

# **FOSSILS, AGE, & EVOLUTION**

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Excerpt from book **Science, Origins, & Ancient Civilizations** Gerry Burney

Of all the areas of science relating to age, the fossil evidence is the most overwhelming. Scientists using paradigm A, need a me frame in order to “naturally” (in theory anyway), give time for *macro* evolution to occur. Macro evolution requires that large amounts of *new* information be added to the DNA of a species, so that it can change into a different species – a new life form. Scientists disagree on whether complex DNA changes can occur without killing the species, as *all* studies show most mutations actually kill the next generation.

All science agrees that *micro* evolution, within species, does occur. This type of evolution occurs because the species selects information *already available* within its DNA. This micro evolution does not result in a different species, only changes within the species.

Scientists who believe in macro evolution (of one species changing into a different species), propose theories of a very old earth age, and also a very old age for fossils. Large periods of time are needed to support their supposed idea of species being able to change into different life forms. Additionally, in order for long time age theories and evolution to work, these fossils must appear in separate *ages*, or strata of rock. As mentioned earlier, these strata are theorized by some scientists to represent long ages of sedimentary buildup. Thus, dinosaurs are theorized to be from one age, and humans from another age. Of course, science has already proven (as shown in previous sections here), that the geologic columns of strata do not represent ages at all, but catastrophic events.

In fact, the actual fossil record in rock shows a young earth, catastrophic flooding, volcanic activity, even asteroid and meteor impacts. Animal and plant species suddenly appear fully developed in the fossil record, even in the same layer of rock, and there has never been any link found between species. *None* of the intermediate fossils that would be expected on the basis of the evolution model have ever been found between single-celled organisms and invertebrates, between invertebrates and vertebrates, between fish and amphibians, between amphibians and reptiles, between reptiles and birds or mammals, or between so-called lower mammals and primates (45).

Charles Darwin wrote in his book, *Origin of Species*, that there was no fossil evidence of evolution, but he was sure that the missing links would soon be found. None ever have. The fossil record shows numerous creatures, supposedly existing millions of years before even the dinosaurs, which are identical with creatures in existence today. These include snakes, birds, turtles, mammals, lizards, crocodiles, insects, sharks, and octopus.

The theories of Paradigm A scientists, that out of the early “soup,” a single cell eventually formed, which then evolved, fails to recognize that a very simple basic cell is actually more complex than the space shuttle.

Science has theorized that in the early planet (three billion years ago), that there must have been *no* oxygen, because oxygen would cause oxidation, which would kill any early life forms.

Scientists such as Dr. Morris (73), however, have discovered in ancient amber, air bubbles which indicate there was actually more oxygen in the past, than there is now. In a study in 2007, Alexander Kaiser, physiologist at Midwestern University, has determined that ancient bugs were able to grow to larger sizes because there were indeed higher levels of oxygen in the past.

Medicine today, shows that by increasing the oxygen for patients, they heal faster. Hyperbaric chambers are used to speed up healing by allowing the patient to recover with increased oxygen levels. While some would question how people could have lived so long in the past (as stated in the Bible), and what caused the dinosaurs and plants to grow so large in the past, others have pointed out that if the oxygen levels were fifty-nine percent higher in the past, then a water canopy could have filtered out all the harmful radiation, allowing for all these things. The dinosaurs would have been needed to mow all the grass, which would have been growing so fast and abundant.

The dinosaurs have always been a source of “old age” theories, because scientists using paradigm A, *assumed* the creatures lived and died before humans ever “evolved.” However, these are just *theories*, and as we have already discovered, verifiable dating methods used on rocks, and fossils, give us a date of about 7,000 years ago. Supposed ages in the layers of rock, suggesting billions of years, are only theories, which evidence does not support.

But, one may ask, if these giant creatures were around when humans were, why don’t we find fossil evidence of them together, and why are there no references to giant beasts in history? The answer is that we *do* have fossil evidence, and there are written references to these beasts in history. The word “dinosaur” didn’t appear as a word until the late 1800’s, and therefore, the recording of these creatures would use different terms—even the Bible uses word such as monster, dragon, beast, behemoth, leviathan, etc.

Naturally, one would expect to find fossil evidence, as these would be preserved in rock. However, if only a small population of these now-extinct species survived the catastrophic events thousands of years ago, of flooding and asteroid collisions, before written history, there would not be too many historically recent encounters to record, either in rock or on paper, but there are some.

In 1983, geologist Donald Patton reported on fossil evidence of dinosaur tracks and human footprints together, in Russia, Australia, and the United States. One fossil actually had the human print inside the dinosaur print. Dr. Carl Baugh, paleoanthropologist, reported on fossils in one particular area of Glenrose, Texas. There, they found 203 dinosaurs prints, 57 human prints, bones from atracanthosaurs, a verified human finger bone, and an ancient hammer tool (70).

