Title	Genesis 1: Natural Selection is not Evolution
Topic/Field	Life Sciences
Target audience	General

Since 1859, Darwin's equating natural selection to evolution has been the greatest deception about the origin of life. It is taught as fact in educational systems, turning youths to forsake the Bible and God. How is natural selection different from evolution?

The modern synthesis of evolution with genetics is neo-Darwinism. Its modern tenets are:

1. Random mutations produce genetic variation in populations.
2. Natural selection drives changes in allele frequencies.
3. Deep time accumulates these gradual changes in populations.
4. Geographic and reproductive barriers isolate diversified populations.
5. Diversified populations evolve into new species.

Darwin's finches, the peppered moth, and antibiotic resistance have been touted as the icons of evolution. These icons are posted in Darwin's Tree of Life, although they are just examples of natural selection.

In contrast, natural selection is:

1. Differential reproduction that only produces variation in allele frequencies in populations.
2. Certain allele frequencies are favoured in changing environments.
3. Population phenotypes appear in successive generations over a short time.
4. Geographic and reproductive barriers isolate diversified phenotypes.
5. Diversified phenotypes are classified as new taxa such as species.

Natural selection acts on existing genomes by shuffling and recombining DNA during reproduction. Certain genes are lost from the parents, but no massive new DNA is gained. Mutations are spelling errors in the DNA, rendering the loss of biochemical and cellular function, detrimental to the organism most of the time.

Five examples highlight the limits of natural selection:

1. Simple brassica genomes trace back to the first brassica kind.
2. Complex rice genomes that point to a sophisticated first rice kind
3. Weedy rice that appears within a few years in a direct-seeded rice production system
4. Jungle rice that develops resistance to the propanil herbicide within a decade under high-selection pressure
5. Loss of an allele controlling hair length in dogs when the climate turns cold

Natural selection operates as a culling process in life. It does not create new DNA that changes an ape into a man. Even beneficial spelling errors are rare. The limit on the speed of beneficial evolution is called Haldane's dilemma, or the waiting time problem. On this problem, John Sanford wrote, "… as string length increased linearly, the increase in waiting time was of an exponential nature. When there were as many as six nucleotides in the string, the average waiting time (4.24 billion years) approached the estimated [secular] age of the earth. When there were eight nucleotides in the string, the average waiting time (18.5 billion years), exceeded the estimated age of the universe." Haldane's dilemma exposes ape-man evolution as a grand hoax.

In short, evolution is impossible to explain the origin and diversity of life. However, it is equivocated with natural selection with its iconic examples to indoctrinate children and youth through the secular educational systems. This secular worldview rejects God as the Creator of the heavens and the earth.	
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Curriculum Vitae

Dr KeeFui Kon holds a B.Agr.Sc. and M.Agr.Sc. (Hons) degrees from Massey University (NZ), and a Ph.D. from the University of Western Australia, in agriculture. His studies included multiple disciplines: plant physiology, agronomy, microbiology, population genetics, and weed ecology and control. Kon joined Syngenta, an Anglo-Swiss agribusiness concern, as a weed scientist and agronomist where he worked in diverse roles in research and marketing in Malaysia, Switzerland, and New Zealand. Returning to Singapore in 2009, he managed the technical development of a new blockbuster insecticide, cyantraniliprole. After two years, Kon transitioned into the global lead for Rice Crop Protection R&D, receiving the prestigious Syngenta Fellow Award in 2010, as the first Asia-Pacific recipient. He has authored or co-authored 29 publications and three patents.

In April 2015, while volunteering as secretary for the Singapore Friends of CMI, Kon's conviction in biblical creation was further strengthened when he realized the barrier evolution is to the gospel. This experience compelled him to become accredited as a speaker for CMI in 2016.

Kon is a student at Koinonia Institute and Brookes Bible College. At Koinonia, he studies books in the Bible, history, and syllogism. At Brookes, he studies biblical languages.