

ONE

A REAL COMMUNICATION GAP

Before venturing into some of the details of molecular biology let us first look at one striking example that thoroughly disproves the “Theory of Evolution”. You might have noticed that when ants crawl around they usually follow a specific path, going back and forth along the same route. In fact, the individual ants leave a scented trail by secreting a chemical compound called a pheromone. When a food source is discovered an ant will lay down this special trail which is then followed by other ants. As more and more ants follow the pheromone trail to the food source the scent trail becomes reinforced.

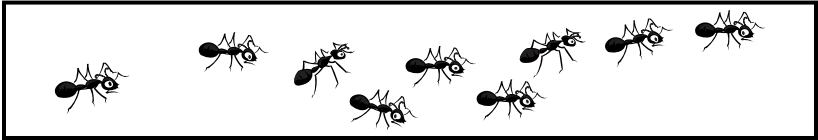
Pheromones are also used by ants for other types of communication. An ant may secrete an “alarm” hormone to warn other ants of a danger in the area. This is why ants scatter so wildly when you blow on them or disturb them in some other way. Other pheromones allow an ant to identify what group another ant belongs to in the colony.

On the surface this would seem to be a perfect example of evolution at work. Any colony of ants that had the ability to communicate information between members would certainly have a survival advantage over other ants. A pheromone trail laid down by one of the ants that could direct the others to a food source would be a great survival advantage. Similarly, if one of the ants could communicate danger to the other ants in his colony, that would have to be considered a beneficial adaptation,

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and “natural selection” would naturally dictate that this group of ants would thrive and pass on their newly acquired genes to their offspring.

But let us take a look back in history and trace the necessary steps for this new pheromone to have formed. According to the “Theory of Evolution”, at some point in time long ago there must have been a colony of ants that did not have pheromones at all. The proteins and enzymes required to make them had just not yet evolved.



Ants from a primitive colony that had not yet “evolved” pheromones

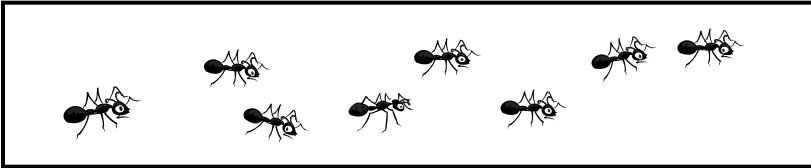
One fine summer day, let’s say some 90,764,346 million years ago, a mutation occurred in the genetic code of one of the ants in the colony. Now, this did not produce a pheromone. It would take hundreds, or even thousands of mutations to “evolve” the amino acid sequences necessary to make the new proteins and enzymes that could produce the new pheromone. So at this point there are already two questions that can be raised conflicting with the “Theory of Evolution”.

1. This new, partial change to the genetic code of this ant by no means confers any advantage to her and consequently should not be passed on to her offspring by natural selection.
2. The ant now has a gene with a mutation that usually causes harm or can even be fatal to the organism!

But let us just assume for argument’s sake that even though this mutated gene did not confer any advantage to this ant, it nonetheless passed it on to its offspring.

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What would have had to happen next is that yet another mutation occurred in the genome of this primitive ant - coincidentally affecting the same gene that had the first mutation – but this too did not form a fully operational protein. In fact, evolutionary science has no idea what possible use this partial protein might have had for this ant, and according to the scientists a cell will generally not expend a great deal of energy to produce something that has no use. But let's continue.



Ants from same colony with “pheromone-evolving” ant

Now we must assume that for hundreds or even thousands of generations a mutated gene keeps getting passed along, in essence breaking the rules of the “Theory of Evolution”, since the mutated gene does not confer any benefit that “natural selection” could work on.

To continue let us assume that on one fine autumn day, perhaps 90,735,611 million years ago, some of the ants eventually ended up with a completed pheromone. This still would not have conferred any evolutionary advantage for the species because... the ants would need a gland through which the new pheromone could be secreted! Are we to assume that there was just the right kind of gland within the ant throughout all of these generations? Not likely. So now we have to go through the whole process again, and assume that coincidentally other mutations occurred to this same group of ants that started the process of forming the necessary gland. Naturally, until the ants can secrete the new pheromone it cannot possibly be an advantage.

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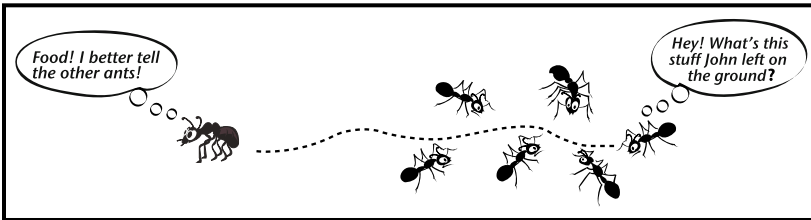
Imagine if you will, one day one of these newly-evolved ants with this fabulous new pheromone comes across a great food source. (How any ant could ever have developed the sensory perception to “know” what a good food would be is itself a mystery, but we will leave that aside for the moment. In addition we would also have to ask what mechanism had “evolved” that would trigger a reaction to spotting a food source, to cause an ant to communicate this information to the other ants in his colony.) Now, this new and improved ant wants to communicate the location of this good food source to his nest-mates, but simply cannot because it has no way of secreting the new pheromone.



If you follow this process genetically (as we demonstrate in the following chapters) you will see how incredibly absurd the “Theory of Evolution” is, based purely on the science of evolution and “natural selection”. But let us just assume that after thousands of generations the ants now have not only the pheromone but also the gland through which it can be secreted. It *still* does not confer any advantage that would be passed on to future generations, because it would have to be controlled somehow by the ganglia, the “brain” of the insect, to know how and when to secrete the pheromone! Otherwise there would just be this pheromone trail laid down at random which could certainly not do any good. If the ant that “evolved” this new pheromone could not control how or when to secrete it, then the ant might just as well leave this new, scented trail in a direction leading away from a food source!

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Okay. So now we have to assume that this same line of ants experiences numerous other mutations so that the nervous system can be hooked up in such a way that the ant can control how, when and where to secrete its new pheromone. But even if we were to accept that the ants “evolved” all of the necessary proteins and enzymes and actually manufactured a pheromone, and that other mutations occurred to form a gland, and that it was also by random mutations somehow hooked up to the ganglia.... it *still* would not confer any advantage to these ants because... how could the other ants know what the pheromone meant!?



Think about it. There is now a new pheromone laid down on the ground; the other ants crawl all around it, but they would have no possible way of knowing what the first ant was trying to say! The only way that the “theory of evolution” could possibly explain this would be the preposterous assumption that during the time that all of the hundreds or thousands of mutations were occurring to so many of the ants over countless generations to form and secrete the new pheromone, *the other ants were developing the sensory perception necessary to know what the pheromone was meant to convey!*

There are literally millions of other examples of animal behaviors that defy explanation by the “Theory of Evolution” and natural selection.