

# Disclosure

of things evolutionists don't want you to know

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[www.ScienceAgainstEvolution.org](http://www.ScienceAgainstEvolution.org)

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## THANKSGIVING

*We have so much leftover evidence against evolution to be thankful for.*

In the United States, Thanksgiving is celebrated in November by cooking much more good food than anyone can possibly eat, resulting in lots of delicious leftovers. Each month, secular science provides us with more evidence against evolution than we can cram into our "six-page newsletter" (which is 10 pages long this month), resulting in lots of delicious leftovers. What do we do with it all?

This is a NEWS letter. That means it is driven by current events and pop culture. Current events get stale quickly. We don't want all our delicious leftovers to go to waste, so we do what any economical American would do—we keep them in storage, freshen them up by adding a little bit of new stuff, and serve them in future months.

### ABUNDANCE

Thanksgiving is a time to reflect upon all the wonderful things we have. As we look back over all the good material we did not have space to print, several things come to mind.

When we started, I wondered if we could come up with enough material to fill a six-page newsletter every month. Well, this is the 123<sup>rd</sup> newsletter, and we have such a backlog of material, we don't know what to do with it all. We are thankful for that.

### THANKS FOR GIVING

In recent years, we have been getting emails from members telling us about new evidence against evolution. We can only use a small fraction of their suggestions.

We hope that the people sending the suggestions don't think we don't appreciate what they have given us. If we don't use your material, it doesn't mean it wasn't good. It doesn't mean we won't ever use it. It just means that we didn't

have room for it because there was something else more pertinent to current events. Please keep sending us email links and articles. We really are thankful for it.

### INTERNATIONAL AUDIENCE

When we first started this newsletter, and mailed them only to people living in Ridgecrest, we could make certain cultural assumptions about our readers. For example, they would all know about Thanksgiving. But we currently get about 600 hits on our home page every week. Our page counter doesn't tell us who is reading our web page, or where they live; but the fact that we get email and donations from all over the world tells us that most of the people reading our web page don't live in Ridgecrest! We are thankful for that, but now we have to make certain cultural adjustments.

We have dues-paying members in New Zealand, Canada, Africa, and England who are unlikely to have seen the series of American TV commercials about GEICO car insurance, in which a Neanderthal is offended by the phrase, "It's so easy a caveman can do it." They've never seen the Neanderthal make fools of the therapist and TV talk show host. They aren't going to get caveman jokes—but it isn't because they aren't as smart as a Neanderthal! They just haven't seen American TV.

One could argue that we should not include pop culture references that won't make sense to our international readers. But hopefully, our American readers will get the jokes. The jokes keep the tone of the newsletter light, and help make our points memorable. It would be a shame to leave them out. So, we are now more careful to tell the jokes in such a way that everyone will get the point, even if they don't get the punch line.

## OUR TIME MACHINE

We also are aware that we are building a time machine. Stuff on the Internet lives forever. Today someone may read our first newsletter, written more than eleven years ago. Eleven years from now, some 16-year-old American kid may be reading this newsletter. He isn't going to remember a GEICO commercial that was on TV when he was five years old. GEICO caveman jokes probably won't make sense to him. We are more aware of that now.

As we look back over past newsletters, we see they have stood the test of time pretty well. Certainly they have stood the test of time better than the evolutionary nonsense that has come and gone since then.

Remember the Martian Meteorite that evolutionists claimed showed signs of life on Mars? We wrote about it in our second newsletter.<sup>1</sup> Our analysis was heretical then, but is in the mainstream now. Scientists no longer believe the meteorite shows any evidence of life, just as we said back then.

In 1997, we wrote about Neanderthal DNA.<sup>2</sup> This month's article about Cavemen confirms what we said about their DNA analysis ten years ago.

Real truth doesn't change. Evolutionary "truth" does. That's why our articles generally stand the test of time well.

## FIFTEEN MINUTES OF FAME

In retrospect, some of our material was too dependent on popular personalities and current events. In April, 2003, every American knew who Mohammed Saeed al-Sahhaf was. They had seen him on TV claiming that American forces were committing suicide, and weren't even 100 miles from Baghdad, when in fact the Americans had already captured the Baghdad airport. He was the ultimate example of a delusional person living in a fantasy world. Therefore, he was the perfect parody of a modern evolutionist, denying that all he believed in was crumbling around him, refusing to see the truth.

