



**TODAYS MOST  
CONTENSIOUS  
SUBJECT**



## TODAYS MOST CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECT

This booklet is about at one, if not the most controversial problem of the century, that of Evolution. Did the universe and all that in it come into being because of chance? Did it all begin with a big bang, when nothing became something and was unable to contain itself? Has it taken billions of years for the universe to evolve into its present condition? Has man developed from a lower life form?

However, let me first define the term "evolution" as I will be using it. Darwin used the term on a grand scale, and so will I. His concept of evolution proposed that all of life has come from a common ancestor. Thus, over time, basic forms of life altered into other, totally different forms of life.

The brief before us is to take a careful look at the subject as it has itself evolved.

Now it is important for us to realise that most evolutionist insist that evolution is a matter of science, yet the reality is most evolutionists have not become evolutionists because of science, but because of some spiritual, moral, or non-scientific problem, and furthermore, it was basically men who lacked scientific ability who invented basic evolutionary theory. Today we are still saddled with the armchair speculations they dreamed up, what we have is the story of how dreamers took over Western science.

There is a biblical explanation for this in Revelation 12.9, where the devil is described as he *"which deceiveth the whole world."* It is he who brought mankind to the point where he "changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator" (Romans 1.25). The deceiver caused

creation to be changed into evolution, a lie used to bring the world into thinking that it can exist without God.

The concept behind this is very simple, and it is of religious significance, because basically it is yet another human attempt to get rid of God and this time, he is attempting to do so by indoctrinating people with a new anti-god religion called evolution. To dispose of God man must first explain away creation. 2 Corinthians 4.3-4 explains the present situation. Says the apostle *"If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost: in whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them."* The result is that, the whole world has gone after evolution instead of creation. It is the process of deception, in fact evolution is better described as an anti-god religion rather than a science.

EVOLUTIONISM IS AS WE HAVE SAID ESSENTIALLY A RELIGION: Many will find it difficult to grasp this, but the truth is evolution is just as much a religion, indeed false religion as such cults as Scientology, Mormonism, and the like, and as with all false religions the instigator behind them is Satan, but the facts speak for themselves. Evolutionists generally insist that evolution is a proved fact of science, providing the very framework of scientific interpretation, especially in the biological sciences. This is nothing but wishful thinking. Evolution is not even a scientific hypothesis, since there is no conceivable way in which it can be tested.

Many leading evolutionists have recognized its essential "religious" character. Even though they themselves believe evolution to be true, they acknowledge the fact that they believe it! "Science", is not supposed to be something one "believes." Science is knowledge that which can be demonstrated and

observed and repeated. Evolution cannot be proved, or even tested; it can only be believed.

For example, leading evolutionaries have described modern neo-Darwinism as "part of an evolutionary dogma accepted by most of us as part of our training." A prominent British biologist, a Fellow of the Royal Society, has stated that "belief in the theory of evolution" was "exactly parallel to belief in special creation," with evolution merely "a satisfactory faith on which to base our interpretation of nature."

A leading evolutionary geneticist of the present day, writing an obituary for Theodosius Dobzhansky, who himself was a leading evolutionist at the time of his death in 1975, says that Dobzhansky's view of evolution followed that of the notorious Jesuit priest, de Chardin:

H.S. Lipson, a leading British physicist, has reached this "... evolution became in a sense a scientific religion; almost all scientists have accepted it and many are prepared to 'bend' their observations to fit in with it.

We are going to take a very brief look into the background and see just where Darwin and others got their ideas.

WHO DID START EVOLUTION? Darwin did not actually originate the theory. He came along at just the right time in history, when it would be widely accepted. The fact his grandfather, Erasmus Darwin, was also an evolutionist who taught virtually every evidence for evolution that is taught today. Another fact is that there were several men who advocated the theory of natural selection before Darwin.

There were also spiritual forces involved in Darwin's espousal

of evolution, and while this element is far from being clear-cut, we should at least consider it. At the very time that Darwin was thinking through his ideas, spiritism was reviving and gaining ground.

One of the great problems facing the evolutionist was how to succeed in inventing a logical theory that everything in the universe made itself without getting laughed out of court. They adopted the Chinese Water Torture method; they kept at it, dripping away until they had won enough people to their side.

**BEFORE THE 20TH CENTURY:** In the centuries leading up to the 20th century, thinking men sought to understand our world and the universe. These were men of brilliant intellect, in most instances; they concluded, based on the evidences of nature that God made everything. Included in this body of men, were the leading scientists of their time, the men who laid the foundations of modern science.

There were however those who did or would not accept the Word of God as being the final authority on the matter of creation and nature in general. Rudimentary ideas that may be construed as evolutionary thought date back as far as the 6th century BC and a man by the name of Anaximander, he thought that heat and cold gave rise to water, obviously having observed the action of condensation. This in turn he reasoned produced, earth, fire, and air. This led to the idea that the earth was condensed out of water, thus forming a mud out of which animal and plant life arose. He also formulated the “Continuous Creation Theory” an idea recently proposed by Prof Fred Hoyle.

