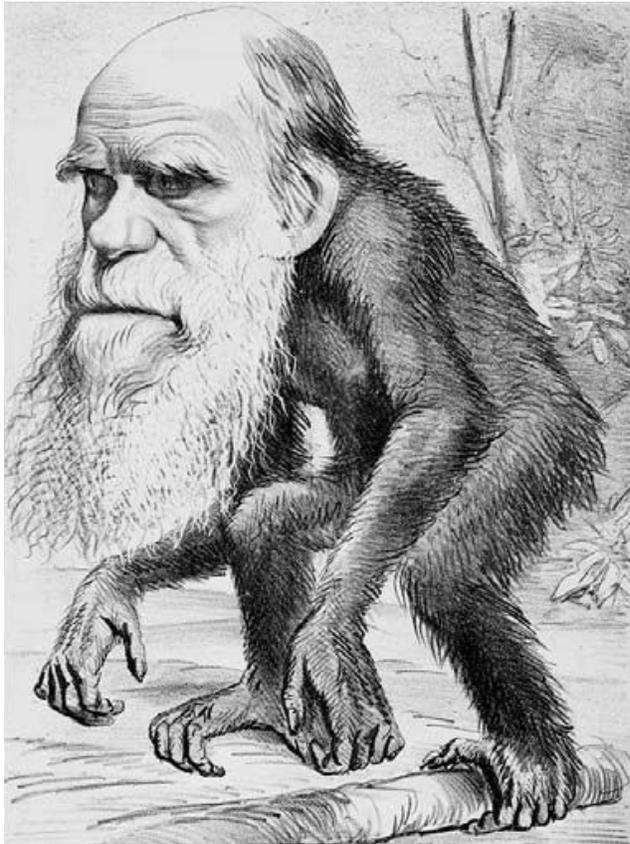
But how do you get from nothing to such an elaborate something if evolution must proceed through a long sequence of intermediate stages, each favored by natural selection? You can’t fly with 2% of a wing...⁴⁰

— PALEONTOLOGIST STEPHEN JAY GOULD

Darwinism is claiming that all the adaptive structures in nature, all the organisms which have existed throughout history were generated by the accumulation of entirely undirected mutations. That is an entirely unsubstantiated belief for which there is not the slightest evidence whatsoever.⁴¹

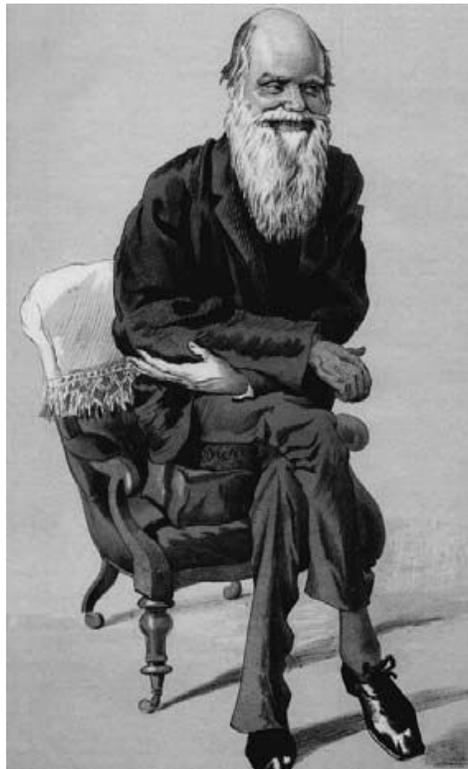
— MOLECULAR BIOLOGIST MICHAEL DENTON

Top: *Charles Darwin as an ape published in The Hornet, published in 1871.*



Below left: *Charles Darwin as a monkey on the cover of La Petite Lune, published in the 1880s.*

Below right: *Charles Darwin cartoon, published in 1871 in Vanity Fair.*



Contrary to what Darwin suspected, scientists today have discovered that mutations do *not* work as a mechanism to fuel the evolutionary process. They are random instead of purposeful, and they only modify or remove information, but never add it—an essential component of the theory. Any mutation that could create a “transitional form” would be far more likely to doom a creature than to help it up the evolutionary chain. This was confirmed by about 150 of the world’s leading evolutionary theorists who gathered at a Macroevolution Conference in Chicago to consider the question, “Are mutation and natural selection enough?” Evolutionist Roger Lewin sums up the conclusion of the conference:

The central question of the Chicago conference was whether the mechanisms underlying *microevolution* can be extrapolated to explain the phenomena of *macroevolution*. At the risk of doing violence to the positions of some of the people at the meeting, the answer can be given as a clear, *No*.⁴²

Evolutionist Michael Denton, author of *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis*, puts the theory into perspective. Asked in an interview if Darwinian theory adequately explained what we see in nature, he very honestly admitted its weaknesses:

The basic pattern it fails to explain is the apparent uniqueness and isolation of major types of organisms ... It strikes me as being a flagrant denial of common sense to swallow that all these things were built up by accumulative small random changes. This is simply a nonsensical claim, especially for the great majority of cases, where nobody can think of any credible explanation of how it came about. And this is a very profound question which everybody skirts, everybody brushes over, everybody tries to sweep under the carpet.

The fact is that the majority of these complex adaptations in nature cannot be adequately explained by a series of intermediate forms. And this is a fundamental problem. Common sense tells me there must be something wrong.⁴³

The problem for scientists today is that mutations have not yet been shown to create any new features, or new creatures, which explains why transitional forms are still lacking. As an alternative to Darwin's theory of gradualism, some scientists have proposed the theory of *punctuated equilibrium*. This theory, championed by Stephen Gould and others, proposes that evolution happened in rapid spurts (guided by some unknown genetic mechanism) followed by long periods of stability. They suggest that species had to evolve quickly based on sudden changes in their environment, such as a flood or drought.