Now, four and a half years later, few people would recognize the name Mohammed Saeed al-Sahhaf. In the future, even fewer people will know who he was. Perhaps they will look at our April 2003 newsletter<sup>3</sup>, see a funny picture of an

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<sup>1</sup> *Disclosure*, November 1996, "That's One Small Step for a Rock—One Giant Leap of Faith"

<sup>2</sup> *Disclosure*, September 1997, "Neanderthal DNA Soup"

<sup>3</sup> *Disclosure*, April 2003, "New Gig for al-Sahhaf"

Arab dude talking nonsense, and mistake it for a racial stereotype. They won't realize that the quote was almost word-for-word, substituting "creationists" for "Americans." They won't know what he had to do with Peter Arnett, either. It doesn't make much sense now, but it was really funny at the time. Evolutionists are still delusional, but we don't have a recognizable poster boy for delusion any more.

You can't please everyone in every part of the world, in every decade. We just do the best we can, and hope, at least, that O.J. Simpson will keep getting into trouble every few years, making the O.J. jokes timeless. ☺ We need that cultural consciousness of expert courtroom testimony to remind our readers of how rapidly DNA decomposes, and how easy it is to contaminate DNA, when considering claims about DNA evidence for evolution. We need to put science in a context that the general public can relate to.

So, we apologize to our American readers if we seem to be patronizing by explaining such obvious Thanksgiving references. We apologize to our international readers if we seem to be bragging that we Americans are so rich that we can celebrate gluttony every November. We are simply mindful that we need to try to establish the common understanding necessary to make our analogies understandable.

## Evolution on TV

### CAVEMEN

***An American TV show portrays cavemen as intellectually superior to Homo sapiens. Why the shift in public opinion?***

Isn't it amazing how the "truth" about Neanderthal man has evolved since the 1900's?

Anatomically, Boule claimed, the Neanderthals had possessed divergent big toes (hence grasping feet, on which moreover, weight was borne, apeline, on the outer edges), a slouching posture, bent knees, short and thick necks, and inferior brains.<sup>4</sup>

Boule was quite happy to accept the Neanderthals within the group *Homo* as *Homo neanderthalensis*; but, he wrote in 1913, in the final part of his long monograph on the La Chapelle-aux-Saints skeleton, "what a contrast with the ... Cro-Magnons, [who with their more elegant] bodies, finer heads, large and upright

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<sup>4</sup> Tattersall, 1995, *The Fossil Trail*, Oxford University Press, Inc., page 45

foreheads ... manual dexterity ... inventive spirit ... artistic and religious sensibilities ... [and] capacities for abstract thought were the first to deserve the glorious title of *Homo sapiens*!”<sup>5</sup> [ellipses and insertions Tattersall’s]

Neanderthals were thought to be barely human, and very stupid (despite having a brain 30% larger than modern humans). That was the opinion then, but not now. **Opinions change because opinions aren’t necessarily true.** Now some scientists believe Neanderthal man was actually the same species as modern man, and interbred with them.

The nature of the interaction between Neanderthals and modern humans, who expanded out of Africa around 40,000–50,000 years ago and eventually replaced Neanderthals as well as other archaic hominids across the Old World is **still a matter of some debate**. Although there is no evidence of contemporaneous cohabitation at any single site, there is evidence of geographical and temporal overlap in their ranges before the disappearance of Neanderthals. Additionally, late in their history, some Neanderthal groups adopted cultural traits such as body decorations, potentially through cultural interactions with incoming modern humans.<sup>6</sup>

In an effort to determine if modern humans and Neanderthals interbred, **scientists examined DNA recovered from Neanderthal bones and compared it to modern human DNA**. The authors of the study admit that this is a difficult undertaking, and the possibilities of error abound.

Although it is possible to recover mtDNA and occasionally even nuclear DNA sequences from well-preserved remains of organisms that are less than a few hundred thousand years old, determination of ancient hominid sequences is fraught with special difficulties and pitfalls. In addition to degradation and chemical damage to the DNA that can cause any ancient DNA to be irretrievable or misread, contamination of specimens, laboratory reagents and instruments with traces of DNA from modern humans must be avoided. **In fact, when sensitive polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is used, human mtDNA sequences can be retrieved from almost every ancient specimen.** This problem is especially severe when Neanderthal remains are studied because Neanderthal and human are so closely

related that **one expects to find few or no differences between Neanderthals and modern humans within many regions, making it impossible to rely on the sequence information itself to distinguish endogenous from contaminating DNA sequences**. A necessary first step for sequencing nuclear DNA from Neanderthals is therefore to identify a Neanderthal specimen that is free or almost free of modern human DNA.

