

# Evolution Theory – DEBUNKED – A Logical Proof

Introduction: .....	2
Definitions: .....	2
Theory: .....	2
Logical Proof: .....	2
Thought:.....	3
Divine Consciousness: .....	3
Life: .....	3
Natural Death: .....	3
Sleep: .....	3
Mutations: .....	3
Species: .....	4
1.    are similar in design and function .....	4
2.    share a common ancestral heritage .....	4
3.    reproduce exclusively with other members of the same species.....	4
Evolution: .....	4
Why Is Evolution Called A “Theory”:	5
Possibilities to Explain the Origin of Life: .....	5
A)    Life first appeared on earth as simple and single-cellular organisms .....	5
B)    Life was introduced from an object in outer space .....	6
Life Evolves .....	6
The Formal Proof: .....	7
Givens:.....	7
Arguments: .....	9
FALSE CONCLUSION #1. END PROOF .....	9
FALSE CONCLUSION #2. END PROOF .....	10
FALSE CONCLUSION #3. END PROOF .....	11
FALSE CONCLUSION #4. END PROOF .....	11
FALSE CONCLUSION #5. END PROOF .....	12
FALSE CONCLUSION #6. END PROOF .....	12
FALSE CONCLUSION #7. END PROOF .....	12
FALSE CONCLUSION #8. END PROOF .....	13
FALSE CONCLUSION #9. END PROOF .....	13
FALSE CONCLUSION #10. END PROOF .....	13
Conclusion: .....	14

## Introduction:

Is evolution a theory that can be progressed to acceptance as a “Logical Proof”?

Using the approach of a logical proof, this paper will step through proven facts, and ultimately will conclude that the current Theory of Evolution is not possible unless it is modified to include some form of “Divine Consciousness”.

## Definitions:

### **Theory:**

A belief intended to explain something, and that approaches its explanation and seemingly logical conclusion in a formal manner as an argument from hypotheses (assumptions) to a conclusion, and which follows the laws of logic. A theory falls short of a Logical Proof because one or more of the suppositions used to demonstrate it as truth have not been proven, but may instead be based on reasonable conclusion or another theory. An example of an unproven fact that leads to a logical conclusion would be the observation that the sun rises at the horizon and completes a circular pattern as it moves across the sky. The logical conclusion with only these set of facts would be that the earth is stationary and the sun revolves around it. Although this theory is 100% logical when presented with facts limited to visual observation from the naked eye, this conclusion is proven false when further observation is completed using a telescope.

### **Logical Proof:**

An argument that follows the same approach as a theory, with the difference being that each step of the argument has been accepted as proven to be 100% truth. In mathematics and science, a statement is not accepted as valid or correct unless it is accompanied by a logical proof. The way a logical proof unfolds is to take statements that are already proven 100% true, then to add onto these statements other statements also proven to be true. This builds a more complex statement that is proven as true because the individual parts that comprise it are true.

An example of a logical proof in science is the following:

1. All mammals have hair and the females all have breasts that produce milk.  
*This statement is accepted as fact because it is part of the criteria used to define and classify an animal as a mammal.*
2. Whales are mammals.  
*This statement is a fact because such is how whales are classified.*
3. Therefore, female whales have hair and have breasts that produce milk.  
*The extrapolated conclusion from fact #1 and fact #2. I wonder what they would look like in a bikini?*

An example of a logical proof in mathematics is the following:

1.  $A + B = B + A$ .  
*Commutative law of Addition.*
2.  $24 + 31 = 55$ .  
*Proven mathematical calculation.*
3. Therefore,  $31 + 24 = 55$ .  
*The extrapolated conclusion from fact #1 and fact #2.*

### ***Thought:***

The process of projecting different possibilities about future events, and to tailor actions and outcomes to conform to a desired result.

### ***Divine Consciousness:***

The ability for thought alone, without physical interaction, to influence a physical process or processes present in our physical world. Thought can be the thought from a supreme being or beings (God or gods), the thought from an individual life form, the collective thoughts from many or all life forms, or thought from some form of energy that, with our current knowledge, could be detectable or not detectable.