Dinosaur footprints are found in several layers, suggesting not thousands of years between layers, but that this dinosaur was trying to escape a flood, and climbed several layers to do so. Trilobites, theorized to be 600 million years old (which is ten times older than the dinosaurs), have been found squashed under a human footprint, according to Kent Hovind.

The Paluxy River site in Glen Rose Texas has caused many to pause, due to fossilized dinosaur tracks which appear with human tracks. There have been many attempts to prove that these human footprints are actually human. The dinosaur tracks have been accepted by scientists, due to the rock area which correlates to the supposed old age of the dinosaurs, but few scientists will pronounce the other tracks as “human.” However, more and more sites are being exposed with “human” tracks which appear in dinosaur era rock, or even with dinosaur tracks, and even other ancient life forms such as trilobites, which actually *predate* the dinosaurs.

Aaron Judkins from the Texas Institute of Omniology reports in “*Evolution and Human fossil Footprints*” of several sites—also from the Paluxy riverbed area, at Taylor trail site, and at the Upper Taylor Platform, at Mcfall Trail site—in Russian Turkmenistan, at the Koughitang-Tau dinosaur site—in Stinnett, Texas, at the Coffee track site—in Dinosaur Valley State Park, Texas, at the Delk track site—in Moenkopi Wash, Arizona—in Robledos mountains New Mexico, at Zapata track site—and in Antelope springs, Utah, at the Meister track site, where trilobites are commonly found. The human footprints found in these various sites have been found to have all the characteristics of “human” tracks, but because of their placement amongst dinosaurs and trilobites, they are dismissed as “unknown.”

Many cultures throughout history have made reference to beasts, giants, or dragons. Such references appear in China, Japan, Australia, South America, India, Europe, England, and even in the Americas (71). We find that a Sumerian story, dating back to 3,000 B.C., tells of its hero encountering a huge, vicious dragon. When Alexander the Great marched into India over 2,000 years ago, they found the Indians worshiped huge reptiles that they kept in caves. Ancient American Indian drawings are done in the likeness of known fossil dinosaurs. From the Ta Prohm monastery in Cambodia dedicated in 1186, there is a Stegosaur carving on a column. Burial stones from Ica Peru, show dinosaurs and humans together. The tomb of Bishop Bell in England who died in 1496, shows a picture of a Sauropod dinosaur. China has a long history of dragon stories, and China, itself, is host to one of the largest dinosaur finds in the world. England has its story of St. George, who slew a dragon. In the tenth century, an Irishman wrote of his encounter with what appears to have been a stegosaurus. In the 1500's, a European scientific book, *Historia Animalium*, listed several animals (which to us are dinosaurs), as *still alive*. A well-known naturalist of the time, Ulysses Aldrovandus, recorded an encounter between a peasant, named Baptista, and a dragon, whose description fits that of the dinosaur, Tanystropheus. This encounter was dated May 13, 1572, near Bologna, in Italy. In 1980, on February 6, *The Melbourne Sun*, reported that more than forty people claimed to have seen plesiosaurs off the Victorian Coast of Australia, over recent years. In *Science Digest*, June 1981, and also in 1983, in *Science Frontiers*, No. 33, explorers and natives in Africa have reported sightings of dinosaur-like creatures.

Dr. Carl Werner, in his book "Living Fossils," reports on how researchers have found many modern bird remains along with dinosaurs—yet museums do not display the bird fossils—only the dinosaurs. Evolutionary "theory" states that birds evolved *from* dinosaurs (meaning *no* bird fossils should exist along with dinosaurs). Dr. Werner visited 60 natural history museums, ten dinosaur dig sites in seven different countries, and of the 60 museums he visited, not one single fossil of the modern birds which had been found in dinosaur rock layers was displayed. Ironically, according to Dr. Bill Clemens (an evolutionary paleontologist), the only reason the bird fossils came to light, is because there was a science project to discover evidence to disprove that an asteroid impact caused the extinction of dinosaurs, (a study to see if modern animals existed prior to the impact—not just after). Dinosaur hunters look for dinosaur fossils, and anything else discovered is of no interest—there is no money or fame to be made by finding a modern parrot along with a dinosaur, supposedly 70 million years old.

The point of these references is that it is entirely possible for a small population of many species of currently extinct plants and animals to have survived those catastrophic events of 5,000 years ago, as measured by Professor Robert Whitelaw, of Virginia Polytechnic, in his paper titled, *Time, Life, and History in the Light of 15,000 Radio-carbon Dates*. Several species have become extinct, due to catastrophic events and climate changes; however, there is no proof that evolution was ever involved. In fact, all species appear suddenly, together in the fossil record, with *no* missing links having ever been found. Some have become extinct, and the rest are still living.