We tested more than 70 Neanderthal bone and tooth samples from different sites in Europe and western Asia for bio-molecular preservation by removing samples of a few milligrams for amino acid analysis. The vast majority of these samples had low overall contents of amino acids and/or high levels of amino acid racemization, a stereoisomeric structural change that affects amino acids in fossils, indicating that they are unlikely to contain retrievable endogenous DNA. However, some of the samples are better preserved in that they contain high levels of amino acids (more than 20,000 p.p.m.), low levels of racemization of amino acids such as aspartate that racemize rapidly, as well as amino acid compositions that suggest that the majority of the preserved protein stems from collagen.<sup>7</sup>

**In other words, they were very careful to avoid contamination. They came to the conclusion that Neanderthals and modern humans interbred, which makes them, by definition, the same species. This is a conclusion that some scientists find unacceptable.**

A groundbreaking analysis of Neanderthal DNA that suggested they interbred with humans **was based on samples contaminated** with human DNA, a new study suggests.

The study, published on 28 August [2007] in *PLoS Genetics*, reanalysed about one million base pairs of fossilized Neanderthal DNA that had been analysed in a paper published last November [2006] in *Nature*. The *Nature* paper and a paper in *Science* published the same week on 65,000 base pairs were the first reports on Neanderthal nuclear DNA.

But around 80% of the sequences in the *Nature* paper are modern human DNA, not Neanderthal, claims Jeffrey Wall, an evolutionary geneticist at the University of California, San Francisco, who led the *PLoS Genetics* study.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Tattersall, 1995, *The Fossil Trail*, Oxford University Press, Inc., page 46

<sup>6</sup> Green, *et al.*, *Nature*, 16 November 2006, “Analysis of one million base pairs of Neanderthal DNA”, pages 330-336

<sup>7</sup> Green, *et al.*, *Nature*, 16 November 2006, “Analysis of one million base pairs of Neanderthal DNA”, pages 330-336

<sup>8</sup> *Nature*, 6 September 2007, “DNA probe finds hints of human”, page 7

Wall claims 80% contamination, but the authors of the study claim the contamination was less than 6%.

Figure 1 shows that the level of contamination differs drastically among the samples. Whereas only around 1% of the mtDNA present in three samples from France, Russia and Uzbekistan was Neanderthal-like, one sample from Croatia and one from Spain contained around 5% and 75% Neanderthal-like mtDNA, respectively. One bone (Vi-80) from Vindija Cave, Croatia, stood out in that <sup>9</sup>99% of the 63-base-pair mtDNA segments and <sup>9</sup>94% of the 119-base pair segments are of Neanderthal origin. Assuming that the ratio of Neanderthal to contaminating modern human DNA is the same for mtDNA as it is for nuclear DNA, the Vi-80 bone therefore yields DNA fragments that are predominantly of Neanderthal origin and provided that the contamination rate was not increased during the downstream sequencing process, the extent of contamination in the final analyses is below <sup>9</sup>6%.

How do they know what is contamination and what isn't? Suppose you put sugar on your corn flakes and start eating breakfast when you realize that something doesn't taste right. You take some of the white crystals from the sugar bowl into the lab and analyze it. You find a mixture of sugar and salt. Someone by accident, or as a joke, has put salt in your sugar bowl and contaminated it. But suppose you analyze the crystals in your salt shaker and find a mixture of sugar and salt. In this case, sugar is the contaminant. How do you know what is contamination and what is pure? The answer is simple. You already know what is supposed to be there, and what isn't.

At the risk of bringing up painful college memories, think back to your first semester chemistry lab. The lab instructor hands you a test tube of "unknown," and you have to see how it reacts with a variety of chemicals to figure out what is in the test tube. Suppose one of the ingredients you discover is sodium chloride. Was that supposed to be in the sample? or did a drop of sweat fall from the face of your very nervous lab partner into the test tube contaminating it? You don't know because you don't know what was supposed to be in the test tube.