The idea never caught on, because most who sought an alternative to biblical creation opted for the theory of “Spontaneous Generation,” the idea being that inert matter was able to spontaneously generate life. This theory was accepted in many circles until Louis Pasteur disproved it. On the other hand, those who ridiculed the idea tended to be those who were not of

a true scientific bent and were unwilling or even incapable to carry out in-depth research. One such man was:  
1700 – 1900

Georges Louis Comte de Buffon (1707-1788). He was unable to accomplish anything useful, so he occupied himself with ridiculing belief in God, speculating that species originated from one another, and that the earth was torn out of the sun. In contrast to him and living at about the same time was.

LAMARKISM: Jean-Baptiste Lamarck (1744-1829). He was an immoral man having several wives along with as many mistresses. He and was financially poor most of his life. However science remembers him for his theory of inheritance of acquired characteristics, that is the idea that if you lose a leg, your son will not have one either, hence the term “Lamarckism,” such was the level that some sun to.

ZOONOMIA: Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802) had the desire common the many and that was to become famous, the problem was he had not accomplished anything worthwhile. The fame he sought came with the publication of so he wrote a book, Zoonomia this was book liked by the Liberals and which favoured Lamarckism and evolutionism, however his greater fame came later because he was the grandfather of Charles Darwin.

UNIFORMITARIANISM: The theory of evolution was gaining ground, the steady drip, drip, drip was having its effect. A major step in the process came with the introduction of the theory called “uniformitarianism.” The man who invented this idea was a Scottish geologist James Hutton, he decided that the various layers of strata, were caused, not by a Universal Flood, but because of millions of years of peaceful deposition as leaves fell and turned into soil. It is this theory that has been given the motto “The present is the key to the past.”

THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS: Robert Chambers (1802-1883), another Scot wrote one of the first popular evolution books, *Vestiges of Natural History*. His theory was that species originated from one another. Among those who were strongly influenced by Chamber's book were three spiritualists: Immanuel Swedenborg who, in 1734, first developed the "nebular hypothesis," that all stars and planets swirled out of gas, Alfred Wallace, and Charles Darwin. Now we must remember that Spiritualists hold communication with spirits. Here then we find the spiritualist link.

Along with Charles Darwin we have Charles Lyell, both were very influential, but neither had any scientific training, yet their theories have both appealed to and affected most people today. Lyell speculated about the past, and when facts did not fit in with these speculations, he excused it by claiming that the discrepancies were due to "imperfections in the geological record." He published a three-volume work entitled, *Principles of Geology*.

Alfred Wallace (1823-1913) the spiritualist we mentioned a moment ago. While suffering with a fever in Southeast Asia, the phrase, "survival of the fittest," came to mind as the cause of evolution. He wrote back to England, saying that the idea came as an inspiration to him, and that it must be the cause of evolution. But survival is not evolution! If you survive 70 years till you die, did you evolve? When Wallace wrote home about the idea, it was taken by Charles Darwin, who published it as his own. In 1875, Wallace openly declared himself for spiritualism and Marxism.

DARWINISM: Charles Darwin, Whilst at College Charles Darwin took a course on religion, however he did not have a great interest in the subject; and, through wealthy



degree four years later. Kelvin then went on to Paris to carry out work in a laboratory to gain practical experience and competence in experimental work.

At the age of only 22 Kelvin was elected to professor of physics (the 'chair of natural philosophy') Kelvin first defined the absolute temperature scale in 1847, which was later named after him. In 1851 he published the paper, "On the Dynamical Theory of Heat", and in the same year was elected to the Royal Society. This work contained his ideas and version of the second law of thermodynamics as well as recognition of James Joule's idea of the mechanical equivalent of heat.

He became an opponent of Darwin's theory of evolution. Darwin knew from calculations of geologists, which were based on the rate of sedimentation, and the thickness of sedimentary rocks, that the earth had to be hundreds of millions of years old and that life could have evolved slowly to adapt to its environment over this time. Kelvin did not accept Darwin's theory because he claimed that the temperature of the sun and earth approximately a million years ago would have been too great to have supported life.

Kelvin was Knighted in 1866 by Queen Victoria for his work. In 1890 he became the president of the Royal Society and held that position until 1895. He was created Baron Kelvin of Largs in 1892 and in 1902 received the Order of Merit.

It was these brilliant men who accomplished worthwhile scientific achievements the fathers of modern science and by that, I mean true science,

connections, was assigned as a "naturalist" on the ship, Beagle, which travelled around the world. Darwin visited many places, but it was at the Galapagos Islands that he found the "evidence" for his theory of evolution. On that island he found a dozen and a half finch. Although they were all clearly of the same species, some had longer billed than others. This convinced him that evolution was possible. But, as far as those finches were concerned, it had not occurred.

Arriving back home, Darwin married and settled in a country home, with a lifetime hereditary income. He raised pigeons and tried to make new species, but without success. He measured different things with tools you would find in a nearby store, wrote letters, and thought and thought. He told people that, according to his theory, within a century the whites would crush out all the inferior races. He was excited when he heard that a "cat had its tail cut off, at Shrewsbury, and its kittens had all short tails." This dreamy collection of hopes he wanted to put into a book; but, for years, he was too indolent to do it. Then he heard a rival might publish something similar, so he determined to put his ideas in print first.