There are difficulties with this theory as well. First, according to the website "Understanding Evolution," which explains evolution to teachers, "Factors in the environment ... are not generally thought to influence the direction of mutation." It states that experiments showed mutations "did not occur because the organism was placed in a situation where the mutation would be useful."⁴⁴ Again, mutations have been found to be completely random and *not* based on the environment. So with no evidence to show that mutations could cause creatures to evolve gradually over millions of years, what is the scientific basis for proposing that they could make very significant changes very rapidly?

Second, because the theory of punctuated equilibrium was proposed as a way to explain the *lack* of fossil evidence, there is nothing in the fossil record that would lead us to believe this was the case. Proponents of this theory suggest that evolution occurred so quickly that there wasn't time to leave any fossils as evidence.

Evolution's Difficult Questions

Many people have not objectively examined evolutionary theory to consider specifically how creatures may have developed. For example, consider the following.

Zoologists have recorded an amazing 20,000 species of fish. Each of these species has a two-chambered heart that pumps cold blood throughout its cold body.

There are 6,000 species of reptiles. They also have cold blood, but theirs is a three-chambered heart (except for the crocodile,

which has four). The 1,000 or so different amphibians (frogs, toads, and newts) have cold blood and a three-chambered heart.

There are over 9,000 species of birds. From the massive Andean condor with its wingspan of 12 feet to the tiny hummingbird (whose heart beats 1,400 times a minute), each of those 9,000 species has a four-chambered heart (left and right atrium, left and right ventricle)—just like humans.

Of course, the 15,000 species of mammals also have a pumping, four-chambered heart, which faithfully pumps blood throughout a series of intricate blood vessels to the rest of the body.

These are interesting thoughts to ponder: Which do you think came first—the blood or the heart—and why? Did the heart in all these different species of fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals evolve before there were blood vessels throughout their bodies? When did the blood evolve? Was it before or after the vessels evolved?

If it was before, what was it that carried blood to the heart, if there were no vessels? Did the heart beat before the blood evolved? Why was it beating if there was no blood to pump? If it wasn't beating, why did it start when it had no awareness of blood?

If the blood vessels evolved before there was blood, why did they evolve if there was no such thing as blood? And if the blood evolved before the heart evolved, what was it that caused it to circulate around the body?

The marvelous human body (and the bodies of all the other creatures) consists of so many amazingly interdependent parts: a heart, lungs (to oxygenate the blood), kidneys (to filter wastes from the blood), blood vessels, arteries, blood, skin (to protect it all), etc. The intricate codependence of just the respiratory system and the circulatory system—not to mention all the other bodily systems—is difficult to explain.

Or, consider the human eye. Man has never developed a camera lens anywhere near the inconceivable intricacy of the human eye. The human eye is an amazing interrelated system of about forty individual subsystems, including the retina, pupil, iris, cornea, lens, and optic nerve. It has more to it than just the 137 million light-sensitive special cells that send messages to the unbelievably complex brain. About 130 million of these

cells look like tiny rods, and they handle the black and white vision. The other 7 million are cone shaped and allow us to see in color. The retina cells receive light impressions, which are then translated into electric pulses and sent directly to the brain through the optic nerve.

A special section of the brain called the visual cortex interprets the pulses as color, contrast, depth, etc., which then allows us to see “pictures” of our world. Incredibly, the eye, optic nerve, and visual cortex are totally separate and distinct subsystems. Yet together they capture, deliver, and interpret up to 1.5 million pulse messages per millisecond! Think about that for a moment. It would take dozens of computers programmed perfectly and operating together flawlessly to even get close to performing this task.

The eye is an example of what is referred to as “irreducible complexity.” It would be statistically impossible for random processes, operating through gradual mechanisms of genetic mutations and natural selection, to be able to create forty separate subsystems when they provide no advantage to the whole until the very last state of development. Ask yourself how the lens, the retina, the optic nerve, and all the other parts in vertebrates that play a role in seeing not only appeared from nothing, but evolved into interrelated and working parts.

Evolutionist Robert Jastrow acknowledges that highly trained scientists could not have improved upon “blind chance”:

The eye appears to have been designed; no designer of telescopes could have done better. How could this marvelous instrument have evolved by chance, through a succession of random events? Many people in Darwin’s day agreed with theologian William Pauley, who commented, “There cannot be a design without a designer.”⁴⁵

Even Charles Darwin admitted the incredible complexity of the eye in *On The Origin of Species*:

To suppose that the eye, with all its inimitable contrivances for adjusting the focus to different

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*Darwin's theory in the Punch almanac for 1882,
published at the end of 1881.*

distances, for admitting different amounts of light, and for the correction of spherical and chromatic aberration, could have formed by natural selection, seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest degree.⁴⁶

Darwin went on to say that he believed the eye could nonetheless have been formed by natural selection. At the time, though, scientists believed that the first simple creatures had rudimentary eyes, and that as creatures slowly evolved their eyes evolved along with them. However, that's not what they have found. Surprisingly, some of the most complex eyes have been discovered in the "simplest" creatures.

Riccardo Levi-Setti, professor emeritus of Physics at the University of Chicago, writes of the trilobite's eye:

This optical doublet is a device so typically associated with human invention that its discovery in trilobites comes as something of a shock. The realization that trilobites developed and used such devices half a billion years ago makes the shock even greater. And a final discovery—that the refracting interface between the two lens elements in a trilobite's eye was designed in accordance with optical constructions worked out by Descartes and Huygens in the mid-seventeenth century—borders on sheer science fiction ... The design of the trilobite's eye lens could well qualify for a patent disclosure.⁴⁷

Admittedly, it's difficult to imagine that the amazing, seeing eye could have evolved gradually purely by blind chance. Something as astonishingly complex as the eye gives every appearance of having been uniquely designed for each creature.

Vestigial Organs—Leftovers Again?