Some evolutionists claim that 98% of modern chimpanzee DNA is identical to human DNA. Shouldn't those evolutionists believe that at least 98% of Neanderthal DNA is identical to modern

human DNA? If so, how can one claim that modern DNA in Neanderthal is contamination? How do they know what should, and should not, be in Neanderthal DNA?

Contamination is the excuse evolutionists commonly use when laboratory tests don't match expectations. If a lava sample tests too old, they say it must be contaminated by Argon 40. If Neanderthal DNA turns out to be too much like modern human DNA, then "around 80% of the sequences in the *Nature* paper are modern human DNA, not Neanderthal."

## FORCING FACTS TO FIT

In the early 1900's, evolutionists needed a missing link between humans and apes. They tried to make Neanderthal man into that missing link. The evidence is pretty clear that Neanderthal man was fully human. If he was, then there is no evidence of evolution. The Neanderthal breed of humans is no more significant to the theory of evolution than the bulldog and boxer breeds of dogs. If Neanderthals are just people with slightly differently shaped bodies, then the only difference between them and pygmies is that Neanderthals are extinct. The fact that Neanderthals didn't have computers doesn't mean they were less intelligent—it merely means they knew how to live without computers.

Evolutionary opinions about our supposed cavemen ancestors keep changing because they have no solid foundation. The opinions are simply speculation about ways that evolution might have happened. The vacillation isn't limited to Neanderthal man. Scientists now question whether or not Lucy belongs in our family tree.

## WE DIDN'T LOVE LUCY

Regardless of whether or not modern humans interbred with Neanderthals, we certainly didn't have sex with Lucy.

Perhaps the world's most famous early human ancestor, the 3.2-million-year-old ape "Lucy" was the first *Australopithecus afarensis* skeleton ever found, though her remains are only about 40 percent complete.<sup>10</sup>

In many museums (including Ridgecrest's own Biblical Archeology and Anthropology Museum<sup>11</sup>) you can see replicas of Lucy's skeleton. The actual bones are usually kept away from public

<sup>9</sup> Green, *et al.*, *Nature*, 16 November 2006, "Analysis of one million base pairs of Neanderthal DNA", pages 330-336

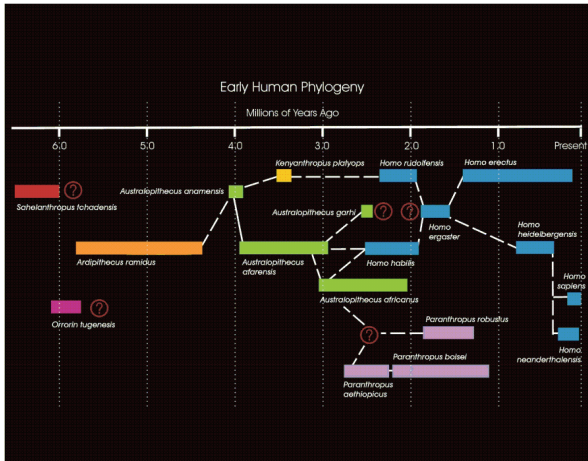
<sup>10</sup> *National Geographic News*, September 20, 2006, "What Was 'Lucy'? Fast Facts on an Early Human Ancestor", <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2006/09/060920-lucy.html>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.baamonline.org/lucy.htm>



view (for safekeeping) in Ethiopia. Currently there is some controversy because the actual bones are going on tour to the United States as a fund-raising promotion. Some people think that the risk of damage outweighs the financial gain. People will pay money to see the actual bones because Lucy is supposedly proof of human evolution. They won't pay as much to see Lucy if it turns out that they are just bones of an extinct ape.

The Smithsonian Institute web page shows where *Australopithecus afarensis* fits in our supposed family tree, between *Australopithecus anamensis* and *Homo habilis*.<sup>12</sup>



The Lucy tour promoters must be hoping that not many people read the April 17, 2007, issue of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*.

Mandibular ramus morphology on a recently discovered specimen of *Australopithecus afarensis* closely matches that of gorillas. This finding was unexpected given that chimpanzees are the closest living relatives of humans. ... The presence of the morphology in both the latter and *Au. afarensis* and its absence in modern humans cast doubt on the role of *Au. afarensis* as a modern human ancestor.<sup>13</sup>

Some scientists think that *Homo habilis* evolved from *Australopithecus afarensis* because of the shape of the bones. Other scientists don't think the bones are the right shape. But scientists are just people with opinions, and bone shapes are not conclusive evidence of paternity. Deadbeat dads aren't hauled into court to pay child support just because of the shape of their bones. There is no proof that *Australopithecus afarensis* was a human ancestor.