### ***Life:***

Material that is different from inorganic material because of its ability to grow, reproduce, perform functional activity, and continually change preceding its death. The scientific definition is the process by which a chemical reaction occurs which resolves to replicate a complex molecular mass and for this process to repeat itself with regularity. The laws of physics demand that for such chemical reaction(s) to occur, energy must be introduced into the equation.

### ***Natural Death:***

The cessation of life activities for what once was a living organism, with the cause of the cessation being the expiration of processes which enable it to be alive. This cause of cessation is differentiated from cessation of life activities the result of an external influence.

### ***Sleep:***

A condition of body and mind such as that which typically recurs for several hours every night, in which the nervous system is relatively inactive, the eyes closed, the postural muscles relaxed, and consciousness practically suspended.

### ***Mutations:***

The addition, change, or removal of a feature of an established life form. The scientific definition is, “the changing of the structure of a gene, resulting in a variant form that may

be transmitted to subsequent generations, caused by the alteration of single base units in DNA, or the deletion, insertion, or rearrangement of larger sections of genes or chromosomes.”

### **Species:**

A group of living organisms consisting of individuals that:

1. **are similar in design and function,**
2. **share a common ancestral heritage,** and
3. **reproduce exclusively with other members of the same species.**

There are some deviant exceptions to the 3<sup>rd</sup> description, such as breeding a horse and a donkey that produces a sterile mule, but not to produce offspring capable of reproducing.

### **Evolution:**

Evolution is the belief that life continues to change to be different than its parent, and; some of these changes resolve to better enable a means to survive and reproduce. Changes that are improvements get passed to future generations until they become the dominant trait. These changes occurred in the past, are still occurring in the present, and will continue to occur ad infinitum as long as there is life. There are two accepted possibilities of mainstream thought to describe how the process of evolution unfolds:

- 1) A minor mutation has occurred to a single member or a few select members of a species, and; this mutation results in enabling an advantage to favor one or many traits which better enable the individuals' survival. Over an extended period of time these favored traits are passed on in greater frequency and resolve to become a distinct difference in the species. A simple example is when tallness to reach at things high above is a trait that will allow access to more food. The taller members of the species will eat better and therefore they will survive more and therefore reproduce more than will the shorter members. After extended time, the more favored tall members eventually become the rule instead of the exception. To complete the process of separation into a new species, the change(s) must also resolve for the newly changed members to not be able to reproduce with unchanged members of the species.
- 2) The second premise holds that extreme mutations randomly occur in species. Some of these mutations are strongly favorable to the species. When, in the slight and rare circumstance they occur and are also favorable, the life form or forms with such mutations resolve to reproduce and pass them on. An example of this can be the same reference to taller members of the species that would have advantage to more easily acquire food, but; instead of members of the species gradually getting taller, an exception is born with unusual height, and this exception passes on to future generations this exceptional trait. Similar to the first premise, the end result is a modification to the changed members of the species and the ultimate creation of a new and different species that can no longer reproduce with the unchanged specie members.

## Why Is Evolution Called A “Theory”:

Although we see changes in most all life forms, changes both small and large, no person or group of people have witnessed evolution in life forms larger than the most simplistic. Seemingly logical conclusions have been drawn based on observing the current status of life and comparing it with discovered remnants of life in the past. But, we have never observed a new species created. This may be largely attributed to the long period of time usually required for a new species to form when considering the first possibility (above) for the manner in which evolution unfolds.

Therefore, although Evolution is a seemingly logical conclusion, it has not been proven a 100% truth nor has it been reproduced. The reproduction of an evolutionary event to create a new species is a critical component to the theory rising to the level of a Logical Proof, because a focal aspect of the theory is that evolution hasn't stopped, but is instead a continuing process.

Provided below is a step-by-step walkthrough of the “program” of evolution for life forms larger than the most simplistic. Similar to a computer program\*, evolution requires causal factors to drive it. In a logical proof, “things” don't happen without cause. The Theory of Evolution postulates that environmental factors, safety factors, and access to food are the causes that drove and still drive species to change. The ultimate objective for the program of evolution is to increase the likelihood for survival or to increase reproduction numbers and survivability of the offspring, with the later resolve being merely a different approach to the first.

