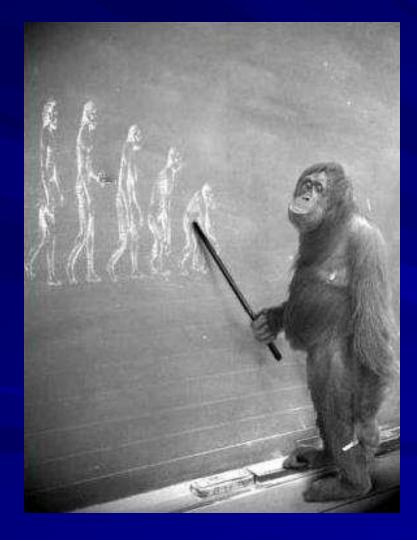
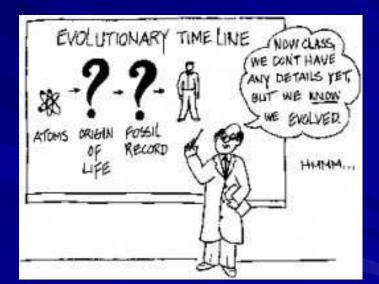
#### Darwinian Evolution Debunked, Part II (Three More Frauds Still Taught in Public Schools)





Joshua Gurtler, April 17, 2011

#### What We Will Learn in This Lesson

- A) Darwin's Finches Are Irrelevant
- **B)** Fruit Flies Disprove Macroevolution
- C) Vestigial Organs are not Vestigial
   (Note: Even if organs could be proven to be vestigial, this would only prove devolution and not evolution)

#### **Slandering Creationists**

"How can you honestly deny science and be so ignorant to the obvious truth about our beginnings? ... stop leading people in nonsense and lies. If anyone has half a brain they're going to listen to science for truth and not 4,000 year old stories written by goat herders."

Credit: Jason Lisle, *Ultimate Proof of Creation.* 2009. New Leaf Publishing Group: Green Forest, AR.

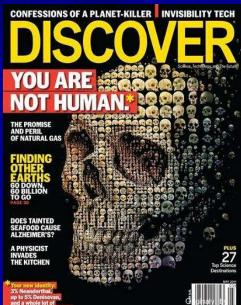
"D.N.A. That's all the proof you need expletive deleted, expletive deleted."

#### **Response to Bible.ca Creationist Material by a 15-Year-Old**

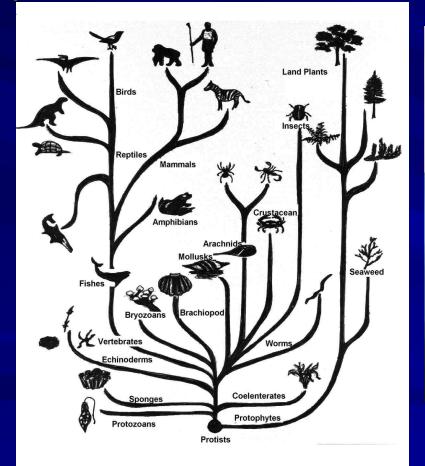
"You call your readers intelligent and then try to fool them, by juxtaposing bible beliefs with scientific proof, and then giving false information, or at least half-truths to brainwash them. You ignore many scientific discoveries, even basic ones. Your amusing comments that the sun was young, then talking about a 'low neutino' count was funny....You take the bible's Genesis stories word for word?....How do you explain the fact that complex proteins are formed in a 'broth' of solution in a period of a few weeks, can you explain the mutation of microbes when they become resistant to types of treatment....