Charles Darwin had the same ambition as his grandfather, the desire for fame, wanted to become famous and like his grandfather he also wrote Origin of the Species, but he never devised a way that the species could originate. The best he could do was wish it might have happened. Darwin was not a professional scientist, a rank amateur, and one doing poorer quality work than most in his time. He never had a day of schooling in the sciences.

It is known that, in South America, Darwin witnessed witch doctor seances. Some students of Darwin's life say that, at that time, devils obtained control of his mind as he was initiated Darwin into witchcraft. He took part in their

ceremonies and, as a result, something happened to him. Whatever happened when he returned to England, he lived only to deny the facts, the natural world, which points to the Creator, he was the man who, almost single-handed, won over the leaders of British science to the new theory, yet, all the while he had "awful misgivings."

The claim that his book, "The Origin of Species" was a complete sell out on the first day of publication is at best an exaggeration and at worse a lie. The truth is only 1250 books were printed and it was fully subscribed to prior to the publication date, the idea that crowds of people gathered to buy a copy is a false picture.

**DARWIN'S SICKNESS:** Having introduced something about Darwin's past, it is of some importance that we look at the sickness that plagued him for 36 years, it was a mysterious illness, one that gradually debilitated him. In 1959, a physician and psychiatrist began researching the matter in 1977 he published his report, he became one of the leading experts in "Darwinia."

Why Darwin was sick for decades?

The first thing we must mention is that, Darwin found no evidence of evolution on his celebrated voyage, we learn however that during this voyage he was fit and healthy throughout. Why then did he later become a partial invalid? A sickness that remained with him the remainder of his life. Darwin's illness was complex as he seemed to have a variety of physical symptoms.

**BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM:** A few years after returning to England from his five-year voyage of exploration the illness struck, Doctors were baffled; as they could find neither cause nor cure. Indeed, there are oddities about Darwin's illness including strange thoughts and phobia, for

community, Pasteur fought it vigorously, declaring that God made everything.

James Clerk Maxwell was born at 14 India Street in Edinburgh, at the age of eight his mother died. His parents plan that they would educate him at home until he was 13 years old, and that he would then be able to go the Edinburgh University, fell through. In early 1846 at the age of 14, Maxwell wrote a paper on ovals. At the age of 16, in November 1847, Maxwell entered the second Mathematics class taught by Kelland, the natural philosophy (physics) class taught by Forbes and the logic class taught by William Hamilton. Maxwell went to Peterhouse Cambridge in October 1850 but moved to Trinity where he gained a fellowship Maxwell and graduated with a degree in mathematics in 1854. One of Maxwell's most important achievements was his extension and mathematical formulation of Michael Faraday's theories of electricity and magnetic lines of force.

When the Chair of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh became vacant in 1859, Forbes having moved to St Andrews, it seemed that fate had smiled on Maxwell to bring him back to his home town. In 1860 Maxwell was appointed to the vacant chair of Natural Philosophy at King's College in London. The six years that Maxwell spent in this post were the years when he did his most important experimental work.

William Thomson Kelvin 1824 - 1907 (later Lord Kelvin) was arguably the most famous member of the department of Physics and Astronomy at the University of Glasgow. He entered the University, aged 10, and had his first papers published at the ages of 16 and 17. In 1841 he entered the university of Cambridge, graduating with a B.A honours

produce young in accordance with traits inherited from parents in the same species.

Joseph Lister (1827-1912) Lister was a shy, unassuming man and deeply religious. He joined the Scottish Episcopal Church as a young man. He was firm in his purpose, humbly believing himself to be directed by God. After an early education at various Quaker schools he entered University College, London. After studying the arts, he graduated and decided to take up medicine at the same. College. He enrolled in the faculty of medical science in October 1848. He was a brilliant student and graduated a bachelor of medicine with honours in 1852. In 1883 he was created a baronet and made Baron Lister of Lyme Regis in 1897. He was also appointed one of the 12 original members of the Order of Merit in 1902.

Alexander Fleming 1881 – 1955 was born in a remote, rural part of Scotland. Fleming's uncle died and left them each 250 pounds. Tom's medical practice was now thriving and he encouraged Alec to put his legacy toward the study of medicine. Fleming took top scores in the qualifying examinations, and had his choice of medical schools. He lived equally close to three different schools, and knowing little about them, chose St. Mary's in the 1920s, Fleming searched for an effective antiseptic. In recognition for his contribution, Alexander Fleming was knighted in 1944. With Chain and Florey, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1945.

Louis Pasteur (1822 - 1895) He was a research chemist who made major contributions in chemistry, medicine, and industry. He developed the process of sterilisation by boiling a liquid to destroy germs is still used today; most dairy products are pasteurised. Pasteur went on to discover vaccinations for chicken pox, cholera, diphtheria, anthrax, and rabies. At a time when evolution was gaining control of the scientific

example, he did not like to think about the human eye because it disturbed him and the sight of a peacock's feather made him sick.