In their book, *Forbidden Archeology*, in 1996 (85), Michael Cremo and Richard Thompson list pages of human fossils and artifacts found in rock strata, dated by the conventional means of paradigm A, to be millions, even billions of years old. All this evidence of human beings, living supposedly before the age of the dinosaurs, suggests either evolution is totally false, or a massive catastrophic event took place. A catastrophic event would account for the geologic strata being the way it is, not billions of years of sedimentation. Either way, the conventional view of science cannot be defended, and new theories are needed.

*Acts and Facts* magazine, June 2008, published actual pictures of various dinosaurs cut into rock (or depicted on drawings, etc.), by ancient cultures in Cambodia, Peru, Mexico, and North America. These all pre-date the "discovery" of dinosaurs in the 1800's. Obviously, humans and dinosaurs did co-exist as these pictures of what we, today, call dinosaurs are clearly pictured by early humans in these drawings and carvings.

The Associated Press released a news story, in December 1994, reporting that scientists discovered, in Australia, living trees that were thought to be “extinct” trees that were *believed* to have disappeared between the Jurassic and Cretaceous “ages” theorized to be 150 million years ago. In 2007, in New Zealand, similar finds were made. Obviously, these trees only went undiscovered for a few thousand years.

Additionally, Scott Woodward, a microbiologist at Brigham Young University, who is best known for identifying the genetic markers that led to the recent discovery of the defective gene causing cystic fibrosis, and also for his work with the Egyptian government in using DNA to untangle the family relationships of ancient dynasties, has shown that evolutionists are wrong in their theories of birds and reptiles evolving from dinosaurs. Dr. Woodward’s studies of dinosaur DNA shows *no* relationship to birds or reptiles. The dinosaurs were their own group and they died. No long ages for evolution to occur are necessary.

It is very interesting that dinosaur bones, which supposedly died millions of years ago, turning into stone, are now able to give scientists soft tissue and blood, so as to extract DNA to study. In 2005, Mary Schweitzer of North Carolina State University, along with Bob Harmon, fossil preparer of the Museum of the Rockies, announced that soft tissue taken from dinosaurs, which has not fully fossilized, may be able to provide DNA data. In 2006, Philip Currie, curator of dinosaurs at the Royal Tyrrell Museum of Paleontology, and Eva Koppelhus, researcher, noted that *most* fossil dinosaur bones still contain the *original bone* (not actually fossilized, indicating recent burial). It was reported in 2015-2016 in *Science News*, that a 48 million year old horse had soft tissue within it of its uterus and placenta, and that “*the reproductive tract looks much like that found in horses today.*” Frank Sherwin M.A., reported in 2015, that in Canada plant tissue 53 million years old has been found with “*exquisitely preserved unfossilized wood and leaf.*” Also, protein had been discovered in dinosaur eggs from the early Jurassic. *Lifescience Magazine* reported in 2015 that fungus was found preserved in 2.7 million year old sediment—“*We’ve found diatoms and the nucleic acid (DNA) preserved in sediment for millions of years.*”

A *Smithsonian* magazine article by Clayton Phipps titled “Dinosaur Cowboy” reported how scientists for many years have reported discoveries of dinosaur “fossils” which are actually not truly “fossils.” Scientists have reported that many dinosaur discoveries are actually of bone and tissue...even soft tissue which may hold DNA, and not actually fossilized bone (bone is only a fossil if it has been replaced by minerals to form a rock record of the original bone). “*There’s an entire skin envelope around the dinosaurs. They’re basically mummies. There could be soft tissue inside.*” Currently, these dinosaur discoveries are being housed in a storage facility at an undisclosed location in New York per the *Smithsonian* article. In 2017, it was reported that Dr. Adrian Lister, a British paleobiologist, stated how difficult it is to study DNA fragments from the Ice Age, convincing him that DNA cannot possibly last for millions of years.

