

Evolution and Laws of Probability

Chance Based Natural selection vs. Creation

Lemoine, Paul (1878–1940), was the President of the Geological Society of France, director of the Natural History Museum in Paris and a chief editor of the 1937 edition of the *Encyclopedia Francaise*. In writing an article on evolution, he stated:

The theory of evolution is impossible. At base, in spite of appearances, no one any longer believes in it. ... Evolution is a kind of dogma which the priests no longer believe, but which they maintain for their people.^{3282 1}

It is absolutely clear that mutations + time + chance do not equal evolution. Here are three articles on this, but it is only a very small representation of factual material available.

Theory

The Theory of Evolution has been around for centuries, but the Theory of Evolution has been promoted as a Scientific Fact since Darwin. However, by scientific definition evolution is not even a “theory”. Here are the definitions;

SCIENTIFIC FACT - an observation that has been confirmed repeatedly and is accepted as true (although its truth is never final) Word Net Dictionary

SCIENTIFIC THEORY - a theory that explains scientific observations; "scientific theories must be falsifiable (see definition below)"

FALSIFIABLE

1. Capable of being falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.
2. able to be proven false, and therefore testable; as, most religious beliefs are not falsifiable, and are therefore outside the scope of experimental science.

Webster's 1913 Dictionary

Scientific Fact

Noun 1. scientific fact - an observation that has been confirmed repeatedly and is accepted as true (although its truth is never final)

³²⁸² **Lemoine, Paul.** Writing in an article. Henry M. Morris, *Men of Science—Men of God* (El Cajon, CA: Master Books, Creation Life Publishers, Inc., 1990), p. 84.

¹Federer, W. J. (2001). *Great Quotations : A Collection of Passages, Phrases, and Quotations Influencing Early and Modern World History Referenced according to their Sources in Literature, Memoirs, Letters, Governmental Documents, Speeches, Charters, Court Decisions and Constitutions*. St. Louis, MO: AmeriSearch.

Word Net Dictionary

Scientific Theory

WordNet Dictionary

Noun 1. scientific theory - a **theory** that **explains scientific observations; "scientific theories must be falsifiable (see definition below)"**

Falsifiable

Webster's 1913 Dictionary

Fal'si`fi`a`ble

a. 1. Capable of being falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

2. able to be proven false, and therefore testable; as, most religious beliefs are not falsifiable, and are therefor outside the scope of experimental science.

WordNet Dictionary

Adj. 1. falsifiable - capable of being tested (verified or falsified) by experiment or observation

Synonyms: confirmable, verifiable

falsify

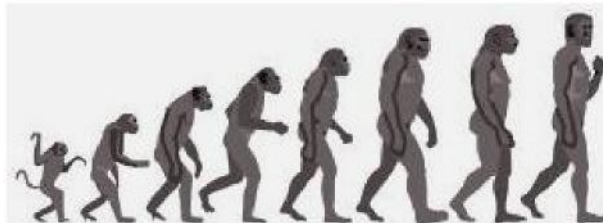
fal·si·fy

verb \ 'fɒl-so- fɪ \

: to make (something) false : to change (something) in order to make people believe something that is not true

Creationism vs. Evolution

The Biggest Thing Missing From The "Missing Link Theory"
Is That The Missing Link Is Still Missing



Bigfoot

“They seek him here, they seek him there

Those LIBERALS seek him everywhere

Is he in heaven or is he in hell?

That dammed elusive BIGFOOT”

Taken From The Scarlet Pimpernel With Liberties

In order for the theory of evolution to be true, life had to arise from non-living matter. The Law of Biogenesis tells us that this could not have happened.

Since We Cannot Directly Observe Evolution, Probability Has To Be Used

1 in 53 to the tenth power

1 with 53 zeros

1,00,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

Ten: 10 (1 zero)

Hundred: 100 (2 zeros)

Thousand: 1000 (3 zeros)

Ten thousand 10,000 (4 zeros)

Hundred thousand 100,000 (5 zeros)

Million 1,000,000 (6 zeros)

Billion 1,000,000,000 (9 zeros)

Trillion 1,000,000,000,000 (12 zeros)

Quadrillion 1,000,000,000,000,000 (15 zeros)

Quintillion 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 (18 zeros)

Sextillion 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (21 zeros)

Septillion 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (24 zeros)

Octillion 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (27 zeros)

Nonillion 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (30 zeros)

Decillion 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (33 zeros)

The number Googol (termed by Milton Sirotta) has 100 zeros after it, then there is the number Googolplex, a 1 followed by a googol of zeros.

