

# The Evolution Cruncher

Vance Ferrell

*Scientific facts  
which annihilate evolutionary theory*

*Including 1,350 scientific quotations or references,  
43 pages of illustrations, a research guide,  
and a complete index*

*This book is based on material on our website which has  
been highly recommended by scientists and educators*



**Evolution Facts, Inc.**

# Contents

---

## Preface:

- A Treasure House of Information 8**  
*The origin of this book  
and how to use it*
- 1 - History of Evolutionary Theory 15**  
*How modern science got into  
this problem*
- 2 - The Big Bang and Stellar Evolution 68**  
*Why the Big Bang is a fizzle  
and stars cannot evolve out of gas*
- 3 - The Origin of the Earth 119**  
*Why the Earth did not evolve  
out of a molten state*
- 4 - The Age of the Earth 126**  
*Why the Earth is not millions of years old*
- 5 - The Problem of Time 160**  
*Why long ages  
cannot produce evolutionary change*
- 6 - Inaccurate Dating Methods 167**  
*Why the non-historical  
dating techniques are unreliable*
- 7 - The Primitive Environment 208**  
*Why raw materials on earth  
cannot produce life*

- 8 - DNA and Protein 242**  
*Why DNA and protein  
could not be produced by random chance*
- 9 - Natural Selection 283**  
*Why natural selection  
only makes changes within species*
- 10 - Mutations 318**  
*Why mutations cannot produce  
cross-species change*
- 11 - Animal and Plant Species 373**  
*Why the species barrier cannot be broken*
- 12 - Fossils and Strata 411**  
*Why the fossil/strata theory is a hoax*
- 13 - Ancient Man 519**  
*Why there is no evidence  
humans have evolved from anything*
- 14 - Effects of the Flood 615**  
*What actually happened after the Flood*
- 15 - Similarities and Divergence 691**  
*Why similar structures  
are not an evidence of evolution*
- 16 - Vestiges and Recapitulation 717**  
*You have no useless or unnecessary  
structures inherited from earlier life-forms*
- 17 - Evolutionary Showcase 743**  
*The best examples of evolution  
have proven worthless*

- 18 - The Laws of Nature 777**  
*The laws of nature  
oppose the evolutionary theory*
- 19 - Evolution, Morality, and Violence 794**  
*Evolutionary theory  
is ruining modern civilization*
- 20 - Tectonics and Paleomagnetism 831**  
*The truth about plate tectonics  
and paleomagnetism*
- 21 - Archaeological Dating 834**  
*Egyptian, and other, dates  
correlate archaeological finds with the Bible*
- 22 - Evolutionary Science Fiction 840**  
*Fabulous fairy tales  
which only tiny children can believe*
- 23 - Scientists Speak 856**  
*Evolutionary scientists say  
the theory is unscientific and worthless*
- 24 - Utterly Impossible 895**  
*Things evolution  
could never invent*
- Research Guide 906**  
*How to locate additional  
information for your research paper*
- Subject Index 915**  
*The best way to find  
what you are looking for in this book*

---

# Chapter 1

## BRIEF HISTORY OF EVOLUTIONARY THEORY

*How modern science  
got into this problem*

---

*This chapter is based on pp. 895-934 (History of Evolutionary Theory) and 1003-1042 (Evolution and Society) of Other Evidence (Volume Three of our three-volume Evolution Disproved Series). Not included in this chapter are at least 318 statements by scientists, which you will find in the appendix to those chapters, plus much more, on our website: [evolution-facts.org](http://evolution-facts.org).*

*This chapter is heavily condensed and omits many, many quotations by scientists, historians, and evolutionists.*

### INTRODUCTION

**Introduction:** **Stellar evolution** is based on the concept that nothing can explode and produce all the stars and worlds. **Life evolution** is founded on the twin theories of *spontaneous generation* and *Lamarckism* (the inheritance of acquired characteristics);—yet, although they remain the basis of biological evolution, both were debunked by scientists over a century ago.