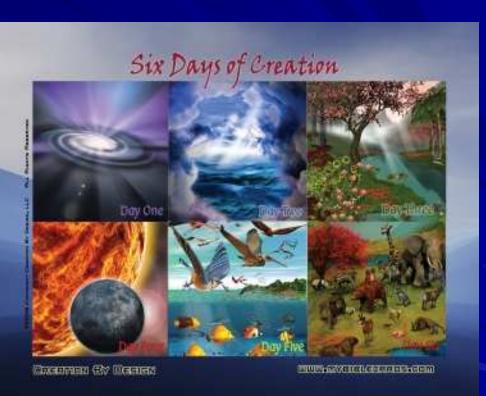
How do you explain that leading psychoanalysis's are finding that homosexuality is a natural mind state, not a choice on the part of a person? Why would god 'hate this' if he made people this way? This is just stupid.... By the way, I am 15 years old. You have no control over my generation. Your efforts are pointless. Science is what is true."





# Homology Among Animals Fits Both Origins ModelsDarwinian ModelCreation Model(Similarities via a Common Ancestor)(Similarities via an Intelligent Designer)

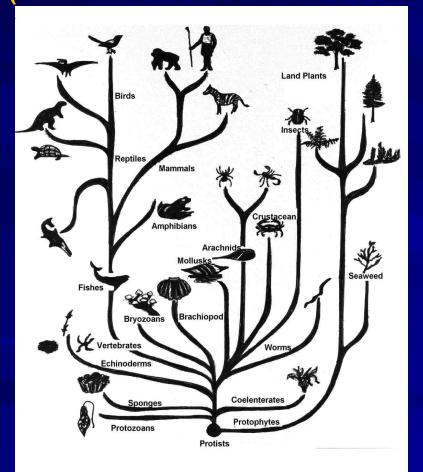




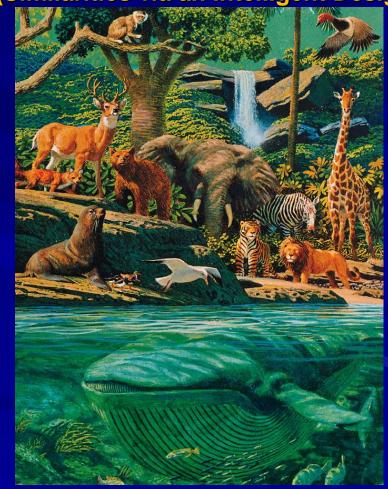
https://heartsathomestore.com

Library.thinkquest.org

#### Homology Among Animals Fits Both Origins Models Darwinian Model **Creation Model** (Similarities via a Common Ancestor)



(Similarities via an Intelligent Designer)



Library.thinkquest.org

www.ratcliffefamily.org

1. What is one type of evolution that we all agree takes place?

 What is one type of evolution that we all agree takes place?
 What are other names for this type of change?

1. What is one type of evolution that we all agree takes place? 2. What are other names for this type of change? Answer: variation within a kind, microevolution, horizontal variation, special theory of evolution.

# 3. What type of evolution has never been proven to occur?

3. What type of evolution has never been proven to occur?4. What is another name for this type of evolution?

3. What type of evolution has never been proven to occur? 4. What is another name for this type of evolution? Answer: macroevolution, neo-Darwinian evolution, vertical change, the general theory of evolution.

5. Why is neo-Darwinian evolution technically an unscientific philosophy?

5. Why is neo-Darwinian evolution technically an unscientific philosophy?

Answer: It does not meet the rigors of the "scientific method."

#### V. Darwin's Finches





Geospiza fortis



large ground finch Geospiza magnirostris



Geospiza fuliginosa



large cactus finch (Española)







sharp-beaked ground finch Geospiza difficillis

small tree finch large tree finch Camarhynchus parvulus Camarhynchus psittacula







warbler finch Certhidea olivacea



vegetarian finch

Platyspiza crassirostris











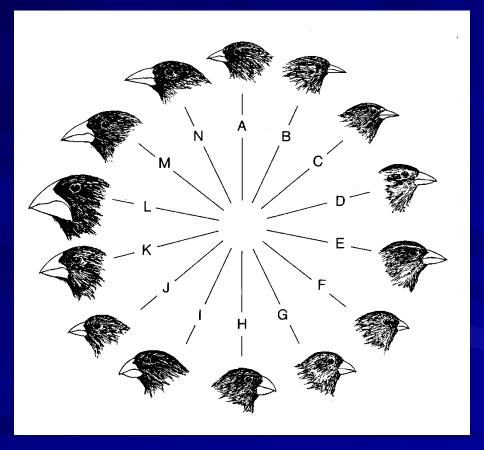
The Anglican church decreed that the Bible taught the fixity of animal species, rather than animal kinds.