For many years, “vestigial organs” have been considered proof that man has evolved from more primitive forms. With no known purpose, these organs were assumed to have outlived their usefulness and to be “leftovers” from our less advanced ancestors.

However, if an organ were no longer needed, it could at best be considered *devolution*. This is consistent with the Law of Entropy—that all things deteriorate over time. What evolution requires, however, is not the loss but the *addition* of information, where an organism *increases* in complexity. “Vestigial organs” therefore do not serve as evidence for evolution.

In addition, it isn't scientifically possible to prove that something has no use, because its use can always be discovered as more information becomes available. And that's exactly what has happened. It was claimed at the Scopes trial that there were “no less than 180 vestigial structures in the human body,

sufficient to make of a man a veritable walking museum of antiquities.”⁴⁸ As science has advanced, the list has shrunk to virtually zero today. Scientists have discovered that each of these organs does indeed have a purpose; for example, the appendix is part of the human immune system, and the “tailbone” supports muscles that are necessary for daily bodily functions.

Another Thought

If you find it hard to believe that there was an Intelligent Designer, give this some thought. Man, with all his genius, can't make a rock, a leaf, a flower, a living singing bird, a croaking frog, or even a grain of dead sand *from nothing*. We can recreate, but we can't create anything material from nothing, living or dead. Not a thing.

Did you realize that if we could simply make one blade of grass without using existing materials, we could solve the world's hunger problem? If we could make a blade of grass, we could then create a lot more grass, feed the green material through a machine that does what the common cow does, and have pure white full cream milk, then smooth cream, delicious yogurt, tasty cheese, and smooth butter. But we can't make even one blade of grass from nothing, let alone giving it the ability to reproduce after its own kind, as regular grass does. We have no idea where to begin when it comes to creating. If that's true, how intellectually dishonest is it to say that this entire incredible creation in which we live, came into existence with no Intelligent Designer?

Darwin's "Unsavory" Views

Aside from the scientific aspects of Darwin's theory, there are also its social applications. Google “Social Darwinism.”⁴⁹ What happens when you apply Darwin's ideas to a society? What does that society begin to look like when Darwin's ideas are applied to meaningful areas of life? Consider passages such as the following:

At some future period, not very distant as measured by centuries, the civilized races of man will almost certainly exterminate and replace throughout

the world the savage races. At the same time the anthropomorphous apes, as Professor Schaaffhausen has remarked, will no doubt be exterminated. The break will then be rendered wider, for it will intervene between man in a more civilized state, as we may hope, than the Caucasian, and some ape as low as a baboon, instead of as at present between the negro or Australian and the gorilla.⁵⁰

While the above quote seems as nebulous as one of the prophecies of Nostradamus, close study reveals Darwin's point. He is predicting that civilized races would replace savage races. The gap between savages and the civilized races would become wider, like the gap he saw between the white races and the ape. That means that there would no longer be a closeness, such as the one he saw between the negro and the gorilla.

He was saying that blacks were closer to gorillas than the whites were. Who could deny that this is a blatantly racist statement, particularly when contemporary society says that just saying or even putting the "n" word in print, is racism? Yet modern admirers of Darwin try and justify his racism by saying that he loved the negro, and that he spoke kindly of their intelligence. He wrote during his voyage on the *Beagle*, "I never saw anything more intelligent than the Negros, especially the Negro or Mulatto children."⁵¹

After reading *Life with a Black Regiment*, Darwin wrote the author to thank him "heartily for the very great pleasure" which it gave him: "I always thought well of the negroes, from the little which I have seen of them; and I have been delighted to have my vague impressions confirmed, and their character and mental powers so ably discussed."⁵² He despised proponents of slavery, referring to them as "the polished savages in England,"⁵³ while saying of a black lieutenant that he'd never met anywhere "a more civil and obliging man."⁵⁴

Charles Darwin believed that the black race was closer to the gorilla than the white race, but he thought that they were friendly, well-behaved, and intelligent. His attitude was similar to that of a man who likes trained dogs. He thinks that they are friendly, well-behaved, and some are extremely intelligent.

It's interesting that a number of Atheists have agreed with me in my belief that Darwin was a racist. They said, "I feel no compelling need to justify Charles Darwin's racism," and, "And why do you assume that Darwin's racism was shaped by his belief in evolution? The man lived at a time when blacks in many western nations were still owned as chattels, when creationist anthropologists freely speculated that the different races were separately created species (a view Darwin undertook to refute). The idea of races arranged on a ladder from 'lowest' to 'highest' (generally with one's own subgroup on top) was a commonplace among creationists of his day." And, "Of course Darwin was racist, he lived in a society in which racism was the norm ..."

However, after much research, I do concede that you won't find anything in Darwin's writings that would indicate that he in any way felt blacks were to be treated as inferior or that his views of them were due to their skin color. He just thought that they were closer to gorillas than whites. Imagine if you said that on prime time TV. You would stir up a hornets' nest. Then imagine trying to justify your belief by saying that you despise slavery and that you think black people are intelligent and friendly. You could also add that your convictions that they are closer to gorillas than whites has nothing to do with skin color.

Evolutionary scientist, atheist, and author of *Darwin: The Indelible Stamp: The Evolution of an Idea*, got himself into very hot water back in 2007. According to the Associated Press: "The Independent newspaper put Watson on its front page, against the words: 'Africans are less intelligent than Westerners, says DNA pioneer.'"⁵⁵ *The Sunday Times* reported, "One of the world's most respected scientists is embroiled in an extraordinary row after claiming that black people are less intelligent than white people. James Watson, a Nobel Prize winner for his part in discovering the structure of DNA, has provoked outrage with his comments, made ahead of his arrival in Britain today."⁵⁶

Like Darwin, Watson's belief had nothing to do with skin color. He said that we should not discriminate on the basis of color, because "there are many people of color who are very talented, but don't promote them when they haven't succeeded at the lower level." He just thought that white people are more

intelligent than blacks. For that, he was labeled a blatant racist by many in contemporary society.