**Science is the study of the natural world. We are thankful for the many dedicated scientists who are hard at work, improving life for us.** But we will learn, in this book, that their discoveries have provided no worthwhile

evidence supporting evolutionary theory.

*Premises* are important. These are the concepts by which scientific facts are interpreted. **For over a century, efforts have been made to explain scientific discoveries by a mid-19th century theory, known as “evolution.” It has formed the foundation for many other theories, which also are not founded on scientific facts!**

Restating them again, *here are the two premises on which the various theories of evolution are based:*

**1 - This is the evolutionary formula for making a universe:**

Nothing + nothing = two elements + time = 92 natural elements + time = all physical laws and a completely structured universe of galaxies, systems, stars, planets, and moons orbiting in perfect balance and order.

**2 - This is the evolutionary formula for making life:**

Dirt + water + time = living creatures.

**Evolutionists theorize that the above two formulas can enable everything about us to make itself—with the exception of man-made things**, such as automobiles or buildings. Complicated things, such as wooden boxes with nails in them, require thought, intelligence, and careful workmanship. But everything else about us in nature (such as hummingbirds and the human eye) is declared to be the result of accidental mishaps, random confusion, and time. You will not even need raw materials to begin with. They make themselves too.

*How did all this nonsense get started? We will begin this paperback with a brief overview of the modern history of evolutionary theory.*

But let us not forget that, though it may be nonsensical, **evolutionary theory has greatly affected—and damaged—mankind in the 20th century.** Will we continue to let this happen, now that we are in the 21st century? **The social and moral impact that evolutionary concepts have had on the modern world has been terrific.**

**THE BIG BANG EXPLOSION**

**1 - The Big Bang theory is based on theoretical extremes.** It may look good in math calculations, but it can't actually happen. **A tiny bit of nothing packed so tightly together that it blew up and produced all the matter in the universe.** Seriously now, this is a fairy tale. It is **a bunch of armchair calculations, and nothing else.** It is easy to theorize on paper. The Big Bang is a theoretical extreme, just as is a black hole. It is easy to theorize that something is true, when it has never been seen and there is no definitive evidence that it exists or ever happened. But let us not mistake Disneyland theories for science.

**2 - Nothingness cannot pack together.** It would have no way to push itself into a pile.

**3 - A vacuum has no density.** It is said that the nothingness got very dense, and that is why it exploded. But a total vacuum is the opposite of total density.

**4 - There would be no ignition to explode nothingness.** No fire and no match. It could not be a chemical explosion, for no chemicals existed. It could not be a nuclear explosion, for there were no atoms!

**5 - There is no way to expand it.** How can you expand what isn't there? Even if that magical vacuum could somehow be pulled together by gravity, what would then cause the pile of emptiness to push outward? The "gravity" which brought it together would keep it from expanding.

**6 - Nothingness cannot produce heat.** The intense heat caused by the exploding nothingness is said to have changed the nothingness into protons, neutrons, and electrons. *First*, an empty vacuum in the extreme cold of outer space cannot get hot by itself. *Second*, an empty void cannot magically change itself into matter. *Third*, there can be no heat without an energy source.

**7 - The calculations are too exacting.** Too perfect an explosion would be required. **On many points, the**

**theoretical mathematical calculations needed to turn a Big Bang into stars and our planet cannot be worked out; in others they are too exacting.** Knowledgeable scientists call them “too perfect.” Mathematical limitations would have to be met which would be next to impossible to achieve. The limits for success are simply too narrow.