Why would those thoughts and sights so deeply disturb him? Because he knew, deep down, that he was on the wrong track in his theories. He also wept frequently over a letter his wife gave him early in their marriage. In 1839. Darwin married his first cousin Emma Wedgwood, whose traditional religious beliefs were opposed to his unorthodox inquiries into the origin of species. Soon after their marriage, she wrote him a letter, begging him to reconsider challenging the Bible's account of Creation, lest they be separated for eternity in the hereafter. All his life he cherished her touching letter, "many times" he said "I have kissed and cried over this," but remained committed to his career.

Why would Darwin weep over that letter, if he did not believe what it said? He wept over it and repeatedly during his life, because it was telling him something he believed, yet emotionally did not want to accept. For the same reason it made him feel sick when he thought of evidences for Creation which were unanswerable, such as the complex structure of the eye or the orderly pattern of a peacock's feather. Those evidences make him feel sick, for he knew his ideas were untrue.

THE TERROR DEEPENS: Added to these things were inexplicable feelings of terror, of great fear just as if he was awaiting some terrible retribution for what he was doing to convince the Western World of an error without evidence, he dreamt of being beheaded or hanged; he thought a belief that went so contrary to biblical authority was 'like confessing a murder, yet an error which was to hurt many others as it was going to hurt him. Darwin suffered from extreme anxieties as he developed his theories, in fact these may be traced the

beginning of Darwin's work, to his first work on evolutionary theory.

From the very first, his wife Emma worried whether his scientific investigations were going to cost him his soul. Some have suggested that Darwin got Chagas disease in South America, but the symptoms do not match. Darwin's problem was caused by an intense conflict in his mind. The evidence clearly pointed him in one direction, but he obstinately chose to go in another.

Darwin was not the only one with such a "health problem;" others experienced it also. For example, Hugh Miller (1802-1856) started out as a Christian, but was talked into error by associates. He published several books on geology and sedimentary strata; and, in his last (*Testimony of the Rocks*), he publicly switched over to the millions of years theory. Except for partial silicosis, he had always been in good health. While writing his book, he suffered from horrible dreams and visions, awakening convinced he had wandered the streets all night. (At such times, he insisted on checking his clothing for mud stains, but none were found.) He often wrote all night and day, with a knife and gun at his side to repel imagined burglars or intruders. There were searing headaches; He thought his brain was burning out.

**DARWIN'S CAMPAIGN TO SELL AN IMPOSSIBLE THEORY:** When Darwin first met Thomas Huxley, later to become his great friend and champion, Darwin was examining some of his specimens at a laboratory table in the British Museum. 'Is not it striking,' young Huxley remarked, 'what clear boundaries there are between natural groups with no transitional forms?' Glancing up from the tray of preserved specimens, Darwin quietly replied, 'Such is not altogether my view.' Huxley later recalled that 'the humorous smile which accompanied his gentle answer long haunted and puzzled me.'

specific inductive capacity. This led to Faraday being able to develop his theories on light and gravitational systems.

The government recognised his contribution to science by granting him a pension and giving him a house in Hampton Court. However, Faraday was unwilling to use his scientific knowledge to help military action and in 1853 refused to help develop poison gases to be used in the Crimean War. Michael Faraday died in 1867.

**James Joule (1818 - 1889)** James Prescott Joule was born into a wealthy Manchester brewing family. He initially was educated at home, before being tutored, at the age of sixteen, by the eminent Manchester scientist John Dalton. Joule soon began to conduct independent research at a laboratory built in the cellar of his father's home. By the 1840's, scientists had realized that heat, electricity, magnetism, chemical change, and the energy of motion were all inter convertible. Joule was extremely involved with this work, and between 1837 and 1847, he established the principle of conservation of energy, and the equivalence of heat and other forms of energy. By 1840 he had established Joule's Law.

**Gregor Mendel (1822-1884)** was a creationist who lived and worked in Eastern Europe. He was a science and maths teacher. After listening about the confusing speculations of Darwin and his associates, we should be encouraged as we turn to a man who did actual scientific research. From his studies with garden peas, he developed several concepts of genetics. He reported on his findings in 1865, but his discoveries were totally ignored. The novelties of Darwin's ideas were the talk of the public press. But, in 1900, scientists found Mendel's writings, and his experiments were recognised as the foundation of modern genetics. His discoveries effectively destroyed the basis for species evolution, for the truths he formulated reveal that plants and animals only

included: punched card control; separate store and mill; a set of internal registers (the table axes); fast multiplier/divider; a range of peripherals; even array processing.

Besides the Calculating Engines Babbage has an extraordinary range of achievements to his credit: he wrote a consumer guide to life assurance; pioneered lighthouse signalling; scattered technical ideas and inventions in magnificent profusion; developed mathematical code breaking it has been suggested that Babbage could have ran a private Bletchley Park for the British government in the middle of the +19th century).

