

## Recent News in Creation Science



**Dr. Jay L. Wile**

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### **Dr. Jay L. Wile**

- ⇒ **Ph.D. in Nuclear Chemistry from the University of Rochester**
- ⇒ **University Professor From 1990 - 1995**
- ⇒ **NSF-Sponsored Scientist with More Than \$200,000 In Research Grants**
- ⇒ **More than 30 articles in the peer-reviewed journals of Nuclear Chemistry**
- ⇒ **Currently writes junior high and high school science curriculum for homeschoolers.**

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### **Big News in Genetics**



Junk DNA has been a fundamental idea in evolution for quite some time. Dr. Sydney Brenner, director of the Molecular Genetics Unit of Britain's Medical Research Council, represented the majority view of evolutionists back in 1989:

“He argues that it is necessary to sequence only 2 percent the human genome: the part that contains coded information. **The rest of the human genome, Brenner maintains, is junk.**”

[Sharon Kingman, "Buried Treasure in Human Genes," *New Scientist* July 8, 1989, p. 36]

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More Recently, Dr. John C. Advise put it this way:  
“...the vast majority of human DNA exists not as functional gene regions of any sort but, instead, consists of various classes of repetitive DNA sequences, including the decomposing corpses of deceased structural genes...To the best of current knowledge, many if not most of these repetitive elements contribute not one iota to a person’s well-being. They are well-documented, however, to contribute to many health disorders.” [John C. Advise, *Inside the Human Genome: A Case for Non-Intelligent Design*, Oxford University Press 2010, p. 107.]

Avida, the “gold standard” of evolution computer simulations requires that 85% of the simulated genome start out as junk.

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### **We Now Know the Vast Majority of the Human Genome Is Functional!**

A scientific initiative that so far has analyzed 1,640 data sets generated for 147 different human cell types has revolutionized our understanding of the human genome. In an overview, the journal *Nature* declared:

**“Among the many important results there is one that stands out above them all: more than 80% of the human genome's components have now been assigned at least one biochemical function.”**

[Magdalena Skipper, Ritu Dhand, and Philip Campbell, “Presenting ENCODE.” *Nature* 489:45, 2012]



Note that this is a lower limit, as they haven’t analyzed all cell types at all stages of development!

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### **Some of the Scientists on the Team Expect The Percentage of Functional DNA to Rise Significantly**

“It’s likely that 80 percent will go to 100 percent,” says Birney. “We don’t really have any large chunks of redundant DNA. This metaphor of junk isn’t that useful.”

[<http://blogs.discovermagazine.com/notrocketscience/2012/09/05/encode-the-rough-guide-to-the-human-genome/>]

**(Dr. Ewan Birney is the project’s Lead Analysis Coordinator.)**

While evolution is dependent on the concept of “junk DNA,” creationists have always maintained that there is little of it in nature.

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### Creationist Research Wins Prestigious Times Higher Education Award



Dr. Andy McIntosh's research on the bombardier beetle won the Times Higher Education Outstanding Contribution to Innovation and Technology award.

**“Nobody had studied the beetle from a physics and engineering perspective as we did, and we didn't appreciate how much we would learn from it.”**

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### The Previous Few Years Have Seen Several Anti-Evolution, Peer-Reviewed Scientific Papers



Peer review is an integral part of good science. Other experts in the field review your work, looking for errors. If they deem it worthy, it might get published in a peer-reviewed journal.

It is commonly claimed (falsely) that evolution is so well established that there are no peer-reviewed papers that are critical of evolution.

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### The Previous Few Years Have Seen Several Anti-Evolution, Peer-Reviewed Scientific Papers

In the past 3 years, a dozen anti-evolution papers have been published in the standard, peer-reviewed scientific journals, including one in the *Baylor University Medical Center Proceedings* :

**“...this physician-perspective article emphasizes the extreme impossibility of the natural formation or self-formation of billions of nucleotides in a specific sequence, allowing for the coding of RNA and proteins in a complex cell with thousands of interrelated and irreducibly complex functions. The article also enlightens the reader regarding the conflicts and difficulty of using natural selection and mutation to explain...the formation of new species.”**

Joseph A. Kahn, "Dissecting Darwinism," *Baylor University Medical Center Proceedings* 25(1):41-47, 2012]

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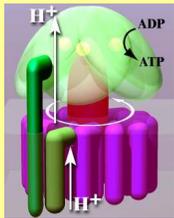
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### A Biological Machine That Is 100% Efficient



When you eat food, it is converted into energy. Part of the process by which this happens uses a molecular motor called **ATPase**. Researchers studied the top of this motor (called the **F1 portion**).

“We found that the maximum work performed by F1-ATPase per 120° step is nearly equal to the thermodynamical maximum work that can be extracted from a single ATP hydrolysis under a broad range of conditions. Our results suggested a 100% free-energy transduction efficiency...”