<sup>12</sup> [http://anthropology.si.edu/humanorigins/ha/a\\_tree.html](http://anthropology.si.edu/humanorigins/ha/a_tree.html)

<sup>13</sup> Rak, et al., PNAS, April 17, 2007, "Gorilla-like anatomy on *Australopithecus afarensis* mandibles suggests *Au. afarensis* link to robust australopiths", pages 6568-6572

## Letters to the Editor

# DINNER INVITATION

*Our invitation to the Community Dinner drew a letter to the editor.*

Those of you who don't live in Ridgecrest, which is nearly the entire population of the world, aren't likely to know about the Community Dinner. It started twelve years ago when State Farm Insurance agent Gary Charlon teamed up with the United Way, and a few other businesses, to stage an event benefiting all the non-profit groups in Ridgecrest. It has become an annual tradition. The 13<sup>th</sup> Community Dinner was November 10, 2007. Science Against Evolution has participated by having an information booth at the last 10 Community Dinners.

In previous years, there has been considerable publicity leading up to the Dinner. Our president has been interviewed on radio, and quoted in the newspaper, telling people what will be at the Science Against Evolution booth, and encouraging people to come.

This year he went to the *News Review* with notes in hand to talk to a reporter about the Dinner. The reporter wasn't there, so the notes were left at the newspaper with the understanding that the reporter would look at them and then interview our president later. What actually happened was that the *News Review* simply published the talking points as if they were a letter to the editor.

The general theme of the notes was that as the scientific evidence against evolution builds steadily, support for the theory of evolution drops. The past two years we haven't met anyone at our Dinner booth who still believes in evolution.

Letters to the editor almost always spark other letters. Our unintended letter drew this response.

### Evolution theory here to stay

To the Editor:

The group Science Against Evolution states that it didn't get any arguments against its anti-evolution position at the Community Dinner, therefore proving that they have won in their position arguing against the theory of evolution.

Their statistical sampling is as unscientific as their anti-evolution beliefs. I do believe that people attending the Community Dinner are going to the event to have fun, not argue. Also anti-evolution groups have a tendency to put up a lot of straw man arguments making the average person not want to discuss the issue with them.

I would ask, what theory do you have to

replace the theory of evolution? The present-day theory of evolution, which does differ in details from the original theory advocated by Charles Darwin in his "Origin of the Species," is the foundational basis of all modern biology.

I have heard the arguments against the fossil record and they are pretty bogus including that God or some other supernatural agency salted the earth with fossils that make an obvious timeline in order to test our faith. That is bad science and bad theology. I have heard the replacement theory is the Geneses [sic] account of creation in the Jewish scriptures. Why should I believe one creation story over another? I would rather go with science than mythology to base theories of biology on.

Evolution is a non-issue. It will continue to be taught in schools and universities. The rest of the world laughs at us when school boards ban its teaching. When Kansas did this, universities in other states said they would look carefully before taking high-school graduates from Kansas. I choose science over superstition myself.

Linda Robinett <sup>14</sup>

It might surprise Linda that Science Against Evolution agrees with most of what she wrote in last week's letter to the editor. We agree that the 16 to 5 vote against evolution at this year's Community Dinner is not a scientific sampling of opinion about evolution. That wasn't the purpose of the vote. Only one person asked us, "What are these ballots going to be used for?" We truthfully answered, "Just to start a conversation."

We agree that people attending the Community Dinner were going to the event to have fun, not argue. The two main purposes of the event, however, are (1) to help the local non-profit groups in Ridgecrest raise money, and (2) to help the local non-profit groups in Ridgecrest inform the public about their services. The actual scientific experiment at the dinner was to determine, "Will more people come to the booth to tell us what they think about evolution than will come to listen to us tell them what we think about evolution?" The result was conclusive. People would rather talk than listen. ☺ (We also learned from the booth next to ours that you can draw even more people to your booth if you have root beer floats served by beautiful cheerleaders in very short skirts. ☺ )

We agree that straw man arguments are dirty debate tricks used by people who don't have the truth on their side. For those who aren't familiar with the term, "straw man argument," it is a bogus argument that is easily refuted. For example, one

might say, "God or some other supernatural agency salted the earth with fossils that make an obvious timeline in order to test our faith. That is bad science and bad theology." Of course, such reasoning is bad science and bad theology, but that's an irrelevant straw man because we don't know any living creationist who believes God created the fossil record as a test of faith.