Louis Agassiz, 1800 -1873, The son of the Protestant pastor of Motier. In boyhood he attended the gymnasium in Bienne and later the academy at Lausanne. He entered the universities of Zürich, Heidelberg, and Munich and took at Erlangen he earned the degree of doctor of philosophy and at Munich that of doctor of medicine. He was a naturalist, geologist, and teacher and made revolutionary contributions to the study of natural science with landmark work on glacier activity and extinct fishes. He achieved lasting fame through his innovative teaching methods, which altered the character of natural science education in the United States Cambridge, Masseuses

Michael Faraday, the son of a blacksmith, was born in London in 1791. He was apprenticed to a bookbinder and this contact with books gave him a love of reading Faraday's greatest contribution to science was in the field of electricity. In 1821 he began experimenting with electromagnetism and by demonstrating the conversion of electrical energy into motive force, invented the electric motor. In 1831 Faraday discovered the induction of electric currents and made the first dynamo. In 1837 he demonstrated that electrostatic force consists of a field of curved lines of force, and conceived a

Huxley should have fled on the spot from that strange smile instead of becoming captivated by the spirit that dominated Darwin. The evidence was lacking, but Darwin promoted his theory anyway, convincing men like T.H. Huxley, who would not otherwise have swung over to the evolutionary view.

After the voyage, Then Darwin went after the most influential in England's scientific community, a personal campaign to convince about the top men in natural history of the truth of evolution, among them was Charles Lyell and Joseph Hooker. He even picked and targeted them and kept running lists of who were still 'unconverted.' If these colleagues could be won, he thought, my theory will be safe. Yet Darwin, of them all, had known the other side very well he knew the truth. In his own youth, he had read William Paley's Natural Theology, parts of which he knew by heart, and was attracted to the idea of studying God's designs in nature. What happened that made the difference?

HE DELIBERATELY CHOSE HIS COURSE: As we have already stated, it was while in, in South America, Darwin witnessed witch doctor séances, some suggest that, at that time, devils obtained control of his mind. At any rate, Charles Darwin was the man who, almost single-handed, won over the leaders of British science to the new theory. Yet, all the while he had those "awful misgivings," the terrors by night and the weeping over that letter.

Darwin deliberately did what he did, and he was aware of the consequences of his actions. The great masses of men are, trusting the words of others to guide and instruct them. They believe what they believe because of what they have been told. But there are others who have climbed the steep and have surveyed knowledge from the mountain tops.

When such men twist truth to serve their emotional desires, they lead many others astray. But they cannot blame another;

they know for themselves the truth of the matter. Darwin was such a man, and the emotional conflict caused by his choice filled his life with misery. In contrast, Huxley and Hooker had no such conflicts, for they were assured by Darwin that he had firmly established evolutionary theory as the basis of all future science. Any doubts that arose were swept away by the comforting assurance that their leader, Darwin, surely must have encountered them earlier and resolved them.

Huxley and Hooker had no psycho-physical problems; but Darwin, the one who, better than anyone else, knew the truth of the situation the emptiness of the theory, lived a life plagued with guilt, compulsions, terrors, and fear about the future.

Darwin's weakness, nausea, inability to work, depression, insomnia, and other symptoms were all part of a complex psychosomatic condition brought on by deep conflicts about his lifework.

Darwin's theorizing about evolution injured his health because he saw too many conflicts in his theories, he even experienced an "identity crisis" because of his emotional turmoil. The physical problems started when Darwin began his theorizing, and worsened thereafter.

It was this guilt and ambivalence that kept Darwin for years from writing and publishing his book, until he did it to keep Wallace from obtaining prior credit for it. His health problems were the direct result of his turning from the truth and propagating the lie, his lust for fame and pride resulted in his physical suffering, a warning to all who knowing the true way foolishly promote that which is false, "God is not mocked."

Let us with these thoughts in mind return to the main subject and other influential advocates of the evolutionary ideas, for

William Paley (1743-1805) was an outstanding thinker of the 18th century who, in his classic book, *Natural Theology*, detailed many reasons why only God could have made the universe and everything in our world. What he taught was called "the argument by design"; that is, the very structure of the plants and animals, their marvellous adaptation to life, and the intelligent planning which produced them, clearly pointed to God as the Creator and Life giver.

Baron Cuvier (1769-1832, a French Protestant and a naturalist. He was also Director of a leading Paris Museum, and became the world's leading expert at identifying fossils from a single bone. As a result of years of careful research and analysis, he concluded that species did not change into one another.

Samuel Finley Breese Morse (1791-1872) Developed the first real telegraph in the U.S., and invented the Morse code. Morse also became one of the first well-known portrait painters.

Charles Babbage (1791-1871) was one of the key figures of a great era of British history. Born as the industrial revolution was getting into its swing, by the time Babbage died Britain was by far the most industrialized country the world had ever seen. Babbage played a crucial role in the scientific and technical development of the period. He went up to Cambridge in 1810 and with some friends effected the crucial introduction of the Leibnitz notation for the calculus, which transformed mathematics in Cambridge and thus throughout Britain.