Bounoure, Professor Louis (March 8, 1984), was quoted in *The Advocate* publication. His statement carried considerable credence, as he had been the President of the Biological Society of Strasbourg, Director of the Strasbourg Zoological Museum, and later Director at the French National Centre of Scientific Research. Professor Bounoure declared:

Evolutionism is a fairy tale for grown-ups. This theory has helped nothing in the progress of science. It is useless.⁴⁰¹¹

#####

Cheating with chance by Don Batten

The argument from probability that life could not form by natural processes but must have been created is sometimes acknowledged by evolutionists as a strong

4011 **Bounoure, Professor Louis**. March 8, Thursday, 1984, as quoted in *The Advocate. The Revised Quotebook* (Sunnybank, Brisbane, Australia: Creation Science Foundation Ltd., 1990), p. 5.

argument.¹ The probability of the chance formation of a hypothetical functional 'simple' cell, given all the ingredients, is acknowledged² to be worse than 1 in 1057800. This is a chance of 1 in a number with 57,800 zeros. It would take 11 full pages of magazine type to print this number. To try to put this in perspective, there are about 10⁸⁰ (a number with 80 zeros) electrons in the universe. Even if every electron in our universe were another universe the same size as ours that would 'only' amount to 10¹⁶⁰ electrons.

These numbers defy our ability to comprehend their size. Fred Hoyle, British mathematician and astronomer, has used analogies to try to convey the immensity of the problem. For example, Hoyle said the probability of the formation of just one of the many proteins on which life depends is comparable to that of the solar system packed full of blind people randomly shuffling Rubik's cubes all arriving at the solution at the same time³—and this is the chance of getting only one of the 400 or more proteins of the hypothetical minimum cell proposed by the evolutionists (real world 'simple' bacteria have about 2,000 proteins and are incredibly complex). As Hoyle points out, the program of the cell, encoded on the DNA, is also needed. In other words, life could not form by natural (random) processes.

Evolutionists often try to bluff their way out of this problem by using analogies to argue that improbable things happen every day, so why should the naturalistic origin of life be considered impossible. For example, they say the odds of winning the lottery are pretty remote, but someone wins it every week. Or, the chances of getting the particular arrangement of cards obtained by shuffling a deck is remote, but a rare combination happens every time the cards are shuffled. Or the arrangement of the sand grains in a pile of sand obtained by randomly pouring the sand is extremely complex, but this complex and improbable arrangement did occur as a result of random processes. Or the exact combination and arrangement of people walking across a busy city street is highly improbable, but such improbable arrangements happen all the time. So they argue from these analogies to try to dilute the force of this powerful argument for creation.

You probably realize there is something illogical about this line of argument. But what is it?

In all the analogies cited above, there has to be an outcome. Someone has to win the lottery. There will be an arrangement of cards. There will be a pile of sand. There will be people walking across the busy street. By contrast, in the processes by which life is supposed to have formed, there need not necessarily be an outcome. Indeed the probabilities argue against any outcome. That is the whole point of the argument. But then the evolutionist may counter that it did happen because we are here! This is circular reasoning at its worst.

Note several other things about these analogies:

Creationists do not argue that life is merely complex, but that it is ordered in such a way as to defy a natural explanation. The order in the proteins and DNA of living things is independent of the properties of the chemicals of which they consist—unlike an ice crystal where the structure results from the properties of the water molecule. The order in living things parallels that in printed books where the information is not contained in the ink, or even in the letters, but in the complex arrangement of letters which make up words, words which make up sentences, sentences which make up paragraphs, paragraphs which make up chapters and chapters which make up books. These components of written language

respectively parallel the nucleic acid bases, codons, genes, operons, chromosomes and genomes which make up the genetic programs of living cells. The order in living things shows they are the product of intelligence. The result of the lottery draw is clearly the result of a random selection—unless family members of the lottery supervisor consistently win! Then we would conclude that the draw has not been random—it is not the result of a random process, but the result of an intelligent agent.

The arrangement of cards resulting from shuffling would not normally suggest anything other than a random process. However, if all the cards were ordered by their suits from lowest to highest, we would logically conclude that an intelligent agent arranged them (or ‘stacked the deck’ in card-playing parlance) because such an arrangement is highly unlikely from genuine shuffling—a random, non-intelligent process.

The arrangement of the sand grains in a pile would not normally suggest it resulted from intelligent activity rather than natural processes. However, if all the sand grains were lined up in single file, or were in a neat rectangle, we would attribute this to an intelligent agent, or a machine made by an intelligent agent, as this would not be likely from a natural process.

The arrangement of people crossing a busy street would not normally suggest anything other than a random process. However, if all the people were ordered from shortest to tallest, or some other ordered arrangement, we would suspect that an intelligent agent was responsible for putting them in this order—that it did not result from chance. If 20 people were arranged from shortest to tallest, the odds of this happening by chance are less than one in a billion, billion (10¹⁸), so it would be reasonable to conclude that such an ordered arrangement was not due to chance whereas there would be nothing to suggest intelligent involvement if there was no meaningful pattern to the arrangement of people. Many scientists today claim that an invisible ‘intelligent cause’ is outside the realm of ‘real’ science. These scientists have redefined science as naturalism (nature is all there is). However, scientists recognise the evidence for an invisible intelligent agent when it suits them. For example, forensic science determines if past events were the result of accident or plan and purpose (‘Who done it?’). The Piltdown ape-man fraud was discovered, after some 40 years and numerous postgraduate research theses, when researchers had the opportunity to examine the original bones and not just replicas, and they noticed file marks on the teeth.⁴ Such marks do not happen by natural processes and the researchers recognised the involvement of a human (intelligent) agent—a hoaxer.