Another common debate trick is called "the red herring." That's when someone changes the subject to avoid talking about the real issue. For example, if one doesn't have any scientific evidence in favor of evolution, one might turn the conversation to religion instead, which is exactly what Linda did.

Linda is correct when she says that "universities in other states [than Kansas] said they would look carefully before taking high-school graduates from Kansas." Because the theory of evolution won't stand scientific scrutiny, some evolutionists actually have used this pressure tactic, as well as the legal system, to discourage any fair scientific examination of the theory in public schools.

But most of all, we agree with Linda that it is important to choose science over superstition. As Stevie Wonder so eloquently sang, "When you believe in things that you don't understand, you're going to suffer. Superstition ain't the way." Evolutionists don't understand how chemicals could have combined to form the first cell. They don't understand how single-celled creatures evolved into multi-celled organisms. They don't understand how asexual creatures evolved into sexual creatures. They don't understand how complex organs such as the eye evolved. Yet they believe it all happened, despite the scientific impossibility of it all. Sadly, evolutionists have chosen superstition over science.

This year, by asking people to tell us what they think about the theory of evolution, we did get some interesting responses. Here are the results of our Evolution Election.

About Us

## EVOLUTION ELECTION

*We asked people to vote for or against the theory of evolution at the 2007 Community Dinner.*

At the November 2007 Community Dinner, we decorated our booth with an election theme ("Evolution Election") and encouraged people to vote for or against the theory of evolution.

<sup>14</sup> News Review, 14 November 2007, Page 4



Although many people came to eat and watch the entertainment, only a small portion of those people came into the area where about two dozen non-profit groups, including Science Against Evolution, had booths set up. Consequently, only 21 ballots were cast. We know the results (5 for evolution and 16 against) are statistically insignificant. We weren't trying to determine what percentage of the people in Ridgecrest believe in evolution. It was just a gimmick to start conversations with people who came to the booth.

Although the actual numbers aren't significant, the things that people said and wrote on their ballots are important.

People were given two choices. "I DON'T believe all living things evolved from a common ancestor," and "I believe all living things evolved from a common ancestor BECAUSE ...". We phrased the question this way because we were trying to avoid the confusion associated with the vague term, "evolution." Certainly one can breed varieties of dogs, horses, roses, corn, etc. These small variations are sometimes called "microevolution" or, in some cases, simply "evolution." Microevolution is a real process that has been observed scientifically. There is no controversy over microevolution. The debate is whether or not reptiles can grow breasts and become mammals, or whether dinosaurs can turn into hummingbirds. That's why we specifically used the phrase "all living things evolved from a common ancestor." We wanted to start conversations about macroevolution, which is controversial.

## BALLOTS "AGAINST"

We were surprised that people who do not believe in evolution desperately wanted to claim that they did. For example, one person modified the question, striking out some words and adding the words we have shown in italics as follows:

I believe ~~all living things~~ humans evolved from a common ancestor *Adam and Eve* because *the Bible states it. And it is the truth*

*given to us from God himself.*

Several other people argued with us that descent from Adam and Eve is actually evolution. It seemed to us that these people had a passionate desire to say they were Christians who believe in evolution, perhaps because they didn't want to appear "anti-scientific." They wanted to change the meaning of the word, "evolution," just so they could say they believed it. That was really eye opening.

Another striking thing we discovered was that people who were against evolution tended to be enthusiastic and vocal about their rejection of evolution. We could not stop them from telling us why they did not believe in evolution. On the other hand, we had to try really hard to pry out of evolutionists any reason at all for their belief.

## BALLOTS "FOR"

You don't need a reason NOT to believe. If you don't believe in Santa, you need not produce calculations as to how much Santa's sleigh would weigh, how little time he would have at each house, or the aerodynamic impossibility of flying reindeer. It is sufficient to say that the Santa legend is scientifically absurd and let it go at that. But if you really do believe Santa visits every house in the world on Christmas Eve, you should be able to justify your belief.