Most aspects of the theory are impossible, and some require parameters that would require miracles to fulfill. **One example of this is the expansion of the original fireball** from the Big Bang, which they place precisely within the narrowest of limits. An evolutionist astronomer, \*R.H. Dicke, says it well:

“If the fireball had expanded only .1 percent faster, the present rate of expansion would have been  $3 \times 10^3$  times as great. Had the initial expansion rate been 0.1 percent less, the Universe would have expanded to only  $3 \times 10^{-6}$  of its present radius before collapsing. At this maximum radius the density of ordinary matter would have been  $10^{-12}$  gm/m<sup>3</sup>, over  $10^{16}$  times as great as the present mass density. No stars could have formed in such a Universe, for it would not have existed long enough to form stars.”—\*R.H. Dickey, *Gravitation and the Universe* (1969), p. 62.

**8 - Such an equation would have produced not a universe but a hole.** \*Roger L. St. Peter in 1974 developed a complicated mathematical equation that showed that the theorized Big Bang could not have exploded outward into hydrogen and helium. In reality, St. Peter says the theoretical explosion (if one could possibly take place) would fall back on itself and make a theoretical black hole! This means that one imaginary object would swallow another one!

**9 - There is not enough antimatter in the universe.** This is a big problem for the theorists. The original Big Bang would have produced equal amounts of positive matter (matter) and negative matter (antimatter). But only small amounts of antimatter exist. There should be as much an-



timatter as matter—if the Big Bang was true.

“Since matter and antimatter are equivalent in all respects but that of electromagnetic charge oppositeness, any force [the Big Bang] that would create one should have to create the other, and the universe should be made of equal quantities of each. This is a dilemma. Theory tells us there should be antimatter out there, and observation refuses to back it up.”—\*Isaac Asimov, *Asimov’s New Guide to Science*, p. 343.

“We are pretty sure from our observations that the universe today contains matter, but very little if any antimatter.”—\*Victor Weisskopf, “*The Origin of the Universe*,” *American Scientist*, 71, p. 479.

**10 - The antimatter from the Big Bang would have destroyed all the regular matter.** This fact is well-known to physicists. As soon as the two are produced in the laboratory, they instantly come together and annihilate one another.

*We have mentioned ten reasons why matter could not be made by a supposed Big Bang. But now we will discuss what would happen IF it actually had.*

### **THE OUTWARD RUSHING PARTICLES**

**1 - There is no way to unite the particles.** As the particles rush outward from the central explosion, they would keep getting farther and farther apart from one another.

**2 - Outer space is frictionless, and there would be no way to slow the particles.** The Big Bang is postulated on a totally empty space, devoid of all matter, in which a single explosion fills it with outward-flowing matter. There would be no way those particles could ever slow.

**3 - The particles would maintain the same vector (speed and direction) forever.** Assuming the particles were moving outward through totally empty space, there is no way they could change direction. They could not get together and begin circling one another.

---

## Chapter 7

### THE PRIMITIVE ENVIRONMENT

#### *Why raw materials on earth cannot produce life*

---

*This chapter is based on pp. 233-263 of Origin of the Life (Volume Two of our three-volume Evolution Disproved Series). Not included in this chapter are at least 52 statements by scientists. You will find them, plus much more, on our website: [evolution-facts.org](http://evolution-facts.org).*

#### 1 - THE PRIMITIVE ENVIRONMENT

**HOW THE THEORY TELLS IT—According to the evolutionary theory, life began in this way:**

(1) There was just the right atmosphere—and it was **totally different** than the one we now have.

(2) The ground, water, or ocean where life began had **just the right combination** of chemicals in it—which it does not now have.

(3) Using an unknown source of **just the right amount** of energy, **amino acids then formed in sufficient quantities** that—

(4) they could **combine into lots of proteins** and nucleotides (complex chemical compounds).

(5) They then **reformed themselves** into various organs inside a main organism.

(6) They did some **careful thinking** (as with all the

other points, beyond the mental abilities of even our best scientists today), and **developed a genetic code** to cover thousands of different factors.

(7) At this point, they were ready to start reproducing young. —**Of course, this last point reveals that all the previous six had to occur within the lifetime of just one bacterium.** Since microbes and bacteria do not live very long, this first one had to think and act fast.

