

## The "Missing Links" Of Evolution

Richard Massey

Richard and his wife Cathy have three sons, all Christians. He is a 1981 graduate of Brown Trail School of Preaching. He preached his first lesson in 1979. He has done work overseas in England, Jamaica and Philippines. He labors with the church in Rising Star, Texas. He has worked with the Brown Trail School of Preaching as an instructor since 1990.

### INTRODUCTION

The greatest hoax of our life lifetime is the theory of evolution. Nothing can exceed the scope and size of this scheme to dupe the public into accepting what cannot be proven (i.e. life began from nonliving matter and slowly developed into thousands of insects, fish, fowls, animals and humans that live on the earth today). Evolution has been popularized by a propaganda campaign second to none. A steady stream of unfounded assumptions flow from the mouths of evolutionists via universities, television, news media, Hollywood, science books and in schoolrooms around the world. Young, impressionable minds are constantly fed this information from grammar school all the way through college. Basically, these evolutionists are atheists, and because of their rejection of God they resort to this conjectured theory. And because they have bought into the theory, they want to sell it to everyone else.

They use every conceivable angle to promote evolution. A few years back some educators were claiming that Americans were scholastically falling behind other industrialized nations because evolution had not been stressed enough in our public school system. Question: how can the theory of evolution possibly enhance a child's advancement in the subjects of math, reading, literature, history, or computer science? I personally think it strange that school children possess a greater knowledge of extinct animals than they do about animals that still walk the earth. For example, school children know much more about the size, diet, and environment of dinosaurs than they know about the common chicken or cow. Ask a kid how fast a dinosaur can run and they can tell you. However, they do not know the same information about the horse. They know what dinosaurs ate, but they do not know what food keeps pigs alive or what helps egg production in chickens. How can this lack of knowledge be helpful to society?

The evolutionary scientists understand the financial windfall evolution can be to their pocketbooks. It is a virtual gold mine. It is relatively a ripe field for sensational books, magazines, movies, television and the lecture circuit. The more popular evolution becomes the more lucrative are their opportunities. Scientists can take in millions of dollars by exciting the public with sensational theories about dinosaurs and searching for the missing link. It creates many job opportunities for them in museums and universities. It makes raising funds for expeditions to search for more fossils easier. The media too has learned that television specials, magazine articles and movies can make big bucks. It behooves them to keep evolution as glamorous and as exciting as they can. The movie series *Jurassic Park* has now reached three full-length productions. They have proven that powerfully, huge, vicious dinosaurs connected with an

evolutionary theme can bring in multiplied millions of dollars at the box office. Keeping this hoax alive is good for their pocketbooks. Public education has, for decades, been in full support of espousing evolutionary assumptions.

## GLARING GAPS

During World War II America tried to keep their work on the atomic bomb a total secret. They endeavored to stop all leaks of information about this project top secret. Understandably they did not want their own super weapon to be used against them. Darwinists are also trying to keep some things a secret about evolution, therefore they rarely speak of them. There are major flaws in their theory. They prefer not to reveal them. There are gaps in their theory that demolish the idea of evolution. These enormous gaps could also be seen as impassable chasms. It is impossible to get from one point in their theory to another. Getting from one-celled creatures to enormous dinosaurs is one huge gap. Can they bridge the gap? Or does it present a situation where egg can be seen on the face of some pretty learned men?

## THE GAP OF SPONTANEOUS GENERATION

Evolution is based upon a theory that at some point in time, billions of years ago, no life existed upon the earth, not even one trace of life could be found. But, somehow, a miracle occurred when just the right mixture of gases and acids mingled themselves together and microscopic organisms begin to develop. It was impossible, but it happened just the same. In a swamp somewhere on earth, it is conjectured that non-living matter gave birth to that which was alive. It sounds very romantic and has captured the interest of thousands, however there is just one major flaw in the whole scenario. The fundamental laws of science contradict this basic evolutionary premise. The fundamental law of biology is the **Law of Biogenesis**. This scientific law upholds that all life must come from preceding life, and that of its kind. Science teaches that life does not come from nonliving matter. Dr. Lazzaro Spallanzani and Louis Pasteur proved in the middle of the eighteenth century that the concept of "spontaneous generation" was indeed false. Dr. Pasteur in his "victory speech" to the French Academy of Science stated, "The theory of spontaneous generation will never recover from the mortal blow dealt it by this simple experiment." The experiment of which he spoke proved the formerly held theory of spontaneous generation false.

Scientists that promote evolution cannot get their theory to harmonize with this known law of science. They have a dilemma; their theory contradicts science. Notice the following statement by Dr. George Wald of Harvard:

The reasonable view was to believe in spontaneous generation; the only alternative, to believe in a single, primary act of creation. There is no third alternative. For this reason, many scientists a century ago chose to regard the belief in spontaneous generation as a philosophical necessity. (Wald 45)

Again, from Dr. Wald,

Most modern biologists, having reviewed with satisfaction the downfall of the spontaneous generation hypothesis, yet unwilling to accept the alternative belief in special creation, are left with nothing...To make an organism demands the right substances in the right proportions and in the right arrangement. We do not think anything more is needed—but that is problem enough. One has simply to contemplate the magnitude of this task to concede that the spontaneous generation of a living organism is impossible. Yet here we are—as a result, I believe, of spontaneous generation. (Ibid)

Can you believe the irrationality of that statement? Evolutionists try to bridge this enormous gap by just ignoring the distance across it. It is like trying to cross the Atlantic Ocean in one impossible giant step. You cannot get living organisms from spontaneous generation. Nonliving matter cannot produce anything, due to the fact that it is not alive. This is a proven and accepted scientific law, and yet they completely ignore it.