*Science News*, in 2012, reported on human fossils supposedly 95,000 years old, still being testable for DNA. In 2016, *Science News* reported “exceptionally well preserved soft tissue which are the remains of a ventral nerve cord 520 million years old. Brian Thomas M.S., in 2016 reported on Duck Billed dinosaur soft tissue 80 million years old revealed ten different proteins with sequences of amino acids intact, even though science reports all protein structures cannot last beyond one million years. Scientists are debating this problem of testable DNA from fossils over 10,000 years old. Scientists Woodward, Weyand, and Bunnell, in an article in *Science* titled “*DNA Sequence from Cretaceous Period Bone Fragments*” have verified that the half-life of DNA has been determined to be 521 years (meaning that half of the testable DNA is untestable after 521 years—it deteriorates to a point where the chemical sequences become too short for modern science to sequence). Every 521 years, half of the remaining DNA is destroyed, making it impossible for DNA to be testable beyond the outer limit of 10,000 years. The DNA *sequences* cannot survive beyond 10,000 years, and absolutely *all* DNA chemical bonds are totally destroyed in 6.8 million years according to an article in *Popular Science* in 2013, reporting on test results from scientists in the “Proceedings of the Royal Society B.”

Still, *Science News*, in 2012, along with *Nature*, reported that dinosaur discoveries in northeast China,

dated to be 125 million years old, contain “*well preserved ancient dinosaurs, along with their soft tissues.*” Acts & Facts reported that soft tissue is being studied by scientists on Mosasaur fossils from 80 million years ago, and these tissues include eye retina, skin, and hemoglobin.

Dr. Adrian Lister, Paleobiologist, stated in studies in 2017, that DNA cannot survive in very old bones. Depending upon burial conditions, DNA cannot survive beyond 50,000 years...perhaps up to 1 million maximum. Therefore, he concludes, dinosaurs cannot be 50 to 125 million years old. Yet, in 2016, some scientists were still reporting on soft tissue and blood vessels from dinosaurs revealing DNA samples.

Further studies by George Poinar, Professor of Entomology at the University of California, and Raul Cano, Molecular Biologist of California Polytechnic State University, on DNA extracted from bees in amber, tested to be 20-40 million years old, by conventional scientists using parameters of paradigm A, have shown the “older” DNA to be the *same* as DNA found in modern bees *today*. Again, there is no evidence of evolution, or millions of years.

Brian Thomas M.S., in 2014 reported on finds in Burma/Myanmar where parts of birds, reptiles, fish, clams, plants, and mammals, were trapped and preserved in amber resin in strata near or below dinosaur fossils (by coal deposits assigned ages of 100 million years), and these various life forms look just like today’s versions.

Even Charles Darwin recognized this problem, as he states in his book, *Origin of Species*: “*Long before the reader has arrived at this part of my work, a crowd of difficulties will have occurred to him. Some of them are so serious that to this day I can hardly reflect on them without being in some degree staggered. Why, if species have descended from other species by fine gradations, do we not see everywhere innumerable transitional forms? Why then is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such intermediate links? Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic chain, and this, perhaps, is the most obvious and serious objection which can be urged against the theory.*”

In the foreword of the centennial edition of Darwin’s *Origin of Species*, published as part of *Everyman’s Library Series*, Dr. W.R. Thompson writes: “*As we know, there is great divergence of opinion among biologists, not only about the causes of evolution, but even the actual process. This divergence exists 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 men rally to the defense of a doctrine they are unable to defend 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 undesirable in science.*”

A physiologist with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. T.N. Tahmisian, says: “*Scientists who go about teaching that evolution is a fact are great con men, and the story they are telling may be the greatest hoax ever. In explaining evolution, we do not have one iota of fact.*”

Our school textbooks often reference such things as “horse evolution,” and “human embryo evolution,” which are known to have been fabricated. These false evolutionary pictures are still in the textbooks supposedly because of lack of funding to replace them, according to educators.

Archeoptics, a perching bird, which is theorized as a transitional link between dinosaurs and birds, was discounted as a link in 1986 by scientists, but is still referred to by school textbooks, and also still in science articles in periodicals.

Herbert Nilssen, Director of Botany Institute, Lund University, states: “*It is not even possible to make a caricature of evolution out of paleo-biological facts. The fossil material is now so complete that the lack of transitional series cannot be explained as due to the scarcity of the material. The deficiencies are real, they will never be filled. The idea of an evolution rests on pure belief.*”

Professor John Koltz (66) wrote: “*In what is known as the Cambrian rock strata period, there is literally a sudden outburst of living things of great variety. Very few of the groups which we know today were not in existence at the time of this Cambrian rock.*”

One of the problems of the Cambrian outburst is the sudden appearance of all these forms. All the animal phyla are represented already in the Cambrian strata. Two independent teams of paleontologists under D. G. Shu, and also Chen, Huang, and Li, reported in *Nature* science magazine in 1999, that all phyla have now been identified in the Cambrian layer, meaning that all life forms appear suddenly, at the same time, all phyla together at once. Evolutionists, in 2007, recognized that *trilobites* show their greatest variability in the beginning of the fossil record, in the Cambrian layer. Since that time, species have shown degeneration, and in more recent times, there are less varieties within species—just the opposite of what one would expect if evolutionary processes were creating new DNA information, and new life forms.