*\* Computer software programs are built on the logic of “If, ... Then” statements. If you move your mouse and click on an icon, then that action tells the computer to do something, such as open an internet browser to a specific page. Everything you see running on a computer, going all the way to a computer's most simplistic level of one's and zero's, is founded on “If, ... Then” logic. For evolution to become a proven fact, it must be able to be demonstrated through the logic of “If, ... Then” statements, starting with a premise of already proven statements for which to build on.*

## Possibilities to Explain the Origin of Life:

- A) Life first appeared on earth as simple and single-cellular organisms** approximately 3.6 billion years ago. Earth's atmosphere then was very different from the atmosphere now. Not until only ½ billion years ago did evolution begin to happen, possibly the result of many changes within earth's atmosphere.

In 1952, Stanley Miller was working with Harold C. Urey designed an experiment to see how complex organic molecules might have formed under the conditions of early Earth. They believed the early Earth atmosphere would have been composed of methane, ammonia, hydrogen and water vapor. They sealed these gases in an airtight container, and then exposed the gases to sparks of electricity to simulate lightning. They continued the lightning for a week, and by the end, a reddish-brown substance had coated the walls of the container. This substance contained 11 of the 20 amino acids used by life on earth. Since this experiment, its results have been confirmed and replicated many times by other scientists. Many scientists now believe that the

early Earth's atmosphere was composed of carbon dioxide, nitrogen and water vapor. Modern experiments with this mixture of gases produce similar results suggesting that early conditions on Earth produced complex organic molecules that probably became the basis for the development of more complex organisms. The first true living organisms would be defined by completing the process of replication. Simple metabolism of molecular structures may have been the first complete step, or it may not have occurred until the first genes were formed, or possibly not until the first RNA molecule was formed.

#### **B) Life was introduced from an object in outer space**

An alternate belief to the origins of life on earth is that life was introduced from an object in space (extraterrestrial). This could have unfolded in many possible manners, the three most popular possibilities being:

1. **Formation of organic molecules in interstellar dust clouds** and rained down on earth
2. **An extraterrestrial object**, such as a comet, colliding into the earth and carrying with it the fundamental building blocks for life
3. **An advanced species** from another planet with life already established intentionally sent the seeds of life to be established on earth

When reviewing the evidence, it seems a stronger probability that life came to earth from some extraterrestrial source. This conclusion is supported because all DNA on earth has the same "right-handed" spiral. If life were to originate through chemical processes that occurred on earth, then the probability would be just as equal for "left-handed" spiraling DNA to be created. Because of this probability, if life originated on earth, there should be almost as many life forms with left-handed DNA as there are with right-handed. Left-handed DNA, Z-DNA, is virtually non-existent on earth. The lack of /minimal presence of left-handed DNA strongly suggests that life did not originate on earth.

For the purpose of this paper, discussion will not attempt to identify the source of the origin of life on earth, but; instead, accept the fact that life began at a point in time approximately 3.6 – 3.9 billion years ago. Furthermore, it will not be assumed that when life began and up until approximately 540 million years ago, that it was either right-handed or left-handed DNA. Accepted for this paper will be the fact that the life which dominated the earth starting approximately 540 million years ago was comprised of right-handed DNA and such is still the controlling form of life on earth.

### ***Life Evolves***

The belief of evolution is that an original single celled life modified itself through the means of reproduction where the offspring had variations which were favorable to survival and to greater quantities of offspring. The future generations became more complex, and eventually developed systems within it to handle specific and complex actions so that multiple different living and functioning parts exist within a single life form.