You don't need a reason not to believe that dinosaurs evolved into hummingbirds. It is sufficient to say that it is scientifically absurd. But, if you do believe that dinosaurs really did evolve into hummingbirds, you should have some rational basis for that belief. The purpose of the ballot was to try to determine why otherwise rational people would actually believe in macroevolution.

### BALLOT 1

Of the five people who cast ballots in favor of evolution, one simply refused to give any reason at all. That person actually marked, "DON'T believe" and crossed it out before marking "believe." That person seemed very confused. But we counted it as one of the five votes for evolution.

### BALLOT 2

One person wrote,

I believe all living things evolved from a common ancestor BECAUSE *there are people in third world countries with 44 chromosomes. "We" currently have 46. I'm looking forward to 48.*

We swear that's exactly what was written on



the ballot. (Even the quotes around “We”.) Unfortunately we didn’t talk to the person who cast that ballot. We were probably talking to someone else at the time.

It is true that human beings have 46 chromosomes. We have absolutely no idea where this person got the idea that people in third world countries have 44 chromosomes. Maybe we are reading too much between the lines, but his or her response seems to have a racial undertone. This person seems to believe that white people are more highly evolved than black people, and therefore have more chromosomes. Our biggest regret about the Dinner is that we didn’t talk to this person while he or she was casting his ballot. We wonder what he or she would have said if we had told him or her that chimpanzees have 48 chromosomes.

We hesitated to share this response with you because it is possible that some creationist actually cast this ballot, pretending to be a very stupid person who believes in evolution. But, we promised we would publish every defense of evolution that we received, and we have the actual ballot. We don’t think this response is representative of most evolutionists.

### BALLOT 3

A more reasonable response was this one:

I believe all living things evolved from a common ancestor BECAUSE *on a micro level it occurs. On a macro level, it takes more time but change in any species is inevitable.*

He or she is mostly correct. Genetic variation and natural selection can produce a segment of the population that has slightly different characteristics than the rest of the population. Some limited change in species is inevitable. This person does not understand that microevolution is the result of LOSS of genetic information; but macroevolution requires ADDITION of genetic information. Evolutionists like to argue that, given enough time, lots of small changes add up without limit to big changes. But there is a limit, as we showed in our essay, “The Kentucky Derby Limit.”<sup>15</sup>

### BALLOT 4

One person proudly responded with a phrase he learned many years ago:

I believe all living things evolved from a common ancestor BECAUSE *ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny.*

This memorable phrase was coined in 1874 by

Ernst Haeckel to express the idea that an embryo in the womb retraces its evolutionary history as it develops. That is, the human embryo has a fish stage, then an amphibian stage, then a reptilian phase, etc., on its way to becoming a real human baby. The more advanced a creature is, the more stages it passes through as it develops. Haeckel drew some famous fraudulent pictures showing the similarity of the embryos of different creatures to “prove” his point.

In 1993, evolutionist Richard Milner wrote,

... Haeckel’s “Biogenetic Law”: Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny.

That famous phrase, memorized by generations of uncomprehending schoolchildren, means that the fetal development of an individual (ontogeny) is a speeded-up replay of millions of years of species evolution (phylogeny). In other words, a human embryo passes through various stages during its nine months in the womb; invertebrate; fish; amphibian; reptile; mammal; primate; ape; man. A fascinating concept, but the “law” is untrue and was rejected by biologists around 1900. Nevertheless, it has become embedded in many school courses and textbooks and continues to be taught.<sup>16</sup>

Ten years ago, when the Haeckel’s faked pictures were still being used in public school textbooks, Michael K. Richardson (department of Anatomy and Developmental Biology, St. George’s Hospital Medical School, London, United Kingdom) co-authored a paper that appeared in *Research News*, 5 September 1997, page 1435, objecting to their use 97 years after they had been shown to be “inaccurate” (to put it delicately). Scientists now have actual photographs of embryos, and know they don’t look anything like Haeckel’s artistic proof. We have addressed this fraud in detail in previous essays.<sup>17</sup>

### BALLOT 5

We saved the fifth and final pro-evolution ballot for last because it is the most representative of what we hear in person and through email from evolutionists. Here it is:

I believe all living things evolved from a common ancestor BECAUSE *there are DNA evidences. And molecules were “started” by chance. Random hits leading to some*

<sup>15</sup> *Disclosure*, June 1999, “The Kentucky Derby Limit”