Tim Clarey PhD., in 2014, reported on how the Cambrian layer (the oldest layer), seems to preserve a record of a flood, and not eons of burials. Even Trilobites (creatures with compound eyes), the *theorized* oldest of creatures, are preserved in rolled up positions indicating they were buried while still alive. No transitional life forms are found. All life suddenly appears and is buried in the Cambrian. Within the Cambrian are found life forms with jointed legs and appendages, muscle systems, exoskeletons with a molting process of growth, antennae and nervous systems, respiratory organs and blood circulation systems, complex mouth parts, and jellyfish with triggered harpoon stinging cells. No transitions exist. Some life forms have gone extinct, while others still exist today.

World-renowned paleontologist George Gaylord Simpson (67) has stated: “*Fossils are abundant only from the Cambrian onward. Darwin was aware of this problem. Fossils would provide the only direct evidence of the earliest living things, (missing links), but none have been found.*”

The hope of establishing a missing link between man and ape was dealt a serious blow when anthropologist, Richard Leakey, published evidence that Australopithecines were long-armed, short-legged, knuckle-walkers similar to extinct African apes (68), and in all probability, were just an extinct ape species. Even more shattering, was Leakey’s discovery in 1972. He found bones which were similar to those of *modern* man, but were dated much *older* than Australopithecus and Peking Man (50, 69). Again, no missing links. Humans and apes appear simultaneously.

*Archeology*, Jan/Feb. 2008, reported that at Lake Ileret in Kenya, bones from modern man have been found together with bones of “homo habilis,” supposedly millions of years old – oops.

It is interesting that the image of “ancient man” is of them living in caves. Actually, all fossils found in caves have been shown to be fully human. And, even today, people still live in caves, and still make stone tools. All these so-called fossils of theorized “human links” are *not* found in caves.

In their book, *Forbidden Archeology*, in 1996 (85), Michael Cremo and Richard Thompson commented on these finds by Richard Leakey, as well as many others, and they concluded: “*Given the total body of available paleo-anthropological evidence, we can only conclude that something must be seriously wrong with our current scientific picture of human evolution.*”

The fossil record actually documents the *separate* origin of primates and all other forms (46). There are *no* fossil traces of a transformation from an ape-like creature to humans (47). The fossils of Neanderthal man are now classified as a human species, with no link to apes (48), and this was confirmed in *Science* in 2010, and confirmed again in 2019 by Dr. Robert Carter. Ramapithecus was once considered to be partly manlike, but is now known to be fully ape (49). Piltdown man and Nebraska man, once thought to be missing links, have been proven false (51). Recent detailed evidence has caused theories on the evolution of the horse to be discarded, as the fossil record disproves any possibility of evolution (52).

In an effort to support evolutionary theories and fit the famous “Lucy” bones into human ancestry, and date them to four million years ago, science is using other related bone finds as supporting evidence. The recent discoveries of the Ananensis series of bones are being used for this purpose. These fragments total 21 pieces, and are from two separate finds, 100 miles apart from each other. One arm bone from the first find, thirty years ago, was deemed human and would not fit with the other fragments, which were ape-like. This arm bone was shelved by scientists, because they couldn’t explain how a fully human bone was mixed in with evolving links, assumed to be four million years old.

This problem surfaced again recently, with the new discovery of a second set of fragments found in this same Kanapoi area of Africa. In this find, a shin bone (also very much human), was discovered with a group of supposedly four million year-old ape-like bones. It should be noted that all these bones and fossils are dated by the “geology” of the area, so theories and assumptions abound. Science cannot explain why ape-like, theoretically transitional bones, four million years old, are found with fully human bones just like ours. Of course, only the supposedly four million year bones were made public.

*Scientific American*, in 2009, reported that the “*Tree of Life*” (the familiar tree of evolution), has been completely wrong all these years and must now be replaced with a radically new model. The article focused on the recent discovery of the fossil “Ardi,” which supposedly gives a new picture of how evolution led to humans. This is one more example of science revising their hypothesis to accommodate new finds, but never recognizing that their basic assumptions of age are flawed. Science has since determined that the fossils of Ardi were so poor (bones seriously crushed, the feet having a huge opposable toe, and no arch like human feet, etc.), that it is now thought to be just another example of an extinct primate.

William Hoesch, MS, geologist, in an article titled: “*How Coherent is the Human Evolution Story?*” notes that leading anthropologists find the differences between various human fossil categories to be so small that they have wondered “in print” if Homo Sapiens and Homo Erectus are one and the same. They also noted that many so-called “old traits” are actually found in some current families of humans, such as Eskimos. They also noted that supposedly “older” human forms are found also in “later” rock strata, and supposedly “later” forms are found in “older” rock strata. Furthermore, these anomalies are not rare, but numerous.