Babbage's greatest achievement was his detailed plans for Calculating Engines, both the table-making Difference Engines and the far more ambitious Analytical Engines, which were flexible and powerful, punched-card controlled general purpose calculators, embodying many features which later reappeared in the modern stored program computer. These features

force. From his law of centrifugal force and Kepler's third law of planetary motion, Newton deduced the inverse-square law.

Whenever a position at Oxford or Cambridge became vacant, the king appointed a Roman Catholic to fill it. Newton was a staunch Protestant and strongly opposed to what he saw as an attack on the University of Cambridge.

Newton decided to leave Cambridge to take up a government position in London becoming Warden of the Royal Mint in 1696 and Master in 1699. However, he did not resign his positions at Cambridge until 1701. As Master of the Mint, adding the income from his estates, we see that Newton became a very rich man.

Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778), This eighteenth century Swedish professor, physician and naturalist developed the binomial system for naming species of organisms. He, spent his lifetime in study and classification of plants and animals, many were named by him. Through the immense amount of data, he gathering he clearly saw that it all pointed to separate, distinct species, specie that had to have been created by God.

Sir William Herschel, 1738-1822, originally Friedrich Wilhelm Herschel, b. Germany, discovered (1781) the planet Uranus, which led (1782) to his position as private astronomer to the king. The large reflecting telescopes that he constructed, including one with a 40-ft (12.2-m) focal length, far surpassed in size those of his contemporaries.

He concluded from the motion of double stars that they are held together by gravitation and that they revolve around a common centre, thus confirming the universal nature of Isaac Newton's theory of gravitation. He discovered the Saturnian satellites Mimas and Enceladus (1789) and the Uranian satellites Titania and Oberon (1787).

the ideas of Darwin had and still have far reaching effects.

Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), along with men like, Karl Marx, Sigmund Freud, and John Dewey, introduced evolutionary teachings and morals into social fields of sociology, psychology, education, economics, etc. Spencer was another spiritualist, and was the one who was inspired to coin the term "evolution." He was also the man who gave Wallace's phrase, "survival of the fittest," to Darwin. He never did serious research, but only discussed theories.

Ernst Haeckel (1834-1919) was an evolutionist who had obtained scientific degrees, but he promoted evolution through fraudulent charts and deceitful claims. Along with several other evolutionists, he championed killing off "inferior races" of people. Adolf Hitler, who arrived on the scene much later, was only carrying out ideas he had read in evolutionists' books. Hitler said that \*Darwin and the others had greatly affected his thinking.

Asa Gray (1810-1888) was the leading evolutionist in America during Darwin's time. As botany teacher at Harvard, he spent his time lecturing and writing. He was the first to introduce evolution into American mainline Protestantism. In June 1860, only seven months after the publication of Darwin's Origin of the Species, a major debate was held in London called The Oxford Debate. Evolutionists and creationists argued vigorously. Although no one apparently won at the time, yet it marked a major turning point in, ridicule was used by the evolutionists to gain ground, from that time onward, science tended to be under the control of the evolutionists.

Henry Ward Beecher (1813-1887) was the leading liberal preacher in America in the 1870s. He urged evolutionary teachings widely, until it was discovered that he had been

caught in adulterous relations. This resulted in a court battle by the husband of the woman he had wronged.

Sea Exploration: In 1872 to 1876, the ship, Challenger was commissioned by the British government to find evidence of evolution on the ocean floor, the theory being that since there are millions of fossils in the sedimentary strata, there ought to be an abundance of fossils at the bottom of the sea but not one was found. This is because the fossils were caused by rapid burial and heavy compaction during the Flood. If the strata and fossils had been caused by long ages of sedimentation, vast numbers of fossils should be at the bottom of the ocean. The truth of this failure was kept from the public. It was determined that none of the facts negative to evolution were to be told.

August Weismann (1834-1914). This German biologist cut off 19 generations of rats' tails, and proved that Lamarck's notion of "inheritance of acquired characteristics" was false. This was another setback for evolution.

THEISTIC EVOLUTION or The Gap Theory, it is important that this be mentioned at this point. The idea that a Gap of millions of years exists between Genesis 1:1 and Genesis 1:2 is a false doctrine formulated by the Brethren Movement, to reconcile the theory of a great age for the earth as propounded by evolutionary geologists and the biblical record.

There is no set dogma for those who hold to this theory but those who do often call themselves "theistic evolutionists," and claim that evolution was the method God used to create. They will say that the order of creation given in Genesis is the same as the order of evolution as determined by the fossils, therefore the argument goes on, if we ignore the issue of time, we can believe in both evolution and Genesis. Sounds good, but this works only if you do not look too closely. While there is general agreement, such as fish

was generally accepted at the time that mathematics provided a secure method of arriving at truths about the world (Euclid's common notions and postulates being regarded as actually true), we have here a strategy for understanding the Universe. Kepler is now chiefly remembered for discovering the three laws of planetary motion that bear his name. He also did important work in optics discovered two new regular polyhedral. giving the first mathematical treatment of close packing of equal spheres, this led to an explanation of the shape of the cells of a honeycomb

Isaac Newton 1643 was born in the manor house of Woolsthorpe, near Grantham in Lincolnshire. Although by the calendar in use at the time of his birth he was born on Christmas Day 1642, we give the date of 4 January 1643 in this biography which is the "corrected" Gregorian calendar date bringing it into line with our present calendar His life can be divided into three quite distinct periods. The first is his boyhood days from 1643 up to his appointment to a chair in 1669. The second period from 1669 to 1687 was the highly productive period in which he was Lucasian professor at Cambridge. The third period (nearly if the other two combined) saw Newton as a highly paid government official in London with little further interest in mathematical research.