Charles Darwin did a lot of daydreaming in his letters and in his book, *Origin of the Species*. Here was one of his hopeful wishes, as expressed in a letter to a close friend:

“But if (and oh! what a big if!) we could conceive in some warm little pond, with all sorts of ammonia and phosphoric salts, light, heat, electricity etc., present, that a protein compound was chemically formed ready to undergo still more complex changes.”—\**Charles Darwin, in \*Francis Darwin (ed.), The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin (1887 ed.), p. 202 (the parenthetical comment is his also).*

**\*Darwin was totally puzzled as to how even one of the plant or animal species could have originated,** much less the millions we have today. Yet he wrote a book which, according to the title, explained the problem. An ardent evolutionist refers to the difficulty:

“Since Darwin’s seminal work was called *The Origin of Species* one might reasonably suppose that his theory had explained this central aspect of evolution or at least made a shot at it, even if it had not resolved the larger issues we have discussed up to now. Curiously enough, this is not the case. As Professor Ernst Mayr of Harvard, the *doyen* [senior member] of species studies, once remarked, the ‘book called *The Origin of Species* is not really on that subject,’ while his colleague Professor Simpson admits: ‘Darwin failed to solve the problem indicated by the title of his work.’

“You may be surprised to hear that the origin of species remains just as much a mystery today, despite the efforts of thousands of biologists. The topic has been the

---

## Chapter 8

### DNA AND PROTEIN

*Why DNA and protein  
could not be produced by random chance*

---

*This chapter is based on pp. 265-313 of *Origin of the Life (Volume Two of our three-volume Evolution Disproved Series)*. Not included in this chapter are at least 110 statements by scientists. You will find them, plus much more, on our website: [evolution-facts.org](http://evolution-facts.org).*

One of the most important discoveries of the twentieth century was the discovery of the DNA molecule. It has had a powerful effect on biological research. **It has also brought quandary and confusion to evolutionary scientists. If they cared to admit the full implications of DNA, it would also bring total destruction to their theory.**

This chapter goes hand in hand with the previous one. In that chapter (Primitive Environment), we learned that earthly surroundings—now or earlier—could never permit the formation of living creatures from non-living materials. **This present chapter will primarily discuss the DNA code, and the components of protein—and will show that each are so utterly complicated as to defy any possibility that they could have been produced by chance events.**

Yet random actions are the only kind of occurrences

which evolutionists tell us have ever been used to accomplish the work of evolution.

The significance of all this is immense. **Because of the barrier of the multi-billion DNA code, not only was it impossible for life to form by accident,—it could never thereafter evolve into new and different species!** Each successive speciation change would require highly exacting code to be in place on the very first day of its existence as a unique new species.

**As with a number of other chapters in this book, this one chapter alone is enough to completely annihilate evolutionary theory in regard to the origin or evolution of life.**

## 1 - DNA AND ITS CODE

**GREGOR MENDEL**—(\*#1/7 *Gregor Mendel's Monumental Discovery*\*) It was Mendel's monumental work with genetics in the mid-19th century that laid the foundation for all modern research work in genetics. The complete story will be found on our website.

**YOUR BODY'S BLUEPRINT**—(\*#2 *The Story of DNA*\*) Each of us starts off as a tiny sphere no larger than a dot on this page. Within that microscopic ball there is over six feet of DNA (*deoxyribonucleic acid*), all coiled up. Inside that DNA is the entire code for what you will become,—all your organs and all your features.

**The DNA itself is strung out within long coiling strips. DNA is the carrier of the inheritance code in living things.** It is like a microscopic computer with a built-in memory. DNA stores a fantastic number of “blueprints,” and at the right time and place issues orders for distant parts of the body to build its cells and structures.