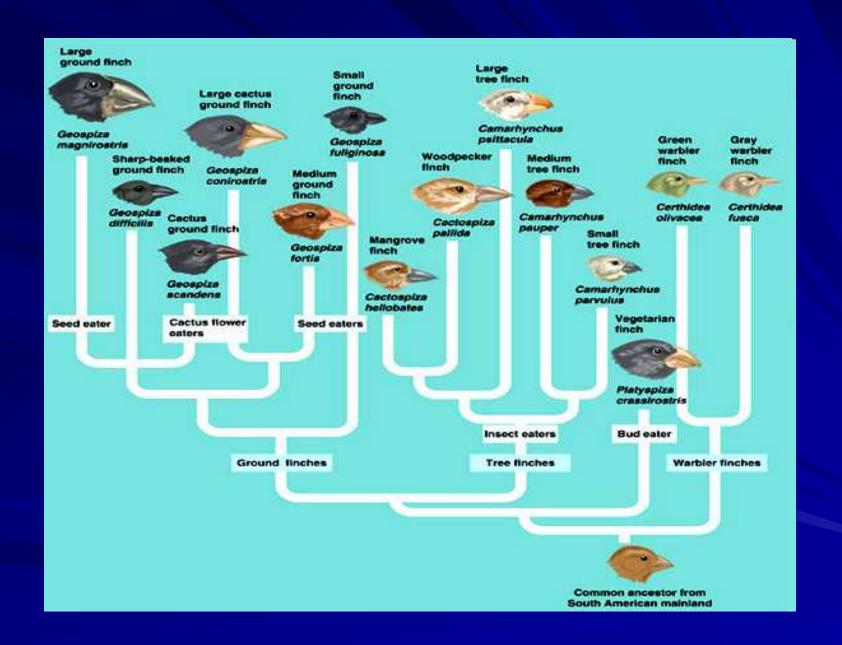
"Then God said, 'Let the earth bring forth the living creature according to its kind: cattle and creeping thing and beast of the earth, each according to its kind'; and it was so." Genesis 1:24

