

Mutations

Evolutionary processes require advancement from simple to complex. Science tells us that mutations are the source for this change. Let's take a look at how this is supposed to happen.

DNA code is a triple code and looks like this AGT GCA GGC ATT. There are two basic kinds of mutations: Point and Chromosomal. A point mutation involves a change in only a single nucleotide pair. When there is a point mutation it can involve either the addition or deletion of a letter. Let's use a triple letter code for this example:

THE CAT AND THE HAT

Let's say a mutation deletes the letter C. The new code would read:

THE ATA NDT HEH AT

The genetic information has become garbled. This is why mutations are the origin of disease and defects.

Can a mutation be beneficial? Science will tell you yes. They say Sickle Cell Anemia is a useful mutation because those who live in an area where malaria is predominant are less likely to get it. However, it is a negative mutation for the much larger population as a whole. If evolution were true, there should be numerous examples of positive mutations, not just a handful of questionable ones.

The Handbook of Biological Data has page after page of harmful mutations but not a single page for positive ones. Similarly, Motoo Kimura, Ph.D. is an Evolutionary Geneticist of some renown and he says he doesn't know of any beneficial mutation.

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