You have heard of “genes” and “chromosomes.” Inside each *cell* in your body is a *nucleus*. Inside that nucleus are, among other complicated things, *chromosomes*. Inside the chromosomes are *genes*. The genes are attached to chromosomes like beads on a chain. Inside the genes is the complicated chemical structure we call *DNA*. Each gene

---

## Chapter 9

### NATURAL SELECTION

*Why natural selection  
only makes changes within species*

---

*This chapter is based on pp. 347-391 of *Origin of the Life (Volume Two of our three-volume Evolution Disproved Series)*. Not included in this chapter are at least 154 statements by scientists. You will find them, plus much more, on our website: [evolution-facts.org](http://evolution-facts.org).*

A fundamental teaching of evolution is that every living thing in our world—whether it be a plant, animal, or bird,—evolved from other creatures, which ultimately originated from dust, rock, and water.

According to Darwinian evolutionists, this ‘evolving’ was accomplished by “*natural selection*.” \*Charles Darwin said that natural selection was the primary way that everything changed itself from lower life-forms and new species were produced.

In the years that have passed since Charles Darwin, this theory of “natural selection” has continued as a mainstay of evolutionary theory.

In this chapter we will carefully consider natural selection, what it can do and what it cannot do. This is an important chapter; for, **along with fossil evidence (chapter 12) and mutations (chapter 10), natural selection ranks at the top in the esteem of committed evolution-**



ists. Disprove the validity of these three, and the whole theory falls apart.

**STILL DEFENDED BY SOME**—(\*#1/6 *Evolutionists Defend Natural Selection*\*) It is a remarkable fact that some evolutionists still defend their natural selection theory. But we will discover why so many have abandoned it.

**DARWINISM: THE BASIC TEACHING**—When a plant or animal produces offspring, variations appear. Some of the offspring will be different than other offspring. Some evolutionists (*Darwinian evolutionists, also called “Darwinists”*) declare that it is these variations (which they call “natural selection”)—**alone—which have caused all life-forms on our planet:** pine trees, jackals, clams, zebras, frogs, grass, horses.

“So far as we know . . . natural selection . . . is the only effective agency of evolution.”—\*Sir Julian Huxley, *Evolution in Action*, p. 36.

“Natural selection allows the successes, but ‘rubs out’ the failures. Thus, selection creates complex order, without the need for a designing mind. All of the fancy arguments about a number of improbabilities, having to be swallowed at one gulp, are irrelevant. Selection makes the improbable, actual.”—\*Michael Ruse, *Darwinism Defended* (1982), p. 308.

In this chapter, we will learn that this statement is wishful thinking in the extreme, with no scientific support in its favor. **On the face of it, the statement is false merely from the fact that evolutionary theory requires change by random action alone. If even half of the random changes were positive, the other half would have to be damaging.** But \*Ruse views all changes as being selectively positive. In addition **he ignores other scientific facts, such as the powerful one that the closest thing to natural selection (gene reshuffling) never goes across the species barrier** to produce a new species.

**Not only is natural selection said to have produced**

everything, but the entire process is said to be entirely RANDOM! Therefore it is not “selection,” for nothing was selected! Just whatever happened next is what happened. Random variations and chance accidents are said to have produced all the wonders around us. **The theory should be called “natural randomness,” not “natural selection.”**

“Modern evolutionary theory holds that evolution is ‘opportunistic,’ in the word of paleontologist George Gaylord Simpson. At any point, it goes in the direction that is advantageous, often reshaping old structures for new uses. It does not know its destination, nor is it impelled to follow one particular direction.”—\*R. Milner, *Encyclopedia of Evolution* (1990), p. 345.

**How can total randomness select only that which is better, and move only in advantageous directions? Random occurrences never work that way.** Yet in the never-never land of evolutionary theory, they are said to do so.