# The Formal Proof:

## ***Givens:***

An argument for a logical proof starts with presenting a collection of accepted truths (Givens) which are statements that are already confirmed and accepted to be 100% true and therefore can be used within the logical proof to help reach extrapolated conclusions (see definition of “Logical Proof”). The following are the Givens within this logical proof:

- Given 1) All definitions provided in the “Definitions” section above, and also their individual components.
- Given 2) The universe, as we know it, was formed approximately 13.8 billion years ago.
- Given 3) Earth was formed approximately 4.4 billion years ago.
- Given 4) Life on earth was first formed approximately 3.6 – 3.9 billion years ago.
- Given 5) Fossil remains demonstrate that life on earth remained very similar for over 3 billion years until approximately 540 million years ago, at which point in time the majority of all phyla developed. Phylum is the second level of defining life forms, the first level is Kingdom, and the final level is Species.
- Given 6) There was a single “mother” of a life form that existed approximately 540 million years ago, and for which most all life on earth are descendants from.
- Given 7) There exist remains from life forms, as bones and impressions and other observable evidence, and for which these life forms are not alive in our world today.
- Given 8) Life competes for resources of food and space.
- Given 9) Traits favorable to a life form will increase its probability of surviving thus also producing more offspring than members of its species that don’t have the same trait or have it to a lesser degree.
- Given 10) Greater rates of reproduction and greater rates of survivability of those reproduced, improve the survivability of an organism.
- Given 11) Most all life as we know it (life forms larger than the most simplistic) eventually dies the result of “Natural Death”.
- Given 12) Reproduction is most commonly accomplished through gender based interaction. Gender based reproduction dominates greater than 99.9% of all animal life (excluding microscopic forms).
- Given 13) The more variation that exists in the reproduction process, the greater the probability that a more robust and efficient form of life might evolve.

- Given 14) A species, by definition, cannot breed with other species.
- Given 15) The foundation of the “Theory of Evolution” is that every life form has its highest objective to survive and to reproduce.
- Given 16) Many animals sleep, many for months at a time (hibernation) and many for greater than 1/3 of each day.
- Given 17) During sleep time, predator can more easily attack. Available food and water sources are not utilized. Potential mates are missed the chance to pass on genetic material.
- Given 18) Even animals without brains, jellyfish, sleep.  
[https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/science/wp/2017/09/21/scientists-just-discovered-the-first-animal-without-a-brain-that-sleeps/?undefined=&utm\\_term=.e4eec7addec&wpisrc=nl\\_most&wpmm=1](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/science/wp/2017/09/21/scientists-just-discovered-the-first-animal-without-a-brain-that-sleeps/?undefined=&utm_term=.e4eec7addec&wpisrc=nl_most&wpmm=1)
- Given 19) Evolution proceeds along a similar path as a computer program. It is fed random variables of an animal’s body makeup and environmental factors, and moves forward to produce output values (animals) that can best survive.
- Given 20) The direction of the “program” of evolution is to preserve traits that are beneficial random mutations or to pass on traits that are beneficial gradual improvements.
- Given 21) The different environmental factors at different locations make some traits favorable to life forms in one area and not favorable to life forms in another.
- Given 22) Within a given bioregion there will eventually exist only one species to fill each niche because one species will eventually edge out the other species that are competing for the same resources.
- Given 23) Cessation of ability to sexually breed between two versions of life forms could be the result of, but not limited to, one or more of these events:
- a. Significant difference in sizes that would make it impractical to impossible to accomplish the physical act of sexual reproduction
  - b. Lack of desire based on physical differences (example: smell, looks, ...)
  - c. Distance in proximity of physical location too extreme to allow regular interaction
  - d. Differences in living patterns that cause the two variations to come into contact infrequently (example: on version takes on a pattern of living at the tops of the trees while another remains land born; one version takes to living in the sea while another remains land born)
  - e. Extinction of one version or the other
  - f. DNA incompatibility (the highest order and ultimate driving factor)