Likewise, United States taxpayers are spending millions of dollars yearly in funding the Search for Extra-terrestrial Intelligence (SETI). If those listening hear a radio signal with random noise, it is clearly the product of a natural process, but if there is a pattern such as ‘dah-dah-dah-dit-dit-dit-dah-dah-dah’, it will be hailed as evidence for an intelligent, although invisible, source.

If such evidence indicate an intelligent source then surely the incredible amount of information on the DNA in living things, equivalent to a library of a thousand 500- page books in a human being,⁵ shouts Creation by a Creator! The more we know about the biochemical workings of living cells, the stronger the evidence becomes for the intimate involvement of a creator. We are indeed fearfully and wonderfully made and no amount of illogical and irrelevant analogy will counter the clear evidence for this.

References

D.A. Bradbury, 'Reply to Landau and Landau', *Creation/Evolution* 13(2):48–49, 1993. Return to text.

Ref. 1. Return to text.

F. Hoyle, 'The big bang in astronomy', *New Scientist*, 92(1280):527, 1981.

Return to text.

M.L. Lubenow, *Bones of Contention—a Creationist Assessment of Human Fossils*, Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, 1992, pp. 39–44. Return to text.

M. Denton, *Evolution: Theory in Crisis*, Burnett Books, London, 1985, p.351.

Available online at:

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v17/i2/chance.asp>

COPYRIGHT © 2006 Answers in Genesis

#####

The Law of Probability - jasonhilburn.com

In order for the theory of evolution to be true, life had to arise from non-living matter. The Law of Biogenesis tells us that this could not have happened, but there are still some evolutionary scientists who want to believe that there is a small chance this could happen. What would these scientists claim that the odds are of this happening?

In 1991 the distinguished British astronomer Sir Fred Hoyle put it this way:

“If one counts the number of trial assemblies of amino acids that are needed to give rise to the enzymes [required for life], the probability of their discovery by random shuffling turns out to be less than 1 in 1 x 1040,000.” Just to give you an idea of how huge this number is, the number "1 trillion" is only 1 x 10¹², and it is estimated that there are only 10⁸⁰ electrons in the entire universe!

According to the scientific law of probability, the odds that Hoyle gave us are far beyond the realm of possibility. So what is the law of probability? Dr. Emile Borel, one of the world's foremost experts on mathematical probability, formulated what scientists and mathematicians alike refer to as the basic “law of probability”. The law states that the occurrence of any event in which the chances are beyond one in one followed by 50 zeroes, is an event that 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.

Can the law of probability be applied to evolution? A former director of probability research named James Coppedge stated this: “Evolution is an ideal subject in which to apply the laws of chance. As defined earlier, evolutionary doctrine denies advance planning, and has random

matter-in-motion as its basic causal force.” So **since we cannot directly observe evolution, probability has to be used.**

Earlier we said that Sir Fred Hoyle said the chance of life arising from non-life is at least 1 in 1×10^{40} , far beyond the number of 1050, which Dr. Borel presented as the limit for possibility.

What are other scientists’ estimates? Dr. Harold Morowitz, former professor of biophysics at Yale University, estimated that the probability for the chance formation of the smallest, simplest form of living organism known is one chance in 1×10^{34} . That number is astronomical, considering the number of electrons in the entire universe is only estimated to be 10^{80} .

Carl Sagan, a very famous and outspoken evolutionist, estimated that the chance of life evolving on any given single planet, like the Earth, is one chance in 1×10^{20} . Do you realize how huge that number is? It would take 6,000 books with 300 pages each just to write this number. If anything was ever impossible, spontaneous generation would have to be it.

Sir Francis Crick, co-discoverer of the DNA molecule made this statement: “The great majority of sequences [required for life] can never be synthesized at all, at any time... An honest man, armed with all the knowledge available to us now, could only state that in some sense the origin of life appears at the moment to be almost a miracle, so many are the conditions which would have had to have been satisfied to get it going.”

It was a miracle. It was a supernatural act of God. There are only two options for our origins - creation or evolution. The so called theory of evolution does not stand up to the tests of science.

#####

Salvation Verses from the Bible

“For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever will believe in Him shall have Everlasting (Eternal) Life”

John 3:16

6 Jesus *said to him, “I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no one comes to the Father, but through Me. JOHN 14:6

10 The one who believes in the Son of God has the witness in himself; the one who does not believe God has made Him a liar, because he has not believed in the witness that God has borne concerning His Son.

11 And the witness is this, that God has given us eternal life, and this life is in His Son.

12 He who has the Son has the life; he who does not have the Son of God does not have the life.

13 These things I have written to you who believe in the name of the Son of God, in order that you may know that you have eternal life. 1JOHN 5:10-13

25 Jesus said to her, “I am the resurrection and the life; he who believes in Me shall live even if he dies,

26 and everyone who lives and believes in Me shall never die. Do you believe this?”

27 She *said to Him, “Yes, Lord; I have believed that You are the Christ, the Son of God, even He who comes into the world.” JOHN 11:25-27

All Verses NASB