An atheist wrote and said, “What do Darwin’s personal views on race have to do with our modern understanding of evolution? Nothing. Absolutely nothing, Ray. Even a fool knows this.” Indeed, Darwin’s racism has nothing to do with the *credibility* of the theory of evolution. It should stand or fall on its own merits. However, the theory itself teaches that all men are not created equal. Darwinian evolution doesn’t say that human beings are made in the image of God and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. It rather states that they are mere animals, some closer to apes than others, and it therefore opens wide the door to racism.

An article entitled “Americans still linking blacks to apes” on scienceblog.com, presented the findings of research done by psychologists at Stanford, Pennsylvania State University and the University of California-Berkeley. Co-author of the study, Jennifer Eberhardt, said, “It’s a legacy of our past that the endpoint of evolution is a white man ... I don’t think it’s intentional, but when people learn about human evolution, they walk away with a notion that people of African descent are closer to apes than people of European descent.”⁵⁷ I wonder where they get that notion from?

There is no question that Darwin’s racism was directly tied to his theory of Evolution. This is clearly demonstrated in *The Descent of Man*, where he makes the case that man’s intellectual abilities were the byproduct of natural selection and that there are clear differences in the “mental faculties ... between the men of distinct races.”⁵⁸

His Disdain of Women

Critics also say that Darwin looked down on women as being inferior, pointing to his own words:

The chief distinction in the intellectual powers of the two sexes is shewn by man’s attaining to a higher eminence, in whatever he takes up, than can woman—whether requiring deep thought, reason, or imagination, or merely the use of the senses and hands.

If two lists were made of the most eminent men and women in poetry, painting, sculpture, music (inclusive both of composition and performance), history, science, and philosophy, with half-a-dozen names under each subject, the two lists would not bear comparison. We may also infer, from the law of the deviation from averages, so well illustrated by Mr. Galton, in his work on Hereditary Genius, that if men are capable of a decided pre-eminence over women in many subjects, the average of mental power in man must be above that of woman.⁵⁹

When pondering marriage and having children, he noted:

“Children (if it please God). Constant companion, (and friend in old age) who will feel interested in one; object to be beloved and played with. Better than a dog anyhow. Home and someone to take care of house. Charms of music and female chit-chat.”⁶⁰

Darwin believed that women were not as competent as men, and less intelligent than men, but they were better than a dog.

His Famous Student

It’s undeniable, however, that some have taken the ideas of evolutionary theory and applied them to society with horrific results. In describing how natural selection affects civilized nations, Darwin wrote:

We civilized men, on the other hand, do our utmost to check the process of elimination; we build asylums for the imbecile, the maimed, and the sick; we institute poor-laws; and our medical men exert their utmost skill to save the life of every one to the last moment. There is reason to believe that vaccination has preserved thousands, who from a weak constitution would formerly have succumbed to small-pox. Thus the weak members of civilized societies propagate their kind. No one who has attended to the breeding of domestic

animals will doubt that this must be highly injurious to the race of man. It is surprising how soon a want of care, or care wrongly directed, leads to the degeneration of a domestic race; but excepting in the case of man himself, hardly any one is so ignorant as to allow his worst animals to breed.⁶¹

Adolf Hitler took Darwin's evolutionary philosophy to its logical conclusions. For example, he wrote in *Mein Kampf*:

Such a dispensation of Nature is quite logical. Every crossing between two breeds which are not quite equal results in a product which holds an intermediate place between the levels of the two parents. This means that the offspring will indeed be superior to the parent which stands in the biologically lower order of being, but not so high as the higher parent. For this reason it must eventually succumb in any struggle against the higher species. Such mating contradicts the will of Nature towards the selective improvements of life in general. The favorable preliminary to this improvement is not to mate individuals of higher and lower orders of being but rather to allow the complete triumph of the higher order. *The stronger must dominate and not mate with the weaker*, which would signify the sacrifice of its own higher nature. Only the born weakling can look upon this principle as cruel, and if he does so it is merely because he is of a feebler nature and narrower mind; for *if such a law did not direct the process of evolution then the higher development of organic life would not be conceivable at all.*⁶² (emphasis added)

The demand that *it should be made impossible for defective people to continue to propagate defective offspring* is a demand that is based on most reasonable grounds, and its proper fulfilment is the most humane task that mankind has to face. Unhappy and undeserved suffering in millions of cases will be spared, with the result that there will be a gradual improvement in national health.⁶³ (emphasis added)

If Nature does not wish that weaker individuals should mate with the stronger, she wishes even less that a superior race should intermingle with an inferior one; because in such a case all her efforts, throughout hundreds of thousands of years, to *establish an evolutionary higher stage of being*, may thus be rendered futile.

History furnishes us with innumerable instances that prove this law. It shows, with a startling clarity, that whenever Aryans have mingled their blood with that of an inferior race the result has been the downfall of the people who were the standard-bearers of a higher culture.⁶⁴ (emphasis added)

The Hit List

Well-known American paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould wrote an article acknowledging Hitler's evolutionary views. In it he quotes Benjamin Kidd, a highly respected English commentator, as saying that in Germany "Darwin's theories came to be openly set out in political and military text books as the full justification for war and highly organized schemes of national policy in which the doctrine of force became the doctrine of Right."⁶⁵ Anthropologist Sir Arthur Keith said of Hitler: "The German Führer, as I have consistently maintained, is an evolutionist; he has consciously sought to make the practice of Germany conform to the theory of evolution."⁶⁶