## **Arguments:**

- Line 1) This is a proof on the Theory of *Evolution* {see Definitions }.
- Line 2) There was a single “mother” (henceforth “Madre”) of a life form that existed approximately 540 million years ago, and for which most all life on earth are descendants from. {Given #6}
- Line 3) The more variation that exists in the reproduction process, the greater the probability that a more robust and efficient form of life might evolve. {Given #9}
- Line 4) The foundation of the “Theory of Evolution” is every life form has its highest object to survive and to reproduce. {Given #14}
- Line 5) Madre reproduced. {If we are the descendants, then she must have reproduced; we are the descendants; therefore: she reproduced}
- Line 6) Some of the offspring from Madre were different than Madre. {Definitions: Evolution}
- Line 7) The offspring of Madre that were stronger would have a better chance at survival. {Definitions: Evolution}
- Line 8) With each progression of stronger offspring, Madre would have a lesser chance of survival as she would be out-competed for resources. {Conclusion from Given #8 and 9}
- Line 9) To make room for competing resources, weaker life forms die. {Conclusion from Given #9}
- Line 10) For as long as Madre lives, she continues to reproduce {Conclusion}.
- Line 11) If an offspring posses traits inferior to long-term survival, then their chances of survival compared to their parent’s chances for survival would not be as strong.
- Line 12) Death after an expired period of time would best enable the offspring to dominate the population with their traits which may be more advanced, or; their traits may not be more advanced and may leave them to be more vulnerable. {Conclusion from Line #6 - 10}
- Line 13) Most all life as we know it eventually dies the result of “Natural Death” {Given #9}.
- Line 14) Death after an expired period of time would be the most productive means to pass on superior traits from a specific member of a species. Therefore, there exist many life forms that do not die a “Natural Death”, but; instead, only experience death from external factors.

### **FALSE CONCLUSION #1. END PROOF**

There does not exist a significant number of life forms that do not die of a ‘Natural Death’ but instead only die from external factors. If the strongest member of a species within a bio-system were to continue to live and reproduce until an external factor impacted it and ended its life, then it would have the greatest and strongest probability of passing its traits to the greatest number of future generations. Eventually a member of the future generations would have the ability to outcompete its parent (or grandparent or great-grand parent, ...) and would then become the source of the future generations.

- Line 15) Many years later, Madre and her offspring and their offspring and so on, have become numerous. {Conclusion}
- Line 16) Some of the offspring have been relocated due to wind or water or some other means. {Conclusion}

- Line 17) Some of the places where the offspring live have different environmental factors than where Madre originated. {Conclusion from Given #15}
- Line 18) Differences in locations will favor different traits to be more dominant in Madre's offspring thus creating differences in them based on where they are located. {Conclusion from Line #16 and Given #9 and 15}
- Line 19) After enough time, the differences will have become so significant that different species will have evolved. {Definition: Evolution}
- Line 20) The different species will not be able to breed with each other. {Definition: Evolution and Given #13}
- Line 21) It would not be advantageous for the different species to crossbreed. {Conclusion from Line # 19 and Given #13 and #14}

## **FALSE CONCLUSION #2. END PROOF**

From Given # 12, 14, and 15, variations that overcome external factors are the ones favored and ultimately passed to future generations in the greatest quantity. It would be more favorable to survival if vastly different traits that have evolved could be mixed and matched and passed on in varying extremes. Since such is most favorable {Conclusion from Given #12}, crossbreeding would introduce the most versatile and fast acting means to accomplish this.

By definition, a species cannot breed with a different species. However, as shown above, this is not a logical result of evolution when applying the definition of the program for evolution {Conclusion from Given #12 and #16}.

- Line 22) European and/or Eastern Asian hunter-gatherers first started domesticating dogs from wolves between 19,000 and 32,000 years ago. These results became published and acknowledged November 14, 2013 from a study that compared DNA from dozens of dogs and wolves, including 18 ancient fossils. <http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/38279/title/Origin-of-Domestic-Dogs>
- Line 23) The Chihuahua breed of "Canis Familiaris", commonly known as "Domestic Dog", is one of the smallest breeds, with an average size between 6 to 9 inches, and an average weight of 4 to 7 pounds. Many have short hair and sometimes no hair, and most all with hair have a coloration to it. They have an elongated snout, "bug eyes", short stout legs, long ears that stand upright, and a short almost bald or completely bald tail. They have been confirmed to have existed in Mexico as early as 1,300 years ago or longer.
- Line 24) The Great Pyrenees breed of "Canis Familiaris", commonly known as "Domestic Dog", is one of the largest breed of dog, with an average size of greater than 2½ feet tall at the shoulder, and an average weight of 120 to 180 pounds. They have long white hair, a round face with minimal snout protrusion, deep set eyes, long slender legs, floppy ears, and a long fluffy tail. The first identity of them in their current state is approximately 5,000 years ago in southwestern Europe.
- Line 25) When comparing the Great Pyrenees to a Chihuahua, there exists a significant difference in sizes that would make it impractical to impossible to accomplish the physical act of sexual reproduction. {conclusion from observation}
- Line 26) There exists a distance in proximity of physical location too extreme to allow regular interaction of the Great Pyrenees with the Chihuahua. {conclusion from observation}