Newton's greatest achievement was his work in physics and celestial mechanics, which culminated in the theory of universal gravitation. By 1666 Newton had early versions of his three laws of motion. He had also discovered the law giving the centrifugal force on a body moving uniformly in a circular path. However, he did not have a correct understanding of the mechanics of circular motion.

Newton's novel idea of 1666 was to imagine that the Earth's gravity influenced the Moon, counter- balancing its centrifugal



acquainted with the most useful part of arithmetic, geometry, with its subordinates, the doctrine of the sphere, that of the globe, and fortification.

Boyle decided to go to Oxford where he could carry out his scientific experiments, where he, made important contributions to physics and chemistry and is best known for Boyle's law. He was a founding fellow of the Royal Society. He published his results on the physical properties of air through this Society. His work in chemistry was aimed at establishing it as a mathematical science based on a mechanistic theory of matter.

In 1680 he declined the offer that he serve as President of the Royal Society. He explained his reasons were religious in that he could not swear to necessary oaths. Perhaps the reason it has not been necessary to mention his strong Christian faith earlier is that to Boyle there was no conflict with religion and a mechanistic world:- for him a God who could create a mechanical universe - who could create matter in motion, obeying certain laws out of which the universe as we know it could come into being in an orderly fashion - was far more to be admired and worshipped than a God who created a universe without scientific law.

Johannes Kepler was born in the small town of Weil der Stadt in Swabia and moved to nearby Leonberg with his parents in 1576 Throughout his life, Kepler was a profoundly religious man. All his writings contain numerous references to God, and he saw his work as a fulfilment of his Christian duty to understand the works of God. Man being, as Kepler believed, made in the image of God, was clearly capable of understanding the Universe that He had created. Moreover, Kepler was convinced that God had made the Universe according to a mathematical plan (a belief found in the works of Plato and associated with Pythagoras). Since it

preceding land mammals, there is much disagreement in the details.

For instance, in evolution, fruit trees are among the most recent things to have evolved, long after the land was populated with grasses and other plants as well as animals. But in Genesis 1, fruit trees and other seed-bearing plants were created at the beginning of Day Three. Animal life in the oceans was not created until Day Five, with land dwellers created on Day Six. A favourite evolutionary claim is that land-dwelling dinosaurs evolved into birds. What does the Bible say? Birds on Day Five and land animals on Day Six. Theistic evolution and the gap theory just do not add up.

#### 1900 TO 1950

MUTATIONS: Hugo de Vries (1848-1935) was a Dutch botanist, and one of the three men, in 1900, who rediscovered Mendel's law of heredity. It was while working with primroses, that he thought he had found a new species! He theorised that it had come into existence as a "mutation." This was the beginning of the "mutation" craze by evolutionists, as the cause of trans-species changes, which no evidence ever showed as occurring. However, with the passing of the years, it was found that mutations are always harmful and cannot, and do not, produce new species. De Vries, of course, did not know all that, and he reported his primrose discovery widely. But, in 1914, Edward Jeffries discovered that de Vries' primrose was just a variety of primrose and not a new species.

Trofim Lysenko (1893-1976), an ardent evolutionist of our day, has his name covered with infamy. Rising to power in the Soviet Union in the 1930s, he controlled all scientific research. Only that which agreed with a Marxist version of Darwinism was acceptable. Any scientist even hinting at disagreement or carrying out unapproved research was slain. Hundreds died.

ZOOGENESIS: Austin Clark (1880-1954) another a zealous evolutionist on the staff of the Smithsonian Institute, wrote about 600 articles in several languages as well as authoring several books and became one of the leading spokesmen for evolution. Yet having analysed the facts so thoroughly, he decided evolution could not possibly produce the widely different species! So, he invented a variant theory, which he named "zoogenesis."

In his 1930 book, *The New Evolution: Zoogenesis*, he theorised that every major type of plant and animal had earlier separately sprung into being from dirt, seawater, or whatever! The impossible miracle of that first change from non-life to a living creature, according to Clark, had happened repeatedly, not once, as taught by traditional evolutionists.

SALTATION THEORY: or the hopeful monster theory, Richard Goldschmidt (1878-1958) was unusual. Few men have so dedicated their lives to vindicating evolution, as did Goldschmidt. He spent 25 exhausting years breeding the gypsy moth, trying to induce evolutionary change. But he found himself up against a solid wall. Any changes, which occurred, were, within a few generations, erased either by extinction or by moving back toward the norm. By 1940, Goldschmidt could take no more. He published a paper, which constituted one of the most powerful attacks on evolution ever produced. And it came from an expert who had tried in every way to induce cross-species change. Goldschmidt's theory was that, once every so many millennia, a new species just sprang into existence, hopeful monster theory, in German, "saltated". This was the Saltation Theory. According to this theory, one day a mother rhinoceros produced an elephant. Another time, an oak tree produced an acorn, which grew into a pine tree. Goldschmidt was asking for even bigger miracles than A.H. Clark had proposed in his "zoogenesis" theory!