[Shoichi Toyabe, et. al., "Thermodynamic efficiency and mechanochemical coupling of F1-ATPase," PNAS, 10.1073/pnas.1106787108, 2011.]

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### More Problems for the “Geological Column”

Quaternary rock	
Tertiary rock	
Cretaceous rock	
Jurassic rock	
Triassic rock	
Permian rock	
Pennsylvanian rock	
Mississippian rock	
Devonian rock	
Silurian rock	
Ordovician rock	
Cambrian rock	
Precambrian rock	

The geological column is a hypothetical construction of earth’s geological record. The complete geological column (including the fossils) doesn’t exist anywhere in nature, but it is used to “conclude” a great many things, such as the “fact” that dinosaurs and people didn’t live during the same time.

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### More Problems for the “Geological Column”



Using the geological column, paleontologists long ago concluded that grasses did not exist at the same time as the dinosaurs.

“Bats, mice, squirrels, and many aquatic birds (including herons and storks) appear during this period [Tertiary], as do shrews, whales, and modern fish. All major plants make their appearance and **grasses evolve.**”

[Christopher Potter, *You Are Here: A Portable History of the Universe*, Harper, 2010, p. 245]

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### Recent Fossil Evidence Refutes This Geological Column-Based Reasoning



We can determine what dinosaurs ate by examining their fossilized dung, called coprolite.

Two studies (one in 2005 and the latest in 2011) confirm that the materials found in dinosaur dung indicate they ate grasses. [V. Prasad, C.A.E. Strömberg, A.D. Leaché, B. Samant, R. Patnaik, L. Tang, D.M. Mohabey, S. Ge, and A. Sahni, "Late Cretaceous origin of the rice tribe provides evidence for early diversification in Poaceae," *Nature Communications* 2(9):480, 2011]

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### The Geological Column Indicates Something Crazy



The three fishes above represent three basic groups of FRESHWATER fish. The most recent genetic analysis (using evolutionary assumptions) indicates that almost all currently-living SALTWATER fish evolved from these groups of FRESHWATER fish.

[Greta Carrete Vega and John J. Wiens, "Why are there so few fish in the sea?," *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 10.1098/rspb.2012.0075, 2012.]

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### The Geological Column Indicates Something Crazy

However, according to the geological column, SALTWATER FISH CAME FIRST!

"Our results suggest that ancient extinctions in the marine environment may have wiped out the earliest ray-finned fishes living in the oceans, that the oceans were then recolonized from freshwater habitats, and that most marine fish species living today are descended from that recolonization."

[“SBU Researcher Finds Surprisingly Low Fish Biodiversity in the Earth’s Oceans,” Stony Brook University Press Release, Feb 10, 2012 – 10:36:20 AM]

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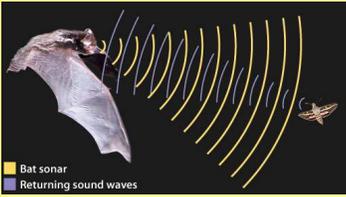
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**Two Evolutionary “Truths” Destroyed by the Data**



Bats use ultrasound to navigate in the dark and to find their prey. It is more efficient than anything human technology can make.

Evolutionists have long taught that the ability of certain insects to hear ultrasonic sounds evolved in response to bats:

“The evolution of ultrasound sensitivity in nocturnal insects evolved in response to predation pressures exerted by echolocating bats.” [Echolocation in Bats and Dolphins, Jeanette A. Thomas, Cynthia F. Moss, and Marianne Vater, ed., University of Chicago Press 2003, p 324.]

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**Two Evolutionary “Truths” Destroyed by the Data**

A recent study shows that even using evolutionary reasoning, this isn't correct. When fossils of insects that supposedly existed before bats evolved were studied:

“Here we describe and document the exceptionally well preserved tympanal ears found in crickets and katydids from the Eocene Green River Formation of Colorado, which are virtually identical to those seen in modern representatives of these groups.”

[Roy E. Plotnick and Dena M. Smith, “Exceptionally Preserved Fossil Insect Ears from the Eocene Green River Formation of Colorado,” *Journal of Paleontology*, 86(1):19-24, 2012]

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**Two Evolutionary “Truths” Destroyed by the Data**



Many things make humans different from chimpanzees, but one of the most obvious is communication. Unlike chimps, humans communicate in a sophisticated way.

The genes for hearing are very different in chimps and humans, which caused evolutionists to conclude that our sophisticated communication evolved with our sophisticated hearing genes. This has been taught to students in textbooks for years.

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**Two Evolutionary “Truths” Destroyed by the Data**



Recently, the entire genome of the western lowlands gorilla was sequenced. Evolutionists say the human and chimpanzee lines split roughly three million years ago, but the gorilla line split from the human/chimpanzee line seven million years before that.