Science has argued about whether Neanderthal DNA is within the range of modern human or not. Some scientists are theorizing that Neanderthal may have interbred, while other scientists say there was never any relationship between them and other humans. This is discussed by Matthais Krings in “*Cell #9*,” and it appears that this is a case of *micro*-evolution, where there are divergent species within the humankind, but not *macro*-evolution where humans evolve from primates.

In 2016, scientists reported in *Science News* that Human DNA has now been discovered in Neanderthal bones. Jeffery Tomkins PhD., reports that sequences of Neanderthal and Denisovans actually match Human sequences 99.7% to 100%.

Christoph Zollikofer, Anthropologist, has reported on a skull claimed to be 1.8 million years old, that shows that many old skulls actually are quite similar to modern man, and that all the various supposedly different species were actually all just one species—Homo erectus.

Today, evidence points towards many human types (species) actually living at the same time, and intermarrying together. The “evolution” being uncovered is of the micro type, where people develop different bodies (short, tall, heavy, light), and other features typical within any biological group. No proof of macro-evolution has been uncovered from kind to kind (primate to human). *Science Illustrated*, in 2012, stated that extremely well-preserved entire skeletons that have not disintegrated in two million years, are laying on the surface of the ground. Obviously, if the DNA is still available, this means that the human fossils are actually all recent—meaning that many species existed together in the same time period—no millions of years for evolution. *Science News* in 2012, in an article: “*Tangled Roots*,” reported clear signs of interbreeding of human types, and this conclusion was due to recovering DNA from various human types,

supposedly hundreds of thousands of years old. This will require the dominant theory of human development to be revised. These scientists now conclude that there is a need to test the DNA from *bone* samples, from museum *fossils* (note these “fossils” are actually “bone” and still have DNA to test), from all over the world, of all these various human types, to determine just how we are all interrelated.

Science is quick to point out in textbooks, that the difference between primates and human DNA is only one percent. At first, this sounds like we are so close, that only a couple of mutations could possibly cause a human to be born to a primate. But, one percent is equal to *30 million* nucleotides, out of the three billion in the DNA structure. As of 2004, new evidence actually pointed to a three percent difference, not one percent. Dr. Tomkins (Ph.D. in Genetics from Clemson University), reported in 2013 that for the primary chimp chromosomes (autosomes), the amount of optimally aligned DNA sequence provided differences between 24-34 percent—nowhere near only one percent.

One of the “oldest” of human fossils, a skull #1470, discovered by Richard Leakey, theorized to be 2.8 million years old, actually looks more human than newer fossils (101—pg. 240-241).

*Science News* reports in 2014, that scientists have been forced to theorize the split from chimps to humans began much farther back in time—13 million years ago or more, now, due to lack of evidence to support *theories* of human evolution—the evidence is too elusive and the more we know about DNA makeup, the more changes are needed—thus the need for more time.

There clearly is no reason to accept, as *fact*, the theory that dinosaur bones, and other fossils, are millions of years old. As has already been shown, Carbon-14 dating, radiometric dating, and DNA methods are subject to many variables and assumptions about the geologic strata and their theorized ages, as proposed by scientists using paradigm A and long ages for evolution. Fossil evidence is found in several strata, even on the top of Mt. Everest, and all life forms are recorded in the fossil record, fully developed, and all in the same strata (all from the same age).

Many of the life forms in the world point to a common age. The oldest tree, the Bristle cone pine in Las Vegas, Nevada, dates to 2,590 B.C., and the ones in Israel date to 2,300 B.C. The Great Barrier Reef in Australia dates to 2,250 B.C. The oldest calendar in the world, the Chinese calendar, dates to 2,680 B.C. The Sahara Desert expands 4 miles each year, and dates to 2,250 B.C. The scholars who study the Bible place the great flood, which would have reset life timelines, roughly at 2,550 B.C. These dates all point toward a common beginning.

All this evidence supports the scientists using paradigm B and young age. They use only observable data, which points to catastrophic events and flooding, resulting in the variations in radiometric data, and also accounting for the evidence of fossils across the various strata and mountains. Additionally, these catastrophic events would account for the great extinctions of dinosaurs and other species.

Concerning evolution, in November 1992, Jeffery Levinton, Professor of Ecology and Evolution, at the State University of New York, in an article in *Scientific American* (72), wrote: “A *Cambrian explosion in animal diversity certainly did occur.*” Evolutionary biologists are still trying to determine why *no* new body plans have appeared during the past half a billion years. Attempts to find an answer with the tools of molecular biology have been inconclusive. Biologists postulate that the sequences of nucleotide bases in DNA and of amino acids in proteins mutate at approximately constant rates; the sequences can, therefore, be used as a kind of molecular clock. Evidence obtained by sequencing the 18S ribosomal RNA (molecules that aid in the synthesis of proteins), from various species suggests that many of the phyla appeared almost *simultaneously*.