Darwin's observation of the survival of the fittest in nature was interpreted to mean only the fittest *should* survive—and Hitler was happy to take Nature's place in ensuring that it was done. Hitler believed in an "inexorable law that it is the strongest and the best who must triumph and that they have the right to endure. He who would live must fight. He who does not wish to fight in this world, where permanent struggle is the law of life, has not the right to exist."⁶⁷

In Hitler's view, the German people were the superior race that deserved to rule the world. Here is his "Hit List" which reveals how he distinguished between the different races (notice his evolutionary progression from human to ape):

Nordic—close to Pure Aryan.
Germanic—predominantly Aryan.
Mediterranean—slightly Aryan.
Slavic—close to half-Aryan, half-Ape.
Oriental—slight Ape preponderance.
Black African—predominantly Ape.
Jewish (fiendish skull)—close to pure Ape.⁶⁸

Just as he did with evolution, Hitler also used Christianity for his own evil political ends. But Hitler was by no means the only one to use Darwin's theory to justify atrocities. The negative effects of evolutionary teaching on history are undeniable:

Europeans were spreading out to Africa, Asia, and America, gobbling up land, subduing the natives and even massacring them. But any guilt they harbored now vanished. Spencer's evolutionary theories vindicated them.... Darwin's *Origin of Species*, published in 1859, delivered the coup de grace. Not only racial, class, and national differences but every single human emotion was the adaptive end product of evolution, selection, and survival of the fittest.⁶⁹

In promoting the idea that humans were merely animals and accidents of nature, the natural consequence of Darwinism was to overturn the traditional Judeo-Christian values on the sacredness of human life. The legacy of Darwin's theory can be seen in the rise of eugenics, euthanasia, racism, infanticide, and abortion.

It is interesting to note, however, that Darwin goes on to say that we can't simply follow "hard reason" in such cases without undermining our "sympathy... the noblest part of our nature." However, there is a glaring inconsistency here. As John G. West put it:

"Such misgivings represented a lame objection at best. If Darwin truly believed that society's efforts to help the impoverished and sickly 'must be highly injurious to the race of man' (note the word 'must'),

then the price of preserving compassion in his view appeared to be the destruction of the human race. Framed in that manner, how many people could be expected to reject the teachings of ‘hard reason’ and sacrifice the human race? Darwin clearly supplied a logical rationale for eugenics in *The Descent of Man*, even if his personal scruples made him ambivalent about pressing his concerns to a logical conclusion. His followers, of course, were not so squeamish.”⁷⁰

Darwin and Atheism

It’s rare to find an atheist who doesn’t embrace Darwinism with open arms. Many believe that with creation adequately explained by evolution, there is no need for a God and no moral responsibility. If there are no absolutes of right and wrong, anything goes as long as it’s within the bounds of civil law, and any sexual exploits are merely natural instincts to further our animal species. However, Charles Darwin himself was not an atheist. In *On The Origin of Species* he refers to creation as the “works of God” and mentions the “Creator” an amazing seven times.

So if I was an atheist, I would see that I have an intellectual dilemma. If I deny that there is a God, I am saying *nothing* created everything, and that’s a scientific impossibility. I may say that I have no beliefs in any gods, but if I say I have no belief that my Toyota had a maker, it means I think that *nothing* made it (it just happened), which (again) is a scientific impossibility. So to remain credible, I have to acknowledge that *something* made everything, but I just don’t know what that “something” was. So I wouldn’t be an atheist if I believed in an initial cause.

Richard Dawkins, arguably the most famous of atheists, said, “Biology is the study of complicated things that give the appearance of having been designed for a purpose.”⁷¹ Francis Crick, a Nobel laureate and co-discoverer of the structure of DNA, noted, “Biologists must constantly keep in mind that what they see was not designed, but rather evolved.”⁷² *Everything* has the appearance of being intelligently designed, from the design of the atom to the harmonious design of the universe. So it’s understandable that, despite decades of evolutionary teaching

to indoctrinate young minds, nearly eight in ten Americans still are not buying the theory. In a 2007 *Newsweek* poll, 48 percent said God created humans in the present form at one time in the last 10,000 years or so, and another 30 percent believe God guided the process—so 78 percent attribute creation to God. Only 13 percent believe in naturalistic evolution.⁷³ The vast majority have heard all the arguments and the claims of evidence, but they apparently lack the faith to be true believers in the theory.

Keeping in mind that the most intelligent of human beings can't create even a grain of sand from nothing, do you believe that the "something" that made everything was intelligent? It must have been, in order to make the flowers, the birds, the trees, the human eye, and the sun, the moon and the stars. If you believe that, then you believe there was an intelligent designer. You have just become an unscientific "knuckle-dragger" in the eyes of our learning institutions that embrace Darwinism.

But you are not alone if you believe in God. Darwin wrote in *The Descent of Man*, "A belief in all-pervading spiritual agencies seems to be universal." Belief in the supernatural is found in virtually every culture on Earth, and of the world's 6.5 billion inhabitants, less than 3 percent are atheists.⁷⁴

And despite what evolutionists claim, those who believe in a Creator are far from being "anti-science." In fact, most of our greatest scientists of the past—those who founded and developed the key disciplines of science—believed in the existence of a Creator: Galileo, Newton, Copernicus, Bacon, Faraday, Kelvin, Pascal, Linnaeus, Mendel, Pasteur, and Kepler, just to name a few. Einstein (a theist who didn't believe in a *personal* God) said, "In view of such harmony in the cosmos which I, with my limited human mind, am able to recognize, there are yet people who say there is no God. But what really makes me angry is that they quote me for the support of such views."

The incredible harmony in creation proves beyond a doubt to any thinking mind that there is a Creator. Now you just have to figure out if this Creator requires moral responsibility from you.