Conclusion. Evolution is the teaching that everything came out of nothing. It also teaches that a lizard one day laid an egg, which hatched into a bird. Yet such ideas are not true and do not agree with scientific facts. Back in earlier centuries, the best European scientists were always creationists. The facts of nature clearly showed that God created the worlds, and that He alone made all the different species of plants and animals. But, beginning especially in the 19th century, there were atheists who wanted to gain control of all work done in science.

Yet there were genuine scientists who did careful research, and they kept finding new evidence that evolution could not possibly be true. To this day, no way has been found by which evolution (the changing of one true species into another) could occur. In addition, other researchers have studied the rock strata in the ground, and found that all the fossils fit into certain definite species. There are no half-species, showing that one species has changed into another one.

Many scientific discoveries have been made in the 19th and 20th centuries, which clearly show that evolution is not true, has never happened, and could never happen. Yet, despite these discoveries, evolutionists tenaciously hold a lock grip on what is taught.

TRUE MEN OF SCIENCE: Robert Boyle 1566 was born into a Protestant family. His father was Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, who had left England in 1588 at the age of 22 and gone to Ireland. Robert was fortunate to have the richest man in Great Britain for a father although. Robert was sent, to study at Eton College in 1635. At the age of 12 Boyle was sent, on a European tour, travelling from Dieppe to Paris, then on to Lyon before reaching Geneva. In Geneva Boyle studied, Latin, rhetoric, and religion. Perhaps most importantly of all he began to study mathematics and soon, he grew very well

nothing worthwhile. This is a very important issue, since Gould has swung many evolutionists in his direction. They mutually recognise that normal evolutionary theory cannot accomplish the task.

**QUANTUM SPECIATION:** Steven Stanley is another leading palaeontologist, who has accepted the hopeful monster theory. He named it "quantum speciation," and added a slight twist in the hope of correcting one of its faults. But, by so doing, he only made the situation worse. Stanley adds the point that, instead of a one in a million positive-mutation creature hatching out of the egg every 50,000 years, several hatch out of eggs within a few miles of each other all at the same time! And each new monster is the same type of strange new species! This all happens by chance, ensuring that reproduction will occur. The likelihood of that happening is about the same as you being able to correctly predict that tomorrow at noon a rock will fly off the moon and an hour later hit you on the head!

**PANSPERMIA:** Francis Crick, was a co-discoverer of the DNA structure. According to Crick, people on other planets sent a rocket down here with living creatures on it, to populate our planet! His name for it is "directed Panspermia." This is a variant of the basic "Panspermia" theory also called "cosmozoia"; the idea being that creatures were alive and well on a rock in the absolute zero of outer space, with no air to breath, then that meteor flew into our atmosphere, became red-hot, crashed into the ground, and the living creatures on it survived, and changed into all our present plants and animals. When it comes to desperately trying to find a successful means of evolution, any wild idea will do, this peculiar theory is as strange as all the rest.

**CONTINUOUS CREATION THEORY** which goes right back to the very start of this study, but is an idea recently proposed by Prof Fred Hoyle.

**1950 TO THE PRESENT AND BEYOND:** Julian Huxley (1887-1975) became the leading evolutionary spokesman in the mid-20th century. He was the grandson of \*Darwin's "bulldog," Thomas Huxley, Julian was elevated to a key position in the United Nations, to make sure it adhered to evolutionary theory. Darwin and Huxley were a team: Darwin, frail in health, dreamed up the theories; Huxley, robust and obnoxious, promoted them everywhere.

Immanuel Velikovsky was a rebel in the evolutionists' camp. He wrote books suggesting that moons and planets had collided in the past, resulting in catastrophes on Planet Earth. Although untrue, his books caused people to look more closely around them and see the abundant evidence that there has been a catastrophe in early times, the Flood. New children's books began to be produced. One, entitled "The Wonderful Egg," talked about a mother dinosaur that laid an egg, which hatched into a baby bird, "the first baby bird in the whole world." No mention was made of how it found a mate.

Stephen Jay Gould has, for over a decade, been the most outspoken leader of evolutionary thought. This very influential Harvard palaeontologist (fossil expert) has adopted Goldschmidt's hopeful monster theory and made it his own. He declares that evolution only occurs once every 50,000 years. A fish lays an egg and a "furry creature" hatch. After that, there will be no more "massive mutational changes" for another 50,000 years, "punctuated equilibrium" he calls it. So that little animal, which comes out of the fish egg, must wait 50,000 years for its mate to be born, before it can reproduce! Yet the next new species may, instead, be a redwood tree or a worm.

Of course, it is obvious that, if mutations are never beneficial, but always weakening, damaging, or lethal, then Gould's million or billions of them all at one time would accomplish