NEO-DARWINISM—(\*#2/38 *Scientists Speak about Natural Selection*\*) **Earlier in this century, a large number of evolutionists rebelled against this theory, saying that natural selection has never given evidence of being able to change one species into another—and is not able to do it.** They recognized that so-called “natural selection” (actually random changes within the true species) cannot produce cross-species change. **These “neo-Darwinists” decided that it is mutations which accomplish the changes,** and that natural selection only provided the finishing touches.

*In this chapter we will discuss natural selection; and, in the next, mutations.* When you have completed both chapters, you will have a fairly good understanding of the subject.

Keep in mind that, **although evolutionists offer many theories and evidences, they admit that the only mechanisms by which evolution could occur is natural selection and mutations.** There are no others! It matters not how many dinosaur bones, ape skulls, and embryos are



**DATES WHEN GEOLOGICAL TIME SCALES ORIGINATED—This fossil/strata theory is genuinely archaic. The basics of the theory were devised when very little was known about strata or fossils. But geology and paleontology have been saddled with it ever since. Here are the dates when the various geological time scales were first developed:**

***THE PERIODS:***

Quaternary	- 1829
Tertiary	- 1759
Cretaceous	- 1822
Jurassic	- 1795
Triassic	- 1834
Permian	- 1841
Carboniferous	- 1822
Devonian	- 1837
Silurian	- 1835
Ordovician	- 1879
Cambrian	- 1835

***THE ERAS:***

Cenozoic	- 1841
Mesozoic	- 1841
Paleozoic	- 1838

Perhaps the most ridiculous part of this is that radiodating of rocks, which did not exist when the 19th-century theories were devised, is forced to fit those 19th-century strata dates! It is done by using only a few test samples which fit the 19th century dates. The rest are discarded. (See chapter 6, *Inaccurate Dating Methods*, for more on this.)

**EVIDENCE OF EVOLUTION—If evolution was a fact, we should find in present events and past records abundant evidence of one species changing into another species. But, throughout all past history and in present observations, no one has ever seen this happen. Prior to written history, we only have fossil evidence. Scientists all**

over the world have been collecting and studying fossils for over a hundred years. Literally millions have been collected!

**In all their research, this is what they discovered: (1) There is no evidence of one species having changed into another one. (2) Our modern species are what we find there, plus some extinct ones. (3) There are no transitional or halfway forms between species.**

Yes, there are *extinct* creatures among the fossils. These are plants and animals which no longer live on the earth. But even scientists agree that **extinct species would not be an evidence of evolution.**

**Yet evolutionists parade dinosaur bones as a grand proof of evolution—when they are no proof at all! Extinction is not evolution!**

*Before proceeding further in this study, we should mention two points that will help clarify the problem:*

**WHY SO VERY COMPLEX AT THE BOTTOM?—**As we already mentioned, **the lowest strata level is called the Cambrian. Below this lowest of the fossil-bearing strata lies the Precambrian.**

The Cambrian has invertebrate (non-backbone) animals, such as *trilobites* and brachiopods. These are both very complex little animals. In addition, many of our modern animals and plants are in that lowest level, just above the Precambrian. How could such complex, multicelled creatures be there in the bottom of the Cambrian strata? But there they are. **Suddenly, in the very lowest fossil stratum, we find complex plants and animals—and lots of them, with no evidence that they evolved from anything lower.**

“It remains true, as every paleontologist knows, that most new species, genera and families, and that nearly all categories above the level of families, appear in the [fossil] record suddenly and are not led up to by known, gradual, completely continuous transitional sequences.”—\*George G. Simpson, *The Major Features of Evolution*, p. 360.

**Paleontologists (the fossil hunters) call this immense problem “the Cambrian Explosion,”** because vast numbers of complex creatures suddenly appear in the fossil strata—with no evidence that they evolved from any less complicated creatures!

We will discuss the Precambrian/Cambrian problem later in this chapter.