- Line 27) There exist differences in living patterns for the Great Pyrenees and the Chihuahua. {conclusion from observation}
- Line 28) A Great Pyrenees can produce puppies when bred with a Chihuahua {conclusion}
- Line 29) The Great Pyrenees dog should be a different species than the Chihuahua dog {conclusion from above}.

### **FALSE CONCLUSION #3. END PROOF**

The Great Pyrenees and the Chihuahua are separated by many thousands of years from a common ancestor. If an archeological dig found the bones of each, it would be concluded they are 2 different species. What makes them not a different species is their ability to breed. Such ability to breed is in conflict with the definition of evolution.

- Line 30) Eyesight is critical to survival for many species. The better the eyes see, the better the chance for survival {Conclusion}.
- Line 31) Evolution produced winged animals, where an appendage, an arm, is converted to become something as different as a wing {Conclusion from Given #9}. The arm was at one time a fin to enable a fish to swim. The fin was at one time an extension of a gill that enabled the water-bound creature to breathe. All these changes are extreme modifications of the original form to create a very different form, ... a form which helped the particular members of the species to survive and/or propagate more efficiently than its competition.
- Line 32) Anything that improves survivability is ultimately modified by evolution to increase its performance {Given #9}. With each change, the species has a greater probability of surviving and/or a greater probability of producing more offspring than its competitors.
- Line 33) The eye becomes more efficient based on several criteria:
- a. Accuracy of sight
  - b. Distance of sight
  - c. Versatility of sight in different lighting
  - d. Peripheral vision
- Line 34) We can observe evolutionary differences of sight for the first 3.
- Line 35) There are mild differences in animals for the benefit of peripheral vision. One of the many approaches that sight would maximize peripheral vision would be by expanding the size of the eye.
- Line 36) Evolutionary increase of size for a body part is arguably the path of least resistance for the evolutionary process. Size increase/decrease does not require mutation or any other form of extreme change. It merely requires a minor modification to the existing body part already in place.
- Line 37) An eye that is large enough to see 360° would be the most efficient, to enable the animal to see behind it and at all angles most easily and efficiently.
- Line 38) There exist many animals that have a large enough single eye or multiple eyes to enable peripheral vision of 360°.

### **FALSE CONCLUSION #4. END PROOF**

There does not exist any species which has an enlarged eye or multiple eyes to allow it 360° visibility.

- Line 39) Gender based reproduction dominates greater than 99.9% of all animal life (excluding microscopic forms) {Given #13}.
- Line 40) The purpose of gender and the underlying process of evolution is that the more variety introduced, the better and more efficient a life form is created {Given #12 and #13}.
- Line 41) Mutations are random, and only initially occur to a single animal of a species or a very few select members of a species within an ecosystem.
- Line 42) There is a very low and frequently zero probability that the animal of a species which benefits from a specific mutation will be able to find a spouse that also has the mutation.
- Line 43) Mutations have a lesser probability to be passed on to future generations than do established genetic traits.
- Line 44) Gender based reproduction accomplishes the outcome to “water down” traits from each individual and produce a merge of traits from the two breeding partners.
- Line 45) Gender based breeding is the most sure way to pass down mutations or gradual change modifications within a species.

**FALSE CONCLUSION #5. END PROOF**

Gender based reproduction accomplishes the outcome to “water down” traits from each individual. This fact significantly reduces the probability of passing on random mutations to future generations. If the program of evolution were to unfold with such logic as it should, then gender based reproduction would be far less prevalent, and possibly nonexistent, due to it being outcompeted by animals without gender. Such genderless animals performing asexual reproduction would have a tremendous advantage to pass on their genetic strengths.