Let me explain why I believe there is an Intelligent Designer, why this Designer is the God of the Bible, and why I believe He holds each one of us morally accountable. Before I

do, I want to quote someone I greatly respect for what he said. Penn Jillette (of Penn and Teller) is such a committed atheist, he puts a line through “In God we trust” on each dollar bill he touches.⁷⁵ But consider his statement about Christianity:

If you believe that there’s a Heaven and Hell, and people could be going to Hell, or not getting eternal life, or whatever, and you think that, *Well it’s not really worth telling them this because it would make it socially awkward ...* How much do you have to hate somebody to believe that everlasting life is possible and not tell them that? I mean if I believed beyond a shadow of a doubt that a truck was coming at you, and you didn’t believe it, and that truck was bearing down on you, there is a certain point where I tackle you—and this is more important than that.⁷⁶

I heartily agree with him, so please stay with me. I deeply care about you and where you will spend eternity.

Solving Life’s Most Important Question

I couldn’t help but empathize with Darwin’s struggle about the issue of suffering. How could a loving God create all this beauty, and then give us such terrible suffering and finally, death? How could any reasonable person not reject the horrific doctrine of a place called “Hell”? If you will allow me to do so, I would like to show you what I have discovered about these issues. I will begin by explaining why Christianity is unique among religions.

The Choice. Imagine I offered you a choice of four gifts:

- The original Mona Lisa
- The keys to a brand new Lamborghini
- A million dollars in cash
- A parachute

You can pick only one. Which would you choose? Before you decide, here’s some information that will help you to

make the *wisest* choice: *You have to jump 10,000 feet out of an airplane.*

Does that help you to connect the dots? It should, because you *need* the parachute. It's the only one of the four gifts that will help with your dilemma. The others may have some value, but they are useless when it comes to facing the law of gravity in a 10,000-foot fall. The knowledge that you will have to jump should produce a healthy fear in you—and that kind of fear is good because it can save your life. Remember that.

Now think of the four major religions: Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity

Which one should you choose? Before you decide, here's some information that will help you determine which one is the *wisest* choice: All of humanity stands on the edge of eternity. We are *all* going to die. We will all have to pass through the door of death. It could happen to us in twenty years, or in six months ... or today. For most of humanity, death is a huge and terrifying plummet into the unknown. So what should we do?

Do you remember how it was your knowledge of the jump that produced that healthy fear, and that fear helped you to make the right choice? You know what the law of gravity can do to you. In the same way, we are going to look at another law, and hopefully your knowledge of what it can do to you will help you make the right choice, about life's greatest issue. So, stay with me—and remember to let fear work for you.

The Leap

After we die we have to face what is called “the law of sin and death.”⁷⁷ That Law is what is known as “The Ten Commandments.”

So let's look at that Law and see how you will do when you face it on Judgment Day. Have you loved God above all else? Is He first in your life? He should be. He's given you your life and everything that is dear to you. Do you love Him with *all* of your heart, soul, mind, and strength? That's the requirement of the First Commandment. Or have you broken the Second Commandment by making a god in your mind that you're comfortable with—where you say, “My god is a loving and merciful god who would never send anyone to Hell”? That

god does not exist; he's a figment of the imagination. To create a god in your mind (your own image of God) is something the Bible calls "idolatry." Idolaters will not enter Heaven.

Have you ever used God's name in vain, as a cuss word to express disgust? That's called "blasphemy," and it's very serious in God's sight. This is breaking the Third Commandment, and the Bible says God will not hold him guiltless who takes His name in vain.

Have you always honored your parents implicitly, and kept the Sabbath holy? If not, you have broken the Fourth and Fifth Commandments. Have you ever hated someone? The Bible says, "Whosoever hates his brother is a murderer."⁷⁸

The Seventh is "You shall not commit adultery," but Jesus said, "Whosoever looks on a woman to lust after her has committed adultery with her already in his heart"⁷⁹ (the Seventh Commandment includes sex before marriage). Have you ever looked with lust or had sex outside of marriage? If you have, you've violated that Commandment.

How many lies do you think that you have told in your whole life? Have you ever stolen anything, regardless of its value? If you have, then you're a lying thief. The Bible tells us, "Lying lips are abomination to the Lord,"⁸⁰ because He is a God of truth and holiness. Have you coveted (jealously desired) other people's things? This is a violation of the Tenth Commandment.

Little Jessica

So that is God's moral Law that we each will face. We will be without excuse when we stand before God because He gave us our conscience to know right from wrong. Each time we lie, steal, commit adultery, murder, and so on, we know that it's wrong. So here is the crucial question. On Judgment Day, when God judges you, will you be found innocent or guilty of breaking this Law? *Think before you answer.* Will you go to Heaven or Hell? The Bible warns that all murderers, idolaters, liars, thieves, fornicators, and adulterers will end up in Hell.⁸¹ So where does that leave you?

Perhaps the thought of going to Hell doesn't scare you, because you don't believe in it. That's like standing in the open

door of a plane 10,000 feet off the ground and saying, “I don’t believe there will be any consequences if I jump without a parachute.”

To say that there will be no consequences for breaking God’s Law is to say that God is unjust, that He is evil. This is why.

On February 24, 2005, a nine-year-old girl was reported missing from her home in Homosassa, Florida. Three weeks later, police discovered that she had been kidnapped, brutally raped, and then buried alive. Little Jessica Lunsford was found tied up, in a kneeling position, clutching a stuffed toy.

How Do You React?

How do you feel toward the man who murdered that helpless little girl in such an unspeakably cruel way? Are you angered? I hope so. I hope you are *outraged*. If you were completely indifferent to her fate, it would reveal something horrible about your character.

Do you think that God is indifferent to such acts of evil? You can bet your precious soul He is not. He is *outraged* by them.

The fury of Almighty God against evil is *evidence* of His goodness. If He wasn’t angered, He wouldn’t be good. We cannot separate God’s goodness from His anger. Again, if God is good by nature, He *must* be unspeakably angry at wickedness.