Professor Levinton goes on to say: “*Just as all automobiles are fundamentally modeled after the first four-wheel vehicles, all the evolutionary changes since the Cambrian period have been mere variations on those basic themes. All in all, the facts still point to an explosion of complex life near the beginning of the Cambrian period. The actual extent of that explosion can be appreciated only by looking critically at the*

*fossil record*” (72).

Chinese paleontologist, Hou Xian-quang, in separate fossil discoveries, in China, has reached the same conclusion: That all forms of life which exist today appear *suddenly* in the fossil record, fully developed, all at the *same time*, with no “links” having been found (74).

Scientists using paradigm B, place the age of the earth and life between 6,000 and 15,000 years old, based on evidence, much of which has been presented in this book. These include measurements of corrected Carbon-14 dates, correlated to account for early catastrophic events, earth and solar system magnetic data dating, fossil evidence of the sudden appearance of all species, fully developed, at the same time, with *no* missing links ever having been discovered, also measurements of coal, oil and gas formations and helium accumulation data, and many, many other areas already discussed.

Dr. Gish, professor of Natural Science, explains how all science agrees with the *Second Law of Thermodynamics*, which describes all natural processes as going from order to disorder—from complex to simple. Many scientists, however, still *believe* in the evolution of matter and life evolving from simple to complex (given enough time), even though the natural laws of science *disprove* this. The key word is “believe.” The evidence says *no*.

The problem for life originating *naturally* is that science has discovered that DNA, proteins, RNA, and the cell are all required to develop *simultaneously*. None can exist without the other. Fred Hoyle, British Astronomer, and Francis Crick of the Salk Institute of Double Helix fame, have each suggested that life could not have begun without some unknown outside influence (space aliens).

DNA, which stores genetic information (the blueprints of life molecules), cannot function without proteins, and RNA molecules.

RNA (which transports the correct blueprints to the proper location site for life molecules), cannot function without proteins, DNA molecules, and a cell.

Proteins cannot function without DNA and RNA molecules.

A cell cannot survive without RNA molecules.

Dr. Francis Crick, Nobel Prize medalist in DNA, says there is *no* mathematical possibility of DNA occurring naturally. DNA is a binary 4-bit code, multiplied thousands of times. Life is intelligent software, not simply chemicals and elements. It takes *millions* of these 4-bit codes to make even a simple cell, much less a complex organism. There is actually more data encoded in the DNA of a single cell than there is data required to construct the space shuttle.

In 1999, in *Nature*, there are two references to mutations actually threatening life’s survival, as opposed to the theory of mutations being a source of evolving. These were discussed by James F. Crow, Adam Eyre-Walker, and Peter D. Keightley. Their conclusions are that the harmful mutation rates in advanced species are extremely high. So high, in fact, that theories of species evolving in successive generations is highly doubtful, and calls into question any scientific evidence of life evolving through the process of mutations.

Early in 2008, Dr. Barney Maddox, referring to studies reported by J. Sanfore, in *Genetic Entropy and the Mystery of the Genome*, states that the underlying genetic mechanism of “evolution” is random mutation, and specifically mutation that is beneficial to life. Biology textbooks, in theory, present positive and negative mutations to students as though these were commonplace and roughly equal in number. However, these books fail to inform students that unequivocally *positive mutations are unknown* to genetics, since they have never been observed (or are so rare as to be irrelevant). The biology textbooks in *other* chapters teach that most mutations are pathologic, or disease-causing, but they don’t apply that information to evolution. The worst diseases doctors treat today are caused by genetic mutations. Nearly 4,000 diseases are caused by mutations in DNA, according to *Medical Genetics: Principles and Practice*, by J. Nora. The ratio of “beneficial mutations” to harmful mutations is 0.00041. Thus, even if a very rare mutation could be “beneficial,” the next 10,000 mutations in any evolutionary sequence would each be fatal or crippling, and

each of the next 10,000 imaginary mutations would bring the evolution process to a halt.

Most scientists now agree that mutations destroy life. No *new* information is added during mutations, information is only scrambled. Flies are used by scientists to study mutation rates and possible evolution to other life forms, because of their prolific birth rates. Many generations of flies can be studied in a short amount of time. Scientists excuse the reason flies' offspring always die when they mutate, by explaining that flies have probably evolved to their highest state already.