What is the probability of spontaneous generation happening just once in history. Consider the basic law of probability formulated by Dr. Emile Borel,

This law states that the occurrence of any event where the chances are beyond one in one followed by 50 zeros is an event which we can state with certainty will never happen, no matter how much time is allotted and no matter how many conceivable opportunities could exist for the event to take place. (27)

Dr. Carl Sagan of Cornell University calculated the probability of life evolving on one planet to be one chance in one followed by TWO BILLION ZEROS! In other words, the odds of spontaneous generation occurring even one time are literally impossible. Life could not have simply occurred by accident.

### **THE GAP OF MISSING LINKS IN ANIMALS**

Evolutionists propose that over the course of billions of years all life evolved from single cell organisms. They tell us that the whales, elephants, giraffes, hippopotamus, dinosaurs, mammoth elephants, rhinoceros and walrus were at one point little small creatures. They want us to believe their theory that small animals slowly mutated and change many, many times over billions of years. Their theory is that these mutated animals slowly increased in size until huge mammals and reptiles roamed the earth and all sizes of sea creatures developed in the oceans. Just thinking about that is an incredible, mind-boggling thought. There is one problem with which these evolutionists must cope—no evidence. If their theory is true then there ought to be literally millions of fossils that show thousands of transitional forms of all of these animals. There should be thousands upon thousands of bones that became fossilized during those billions of years which record the necks, legs and bodies of the giraffes slowly getting bigger and longer. There should also be plenty of fossil evidence showing the development of dinosaurs, horses, cows, alligators and all of the other animals known to man. However, there are none. Absolutely no transitional fossils exists to prove their theory.

This theory also calculates that reptiles gave rise to birds. That millions of years ago a baby alligator (or similar dinosaur-type reptile) hatched from an egg with feathers growing on its rough skin. Then slowly, over millions of years, the alligator with feathers developed a beak. If the fully feathered bird evolved from the reptile family, then we politely ask, where is the evidence? Where is the proof that will substantiate this assumption? The fact of the matter is, no proof at all exists.

There are millions upon millions of missing links throughout the animal kingdom. Missing links for ostrich, tigers, brontosaurus, seal, octopus, bat and all other creatures. No fossil proof has shown transitional forms in any of the species. The fossil record does show the sudden appearance of the dinosaur, the horse, the birds, as well as all of the other animals of the world. The lack of transitional forms in the fossil record actually strengthens the creation account of the Bible. The Bible explains that God created all things fully developed in six literal days (Genesis 1-2; Exodus 20:11).

Postulate all they might, they still have no hard evidence that any animal evolved from another. They rely solely upon similarities. They conjecture that since a man looks similar to a monkey, he must have evolved from one. That is the only proof that they can offer for evolution. That proves nothing. Because football stadiums in America have similarities to the ancient coliseum in Rome does not prove they evolved from one another. Because clouds can have the shape of an elephant does not mean that elephants came from clouds. Anyone can see that. The similarities in animals can also prove that the one and same being—God, created them all.

### THE GAPS OF MISSING LINKS IN HUMANS

Since Darwin published his book, *The Origin Of Species*, a frantic search has been made to find the “**missing link**” between primates and man. Scientists have been searching endlessly for any kind of evidence that would help bridge the gap and show their theory to be true. According to Darwinists, man evolved from the apes and so any suspicious bone fragments or unidentifiable teeth they find are usually hailed as the illusive missing link. Their supposed “missing links” so far have either been simple cases of mistaken identity or a hoax.

*Java Man* was named from skull fragments of a gibbon found in 1891 by Dutch physician, Eugene Dubois. Fifty feet away were found other bone fragments of a human. They put them together and gave it the name of Java Man. A decade before he died, Dubois admitted that Java man appeared to be nothing more than a large gibbon. *Pittdown Man*. Bone fragments found in 1912 were thought to be that of a cave man. Scientists were fooled by alterations someone had done to the bones to make them appear older. After testing in 1953 it was admitted that the skull was human to which someone had attached the jaw of an orangutan. *Peking Man*. Dr. Davidson Black discovered some teeth and bone fragments in a cave. Though he classified it as a possible “missing link” his bone fragments and 147 teeth he found have all disappeared. Therefore, they are no longer available for examination. However, in the same cave there were also found many more human skulls which presents a dating problem for Peking man being the ancient “the missing link.” Other scientists have claimed to have found the link between primate and humans,

but not one of them has been able to pass the test of approval under scientific scrutiny. Dr. Lyaall Watson, an evolutionist, stated that the fossil record does not support evolution:

Modern apes, for instance, seem to have sprung out of nowhere. They have no yesterday, no fossil record. And the true origin of modern humans—of upright, naked, tool-making, big-brained beings,— is, if we are to be honest with ourselves, an equally mysterious matter. (Moore)

At least a few honest ones of their number will speak frankly about the lack of evidence. Quite frankly, we need more admissions of this type in books that the public school use.

### CONCLUSION

Evolution contends that life first came from nothing. Then it claims simple celled animals gave rise to higher life forms. Finally it postulates that man evolved from the ape. This theory can never have any legitimacy until it has some evidence to back it up. It presents no proof to substantiate these major premises. As a matter of fact, the evidence happens to point convincingly toward the fact of creation and not evolution. We would hope that each reader would simply examine the evidence and reach the logical and reasonable conclusion regarding evolution.

### Works Cited

Borel, Emile (1962). "Probabilities and Life". Dover: New York

Moore, David T (1995). *Five Lies Of The Century: How Many Do You Believe?*. Wheaton, IL: Tyndale

Sagan, Carl ed (nd). "Communications With Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence. MIT Press.

Wald, George (1954). "The Origin of Life," *Scientific American*