But His goodness is so great that His anger isn’t confined to the evils of rape and murder. Nothing is hidden from His pure and holy eyes. He is outraged by torture, terrorism, abortion, theft, lying, adultery, fornication, pedophilia, homosexuality, and blasphemy. He also sees our *thought-life*, and He will judge us for the *hidden* sins of the heart: for lust, hatred, rebellion, greed, unclean imaginations, ingratitude, selfishness, jealousy, pride, envy, deceit, etc. Jesus warned, “But I say to you, that *every idle word* that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment”⁸² (emphasis added).

The Bible says that God’s wrath “abides” on each of us,⁸³ and that every time we sin, we’re “storing up wrath”⁸⁴ that will be revealed on Judgment Day. We are even told that we are “*by nature* the children of wrath”⁸⁵ (emphasis added). Sinning

against God comes naturally to us—and we naturally earn His anger by our sins.

Instant Death

Many people believe that because God is good, He will forgive everyone, and let all sinners into Heaven. But they misunderstand His goodness. When Moses once asked to see God's glory, God told him that he couldn't see Him and live. Moses would instantly die if he looked upon God. Consider this:

[God] said, *I will make all my goodness pass before you ... And it shall come to pass, while my glory passes by, that I will put you in a cleft of the rock, and will cover you with my hand while I pass by.*⁸⁶

Notice that all of God's glory was displayed in His "goodness." The *goodness* of God would have killed Moses instantly *because of his personal sinfulness*. The fire of God's goodness would have consumed him, like a cup of water dropped onto the surface of the sun. The only way any of us can stand in the presence of God is to be pure in heart. Jesus said, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."⁸⁷ But as we've seen by looking at the Law, not a single one of us is "pure in heart."

These are extremely fearful thoughts, because the God we are speaking about is nothing like the commonly accepted image. He is not a benevolent Father-figure, who is happily smiling upon sinful humanity.

In the midst of these frightening thoughts, remember to let fear work for you. The fear of God is the healthiest fear you can have. The Bible calls it "the beginning of wisdom."⁸⁸

Again, your knowledge of God's Law should help you to see that you have a life-threatening dilemma: a huge problem of God's wrath (His justifiable anger) against your personal sins. The just penalty for sin—breaking even one Law—is death and eternity in Hell. But you haven't broken just one Law. Like the rest of us, you've no doubt broken all these laws, countless times each. What kind of anger do you think a judge is justified

in having toward a criminal guilty of breaking the law *thousands of times?*

Let's See

Let's now look at those four major religions to see if they can help you with your predicament.

Hinduism: The religion of Hinduism says that if you've been bad, you may come back as a rat or some other animal.⁸⁹ If you've been good, you might come back as a prince. But that's like someone saying, "When you jump out of the plane, you'll get sucked back in as another passenger. If you've been bad, you go down to the Economy Class; if you've been good, you go up to First Class." It's an interesting concept, but it doesn't deal with your real problem of having sinned against God and the reality of Hell.

Buddhism: Amazingly, the religion of Buddhism denies that God even exists. It teaches that life and death are sort of an illusion.⁹⁰ That's like standing at the door of the plane and saying, "I'm not really here, and there's no such thing as the law of gravity, and no ground that I'm going to hit." That may temporarily help you deal with your fears, but it doesn't square with reality. And it doesn't deal with your real problem of having sinned against God and the reality of Hell.

Islam: Interestingly, Islam acknowledges the reality of sin and Hell, and the justice of God, but the hope it offers is that sinners can escape God's justice if they do religious works. God will see these, *and because of them*, hopefully He will show mercy—but they won't know for sure.⁹¹ Each person's works will be weighed on the Day of Judgment and it will then be decided who is saved and who is not—based on whether they followed Islam, were sincere in repentance, and performed enough righteous deeds to outweigh their bad ones.

So Islam believes you can *earn* God's mercy by your own efforts. That's like jumping out of the plane and believing that flapping your arms is going to counter the law of gravity and save you from a 10,000-foot drop.

And there's something else to consider. The Law of God shows us that the best of us is nothing but a wicked criminal, standing guilty and condemned before the throne of a perfect

and holy Judge. When *that* is understood, then our “righteous deeds” are actually seen as an attempt to bribe the Judge of the Universe. The Bible says that *because of our guilt*, anything we offer God for our justification (our acquittal from His courtroom) is an abomination to Him,⁹² and only adds to our crimes.

Islam, like the other religions, doesn’t solve your problem of having sinned against God and the reality of Hell.

Christianity: So why is Christianity different? Aren’t all religions the same? Let’s see. In Christianity, God Himself provided a “parachute” for us, and His Word says regarding the Savior, “Put on the Lord Jesus Christ.”⁹³ Just as a parachute solved your dilemma with the law of gravity and its consequences, so the Savior perfectly solves your dilemma with the Law of God and its consequences! It is the missing puzzle-piece that you need.

How did God solve our dilemma? He satisfied His wrath by becoming a human being and taking our punishment upon Himself. The Scriptures tell us that God was in Christ, reconciling the world to Himself. Christianity provides the only parachute to save us from the consequences of the Law we have transgressed.

Back to the Plane

To illustrate this more clearly, let’s go back to that plane for a moment. You are standing on the edge of a 10,000-foot drop. You *have* to jump. Your heart is thumping in your chest. Why? Because of fear. You know that the law of gravity will kill you when you jump.

Someone offers you the original Mona Lisa. You push it aside.

Another person passes you the keys to a brand new Lamborghini. You let them drop to the floor.

Someone else tries to put a million dollars into your hands. You push the person’s hand away, and stand there in horror at your impending fate.

Suddenly, you hear a voice say, “Here’s a parachute!”

Which one of those four people is going to hold the most credibility in your eyes? It’s the one who held up the parachute!

Again, it is your fear of the jump that turns you toward the good news of the parachute.