Evolutionists expected the hearing genes in the gorilla to be more similar to the chimpanzee hearing genes than the human hearing genes.

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**Two Evolutionary “Truths” Destroyed by the Data**

The genome shows exactly the **opposite!**

“We found that gorillas share many parallel genetic changes with humans including the evolution of our hearing. Scientists had suggested that the rapid evolution of human hearing genes was linked to the evolution of language. Our results cast doubt on this”  
(<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/03/120307132210.htm>)

The study’s lead author says, “it could well be that... that human hearing has developed because of speech and gorilla hearing has developed to serve an entirely different, but as-yet-unknown, purpose.”  
(<http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2012/mar/07/gorilla-genome-analysis-new-human-link>)

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**And Speaking of Human/Chimp DNA...**

“Today, many a schoolchild can cite the figure perhaps most often called forth in support of [a common ancestor for apes and humans]—namely, that we share almost 99 percent of our DNA with our closest living relative, the chimpanzee.” **(NOVA)**

“For decades, scientists have agreed that human and chimpanzee DNA is 98.5 percent identical. A recent study suggests that number may need to be revised. Using a new, more sophisticated method to measure the similarities between human and chimp DNA, the two species may share only 95 percent genetic material.” **(National Geographic)**

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### That's Not Possible Based on What We Know



The length of a genome is measured in **Base Pairs**.

According to our best numbers, the human genome is somewhere between 3.1 and 3.3 billion base pairs long, and the chimp genome is somewhere between 3.0 and 3.3 billion base pairs long.

We only know the length of the human genome to within 6% of its actual value, and the length of the chimp genome to within 10% of its actual value!

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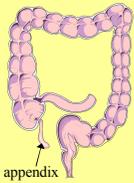
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### Strike Another "Vestigial" Organ

Vestigial organs are a constant prediction of evolutionists. Darwin himself suspected there should be a lot of vestigial organs in nature. He likened them to "silent letters" in a word that are not pronounced but can indicate origin.

In 1893, an evolutionist produced a list of **83** vestigial organs in humans.



Over time, all but one of these organs (the male nipple) has been shown to have an important function. In 2007, even the appendix was shown to have a necessary function in people.

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### Dolphins Have Vibrissal Crypts



When it is born, a dolphin has a line of hairs on its rostrum. The hairs fall quickly, leaving "empty" pits behind. These are called **vibrissal crypts**.

Evolutionists have long taught that the vibrissal crypts are useless vestiges of the hair follicles that the dolphins' land-mammal ancestors had.

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### Vibrissal Crypts Are Not Vestigial

A team of researchers examined the nerves that run to the vibrissal crypts and noticed they looked a lot like the nerves other animals use to sense electrical fields in the water.

They then examined how a trained dolphin (named Paco) reacted to electrodes placed in the water. They found that the dolphin could detect electrical fields as low as 4.6 *millionths* of a volt per centimeter. This is about 10,000 times weaker than what you feel when you touch a 12-volt battery with your tongue.

[Nicole U. Czech-Damal, et. al., "Electroreception in the Guiana dolphin (*Sotalia guianensis*)," *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 279:663-668, 2012]

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### Antibiotic Resistance in Bacteria is Often Used as "Evidence" for Evolution

There seem to be two ways that antibiotic resistance develops:

1. Destruction of existing structures in the bacterium
2. Genes that exist specifically to combat the antibiotics.

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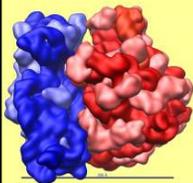
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### Destruction of Existing Structures (#1) Provides No Evidence for Evolution



Bacteria (and all cells) have protein-making units called ribosomes. The proteins they make are necessary for the bacterium to live.

Streptomycin attaches to the ribosome, making it nonfunctional. A mutation that degrades the ribosome makes the bacterium resistant to streptomycin, but it also makes it *very inefficient* at making proteins.

[Gartner, T. and Orias, E., "Effects of mutations to streptomycin resistance on the rate of translation of mutant genetic information," *Journal of Bacteriology* 91:1021-1028, 1966.]

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**Evolutionists ASSUMED That The Genes for Antibiotic Resistance (#2) Evolved in Response to Antibiotics.**

**We now know that is not true!** Scientists studying bacterial genes found in frozen soil alongside mammoth genes made the startling discovery that the genes for antibiotic resistance were there back when mammoths existed. They say:

**“These results show conclusively that antibiotic resistance is a natural phenomenon that predates the modern selective pressure of clinical antibiotic use.”**

[Vanessa M. D’Costa, *et. al.*, “Antibiotic Resistance is Ancient,” *Nature*, doi:10.1038/nature10388, 2011]

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# Questions

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