Many Paradigm B biologists point to the subject of "irreducible complexity" as evidence that life forms cannot possibly evolve from one kind to another. Irreducible complexity states that all parts are needed for a life component to operate without dying. Like a mouse trap, you cannot remove one of the basic parts without eliminating its ability to work. This is true of basic parts in a cell also. If one part is removed, then it dies, meaning that all parts need to be in place *simultaneously*. In the flagellum, a hair-like appendage extending from a cell (one small part of a cell which allows the cell to maneuver), actually has 40 separate parts needed at the same time, or the flagellum is inoperative. Some scientists have countered with the theory called the "Co-opt Theory," where parts needed are borrowed from other already existing life forms, so that the "new" life form doesn't have to "make" all the parts at the same time. Of course the flagellum (again – only a small part of a cell), requires 30 parts which are *unique* to it alone.

Dr. Andrey Cherstvy of the Max Planck Institute for Physics of Complex Systems in Germany, along with Gary Vezzon of the Institute for Basic Sciences, have shown that electrostatic effect of DNA favor *like species* interaction over *different* species interaction. For decades now, the theory of evolution has relied upon the assumption that new information must be added into one species. Mutations have been proven to be overwhelmingly destructive, and therefore, only by some process of sharing of information has the theory of evolution been able to try and explain how the DNA structure can evolve with *new*, non-destructive information. It has been known for a long time now, that one of the mechanisms used by DNA sequences to link together is the attraction of these sequences to each other, due to their electrostatic charge, which is quite large. But, electrostatic charges of DNA sequences from different species have been shown to actually be repulsive to each other. Thus, sequences of DNA information from different species would never mix because their electrostatic charges would repulse each other.

It has become evident that there is *no* evidence for *Macro-* evolution. *Micro-*evolution however, does not require "*new*" information in order to change a species slightly, which we do see evidence of. But, macro-evolution, where large changes are needed with "*new*" information, in order to change one species into a different species, is not supported by any evidence—it is only a theory that this is how life must have come into being.

There are many races in the human species. Research done by J. Tennesen has shown that the *maximum* time needed for today's varied race populations would require 5,115 years for the diversity of the human genome we see today.

Studies released in 2006, in the February issue of "Newsweek," detail how science, using mDNA (mitochondrial DNA—DNA passed down to the females of a population), has been able to trace the path humans took after the first humans left their place of origin (*believed* to be East Africa/Western Sahara). This evidence matches the description given in the Bible of how people would have spread around the world after the flood of Noah's time (with one difference, of course, between the Bible and conventional science—*Time*). Under the biblical understanding, this all occurred over a period of 4,000 years, whereas, under the evolutionary theory, this occurred over a period of 80,000 years. The mDNA evidence is based on an assumption that mDNA mutates every 20,000 years. Of course, Ann Gibbons wrote in "*Science*," in January 1998, in an article titled: "*Calibrating the Mitochondrial Clock*," that the rate of decay is actually much faster, and the evidence indicates Eve traces back to about 6,000 years, not 80,000 (see the Globe Timeline Chart in the Appendix).

Scientific evidence reported in 2014 by Dr. Jeanson PhD., in cell biology at Harvard University shows mutation rates for mDNA show the age of humans, fruit flies, roundworms, and water fleas (which represent three phyla of life—Cordata, Arthropoda, and Nematoda), all to be within an age of 10,000 years—not millions or billions of years.

Further, Harvard University Anthropologist Philip Rightmire reports that new discoveries, in 2011, in a West Asian site called Dmanisi (which date older than African sites), suggest that man may have originated in Turkey, not in Africa as has always been presumed. This evidence was supported by geologist Reid Ferring, of the University of North Texas, as reported in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Stone tools were found with the bone fragments in the Dmanisi area that pre-date fossils from Africa, suggesting that man spread from Turkey to Africa.

Ironically, this theory of man originating in Turkey agrees with the Bible, which records that mankind spread after the flood of Noah from Turkey. In 2013, archaeologists reported in *Biblical Archeological Review*, that in Turkey, a site called Gobekli Tepe has been dated to even pre-date the pyramids of Egypt. This is a massive site, with huge stones, and the animals carved in the stones are of animals not native to the area of Turkey, suggesting that at this early date, these animal kinds were in the area...perhaps, having left the ark?

So, who has the proof of *macro*-evolution? The biologist says that the geologist has it. The geologist says that the botanist has it. The botanist says that the anthropologist has it. The anthropologist says that science of radio-dating has it. And so it goes, with everyone trying to hold on to an old theory, with no verifiable evidence.

There is evidence to support an age for the earth and life of between 6,000 and 15,000 years. There is only *theory* to support ages of millions and billions of years.

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