In the same way, knowledge of what God's Law will do to you on the Day of Judgment produces a fear that makes the news of a Savior unspeakably good news! It solves your predicament of God's wrath. God loves you so much that He became a sinless human being in the person of Jesus of Nazareth. The Savior died an excruciating death on the cross, taking your punishment (the death penalty) upon Himself. The demands of eternal justice were satisfied the moment He cried, "It is finished!"

The lightning of God's wrath was stopped and the thunder of His indignation was silenced at Calvary's bloodied cross: "Christ has redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us."⁹⁴ We broke the Law, but He became a man to pay our penalty in His life's blood.

Then Jesus rose from the dead, defeating death. That means God can now forgive every sin you have ever committed and commute your death sentence.

Let me put it in a way that is understandable to most of us. God is the perfect Judge. You and I have broken God's Law, and in His sight we are desperately guilty criminals. But two thousand years ago, Jesus Christ paid our fine in full. If you repent (turn from your sins) and place your trust in Jesus alone, that means God can *legally* dismiss your case. You can then say with the apostle Paul: "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus has made me free from the law of sin and death."⁹⁵

So you no longer need to be tormented by the fear of death, and you don't need to look any further for ways to deal with the dilemma of sin and God's wrath.⁹⁶ The Savior is God's gift to you. *The gospel is unspeakably good news for the entire, sinful human race!*

God Himself can "justify" you. He can cleanse you, and give you the "righteousness" of Christ. He can make you pure in heart by washing away your sins. He can shelter you from His fierce wrath, in the Rock of Ages that He has cleft for you.⁹⁷

Only Jesus can save you from death and Hell and grant you eternal life—something that you could never earn or deserve.⁹⁸

Do It Today

To receive the gift of eternal life, you must repent of your sins (turn from them), and put on the Lord Jesus Christ as you would put on a parachute—*trusting* in Him alone for your salvation. That means you forsake your own good works as a means of trying to please God (trying to bribe Him), and trust only in what Jesus has done for you. Simply throw yourself on the mercy of the Judge. The Bible says that He's rich in mercy to all who call upon Him,⁹⁹ so *call* upon Him right now. He *will* hear you if you approach Him with a humble and sorrowful heart.

Do it right now because you don't know when you will take that leap through the door of death. Confess your sins to God, put your trust in Jesus to save you, and you will pass from death to life. You have God's promise on it.¹⁰⁰

Pray something like this:

“Dear God, today I turn away from all of my sins [name them] and I put my trust in Jesus Christ alone as my Lord and Savior. Please forgive me, change my heart, and grant me Your gift of everlasting life. In Jesus' name I pray. Amen.”

Now have faith in God. He is absolutely trustworthy. Never doubt His promises. He is not a man that He should lie.

The sincerity of your prayer will be evidenced by your obedience to God's will, so read the Bible daily and obey what you read.¹⁰¹ Then go to www.livingwaters.com and click on “Save Yourself Some Pain.” There you will find principles that will help you grow in your faith. You might like to get *The Evidence Bible*, which answers 100 of the most common questions about the Christian faith. Its informative commentary will help you to grow as a Christian.¹⁰²

Please don't toss this book aside. If it's been helpful to you, pass it on to someone you care about—there's nothing more important than where they will spend eternity. Thank you for reading this.

Ray Comfort¹⁰³

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- 87 Matthew 5:8.
- 88 Psalm 111:10.
- 89 “Is it possible for a man to be reborn as a lower animal?” Maharshi: “Yes. It is possible, as illustrated by Jada Bharata—the scriptural anecdote of a royal sage having been reborn as a deer.” <www.hinduism.co.za/reincarn.htm>.
- 90 “When you transcend your thinking mind in the realization of your own pure, timeless, ever-present awareness, then the illusion of time completely collapses, and you become utterly free of the samsaric cycle of time, change, impermanence, and suffering.” <www.buddhistinformation.com>.
- 91 “Then those whose balance (of good deeds) is heavy, they will be successful. But those whose balance is light, will be those who have lost their souls; in hell will they abide” (Surah 23:102,103).
- 92 See Proverbs 15:8.
- 93 See Romans 13:14.
- 94 Galatians 3:13.
- 95 Romans 8:2.
- 96 Beware of cults such as Jehovah’s Witnesses and Mormons. They masquerade as “Christian,” but they are rooted in self-righteousness (trying to do good works to earn salvation).
- 97 See 1 Corinthians 10:4.
- 98 “For by grace are you saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: not of works, lest any man should boast” (Ephesians 2:8,9).
- 99 “For the Scripture says, Whosoever believes on him shall not be ashamed. For there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek: for the same Lord over all is rich to all that call upon him. For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved” (Romans 10:12,13).

- 100 “Most assuredly, I say to you, he who hears My word and believes in Him who sent Me has everlasting life, and shall not come into judgment, but has passed from death into life” (John 5:24).
- 101 “He that has my commandments, and keeps them, he it is that loves me: and he that loves me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him” (John 14:21).
- 102 *The Evidence Bible* (Bridge-Logos Publishers) is available from your local bookstore or at www.livingwaters.com.
- 103 Ray Comfort debated atheistic evolution on ABC’s Nightline in 2007 and in 2009 debated on the BBC. He is the best-selling author of more than 60 books, including *God Doesn’t Believe in Atheists*, *How to Know God Exists* (Finalist: 2009 Retailers Choice Awards), *You Can Lead an Atheist to Evidence But You Can’t Make Him Think*, *Nothing Created Everything* and *Evolution: A Fairy Tale for Grownups*. He is the publisher of *The Evidence Bible*, *The Atheist Bible* (Unauthorized Version), and *The Charles Darwin Bible*. His booklet “The Atheist Test” has sold over a million copies. He also co-hosts an award-winning television program with actor Kirk Cameron.

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