*What caused this sudden, massive appearance of life-forms? What caused the strata? Why are all those fossils in the strata? What is the solution to all this?*

**THE GENESIS FLOOD—The answer is that a great Flood,—the one described in the Bible in Genesis 6 to 9—rapidly covered the earth with water. When it did, sediments of pebbles, gravel, clay, and sand were laid down in successive strata, covering animal and plant life. Under great pressure, these sediments turned into what we today call “sedimentary rock.”** (Clay became *shale*; sand turned into *sandstone*; mixtures of gravel, clay and sand formed *conglomerate* rock.) **All that mass of water-laid material successively covered millions of living creatures. The result is fossils, which today are only found in the sedimentary rock strata.**

When the Flood overwhelmed the world, **the first to be covered were slow-moving animals, the next to be covered were somewhat larger, somewhat faster-moving animals, and so it went.** Today we can dig into these rock strata and find that the lowest stratum tends to have the slowest-moving creatures; above them are faster ones. Evolutionary scientists declare these lowest strata are many millions of years old (570 million for the oldest, the *Cambrian*), and the topmost to be the most recent (the *Pliocene* at 10 million, and the *Pleistocene* at 2 million years).

But, in actuality, we will discover that the evidence indicates that all the sedimentary strata with their hoards of fossils were laid down within a very short time.

**IS ENOUGH EVIDENCE AVAILABLE?—Before we**

---

## Chapter 22

### EVOLUTIONARY SCIENCE FICTION

*Fabulous fairy tales  
which only small children can believe*

---

*This chapter is based on pp. 953-959 (Scientists Speak) of Other Evidence (Volume Three of our three-volume Evolution Disproved Series). You will find many other statements on our website: [evolution-facts.org](http://evolution-facts.org).*

*Here are quaint little stories that only tiny tots should find of interest. But, surprisingly, evolutionary theorists love them too.*

#### 1 - FAIRY TALES FOR BIG PEOPLE

“Rudyard Kipling, in addition to his journalism, adventure stories, and chronicling of the British Raj in India, is remembered for a series of charming children’s tales about the origins of animals. The *Just-So Stories* (1902) are fanciful explanations of how . . . the camel got his hump (rolling around in lumpy sand dunes). Modeled on the folktales of tribal peoples, they express humor, morality, or are whimsy in ‘explaining’ how various animals gained their special characteristics.

“ ‘Not long ago,’ writes science historian Michael Ghiselin, ‘biological literature was full of ‘Just-So’ sto-

ries and pseudo-explanations about structures that had developed ‘for the good of the species.’ Armchair biologists would construct logical, plausible explanations of why a structure benefited a species or how it had been of value in earlier stages.”—\*R. Milner, *Encyclopedia of Evolution* (1990), p. 245.

Times have not changed; in fact, things are getting worse. As many scientists are well-aware, \*Darwin’s book was full of Just-So explanations; and modern theorists continue in the tradition of ignoring facts and laws as they search for still more implausible theories about where stars, planets, and living organisms came from.

**When they are written for little people, they are called fairy stories; but, when prepared for big people, they are called “the frontiers of evolutionary science.”**

**Gather around. In this section, we will read together from stories put together by Uncle Charlie and Friends. For purposes of comparison, the first and third stories will be by Uncle Charlie, and the second will be one written by a well-known fiction writer for very small children. See if you can tell the difference:**

## **2 - WHERE THE WHALE CAME FROM**

**\*Charles Darwin, always ready to come up with a theory about everything, explains how the “monstrous whale” originated:**

“In North America the black bear was seen by Hearne swimming for hours with widely open mouth, thus catching, like a whale, insects in the water. Even in so extreme a case as this, if the supply of insects were constant, and if better adapted competitors did not already exist in the country, I can see no difficulty in a race of bears being rendered, by natural selection, more and more aquatic in their structure and habits, with larger and larger mouths, till a creature was produced as monstrous as a whale.”—\*Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species* (1859 and 1984 editions), p. 184.