<sup>16</sup> Milner, *The Encyclopedia of Evolution*, 1993, “Biogenetic Law”, page 44

<sup>17</sup> *Disclosure*, April 1999, “Scientific Honesty” and *Disclosure*, June 2006, “Evo Devo and the Biogenetic Law”



*structures that can be developed into a bigger and more complex structure. If it was all God's work, why would he have chosen only Earth? Is it that our lives only seem as such from our point of view? What about ocean weather, insects, and all the living things? Why do we have so much diversity?*

When talking with her we also discovered that she believed the fossil record proved evolution. I don't think she believed me when I told her that Darwin saw the fossil record as one of the strongest arguments against evolution. Without having the book in hand I could not show her that Darwin began chapter 6 of Origin of Species by saying,

LONG before having arrived at this part of my work, a crowd of difficulties will have occurred to the reader. Some of them are so grave that to this day I can never reflect on them without being staggered; but, to the best of my judgment, the greater number are only apparent, and those that are real are not, I think, fatal to my theory.

These difficulties and objections may be classed under the following heads:-Firstly, why, if species have descended from other species by insensibly fine gradations, do we not everywhere see innumerable transitional forms? Why is not all nature in confusion instead of the species being, as we see them, well defined?

Darwin believed that the difficulty was only "apparent" because the fossil record of his day was so incomplete. Today, with a much more complete fossil record, the difficulty is known to be real, not apparent. Furthermore, the theory of Punctuated Equilibrium was proposed as a desperate attempt to explain how the theory of evolution might still be true despite the contradictory evidence in the fossil record.

This woman was perhaps the most typical evolutionist. She believes there is DNA evidence for evolution, but she doesn't know what it is. She believes random chance can produce useful, complex structures, but she doesn't know how. She thinks there are transitional fossils, but she doesn't know what they are. She is sure there must be scientific evidence for evolution because "scientists say" there is, but she doesn't know what that evidence is. But mostly, she believes in evolution because she doesn't believe in God, and evolution is (in her mind) the only other explanation.

One of the last things she said to me as she was leaving the booth was, "I have to believe in evolution because I am a scientist." She is obviously a smart woman. We hope she will use her brain to evaluate all the things she has been

told and has accepted without question since she was a little girl.

## THINK IT OVER

Yes, we did our best to put evolutionists on the spot and get them to try to defend their views. Admittedly it was slightly unfair because they were caught off-guard and not prepared to respond. But we weren't trying to win any victory at that moment. All we wanted to do was to get them to realize that they didn't have any good reason for believing in evolution. We hope that they went home thinking, "You know, I should have said ..." expecting to come up with a really snappy answer because it is always easier to think of those things later. But we think that later they will realize that there is nothing they could have said because there are no good scientific arguments in favor of evolution. That's when they will convince themselves that the theory of evolution is false. We don't really have to say anything because, as we showed in our booth, science is against evolution.



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by Lothar Janetzko

# CREATION VS. EVOLUTION

<http://www.liberator.net/articles/crevevo1.html>

## *“Christian Opinions Put to Rest”*

This month's web site review looks at an article on the web that contains a letter written by Bill Morgan, a Registered Mechanical Engineer, and the response written by Mark Liberator. Due to the length and complexity of the original letter, Mark chose to place his comments throughout the letter rather than writing a separate letter. Mark's comments are in bold type.

Bill begins his letter by asking the question “What is the Better Explanation?” in regards to Creation vs. Evolution. He makes a pretty strong case in stating that he believes he was indoctrinated in school to believe the Theory of Evolution. Mark's comments show that clearly he firmly believes that the Theory of Evolution is correct.

Topics discussed in the letter include 1) Design, 2) The First Law of Thermodynamics, 3) The Second Law of Thermodynamics, 4) Biogenesis, 5) Living Animals, 6) Dead Animals (Fossils), 7) The Theory of Evolution Keeps Evolving, 8) Cause and Effect, 9) Extinction, Natural Selection and Survival of the Fittest and 10) The Requirements for Life.

It is interesting to read the interchange of ideas expressed by Bill and Mark. Clearly it shows that the Creation vs. Evolution debate will not end soon. It also shows that there is very little common ground in the debate. The tone of Bill's comments and Mark's responses also speaks volumes about how creationist views are regarded by those who believe the Theory of Evolution.

### **Disclosure**

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