- Line 46) Gender based breeding is the most sure way to ensure survivability of a species during stressful times when the number of the species is very low, even as low as only one surviving member.

**FALSE CONCLUSION #6. END PROOF**

Gender based reproduction requires a minimal of 7 members of the species to establish a healthy breeding pool that prevents inbreeding issues. Some times of hardship may resolve to only a very few members surviving, possibly only one member. Genderless animals performing asexual reproduction would have a tremendous advantage to survive, and possibly the only possible ability to survive if there is only one remaining member of the species or if there is the lack of an opposite gender if all surviving members are the same gender.

- Line 47) Biologists estimate that there are about 5 to 100 million species of organisms living on Earth today.
- Line 48) There exists great diversity of life on the entirety of the earth, and within each specific ecosystem.
- Line 49) Diversity of life is a benefit to survival of a species.

**FALSE CONCLUSION #7. END PROOF**

If evolution proceeded along as a program with the objective of creating outputs that are best suited for survival, then the final output would be “super species” that are most

optimized for survival and that fill the specific needed niche within an ecosystem. Ultimately, there would be only several thousand total species, and we would be at that ultimate point of evolution by now, being 540 million years into the process.

- Line 50) Many animals relieve their digested food through a process of urination. This process can take a considerable length of time and also requires a specific posture, often a posture that leaves the animal vulnerable to escape an attack and also less able to execute a hunting move against potential prey.
- Line 51) With very minor modifications in size of internal organs, animals could relieve their urine in an instantaneous burst.
- Line 52) The process of slow urination provides a greater probability for survival than does an instant expulsion of urine.

**FALSE CONCLUSION #8. END PROOF**

The elongated time involved in urination should not exist. It does not provide any advantage, and introduces significant danger. The immediate emptying of urine would be most efficient and safe.

- Line 53) The species “Canis Lupus” (wolf), which includes “Canis Lupus Familiaris” (pet dogs) has a relatively long tail that is curled up. This tail does not serve to accomplish a significant advantage for balance during running.
- Line 54) The tail persists as a disadvantage and potential hazard and is “extra baggage” that could be caught in something or receive injury and infection. It doesn’t render any advantage for either survival or reproduction.
- Line 55) The purpose of evolution and the direction of the program of evolution dictates that it is best for the Canis Lupus species to persist with growing long and fluffy tails.

**FALSE CONCLUSION #9. END PROOF**

No need to repeat the obvious. The tail of the wolf, and many, many other animals, should have been petered out over time, and we should not be seeing as many of them as we do. Sure, they’re cute and they make you smile when they wag, but; they produce no advantage, neither for survivability nor reproduction. They do produce a disadvantage, and those disadvantages eliminate the argument that the tail is merely a leftover from the past.

- Line 56) Sleep is a time period where animals are benefitting from natural selection {Given #16 and #17}.

**FALSE CONCLUSION #10. END PROOF**

No need to repeat the obvious.

## ***Conclusion:***

Evolution does occur. That can, and has been, proven. What has also been proven is that evolution does not follow a course that is logical to the theory that is used. The theory used proposes that evolution will proceed along a path to produce animals best suited to survive, with reproduction being the primary means to accomplish this. However, the results of evolution do not demonstrate this. Instead, the results demonstrate that evolution has proceeded along a path that seems driven by a consciousness. That consciousness may be from the individual animal's thoughts, or from the collective thoughts of all animals, or from a supreme being or beings that govern all life throughout the universe. Wherever it's from, and however it works, it is the only explanation for life as we see it. The program flow that is embraced by proponents of the "Theory of Evolution" does not explain the 10 False Conclusions identified above.

If it is true that, "evolution ensures only that the least bad designs survive", then what brought about the development of wings in bats and flying squirrels? A wing a very GREAT deviation from a "least bad" design. It is a tremendous departure from the standard developments of a squirrel or rodent. Yet, it evolved, seemingly, because the animal(s) WANTED it. And, therein lies the conundrum. If evolution ultimately accomplishes deviations to an animal based on "want", then evolution is not proceeding along the path of nature, but is instead being controlled by a higher consciousness.