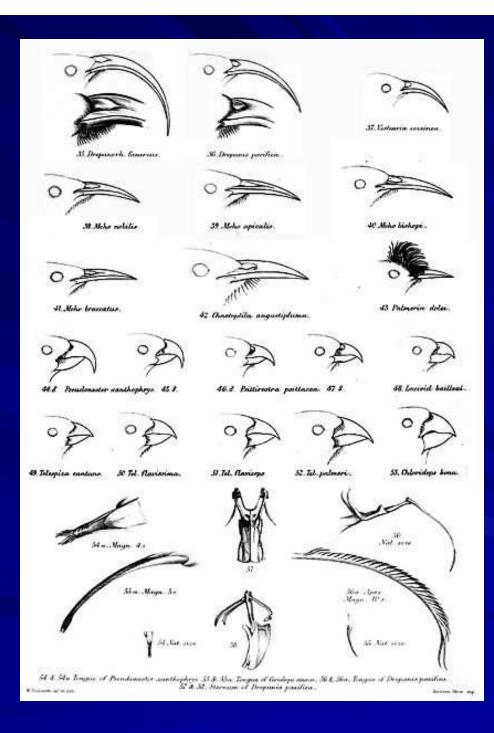




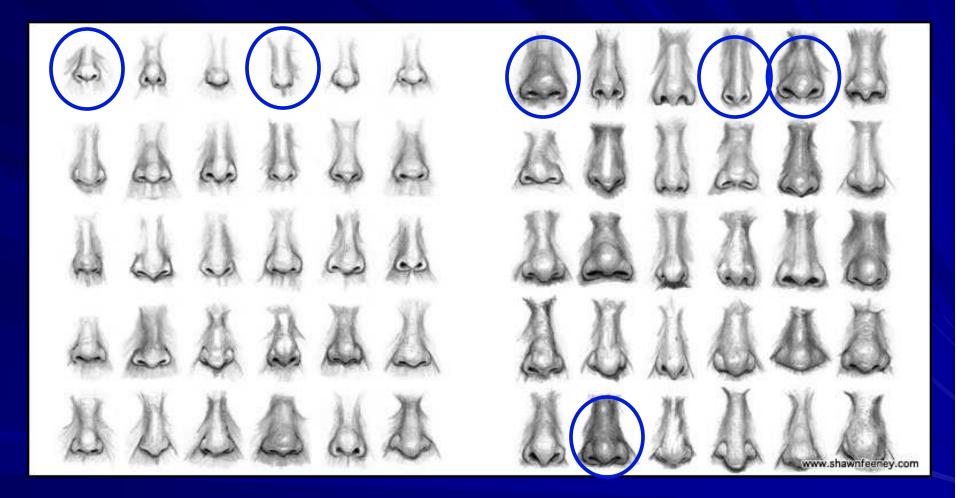
## Charles Darwin discovered thirteen species of finches on the Galapagos Islands

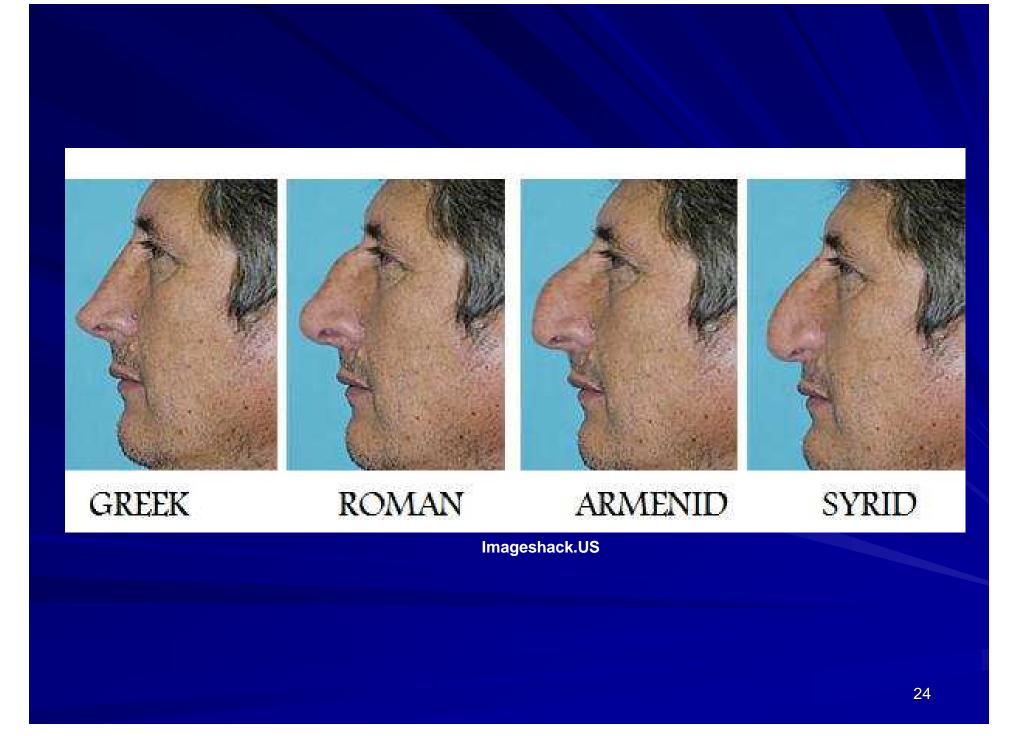






10. 13. 12 1 16. 17. Chestofbooks.com



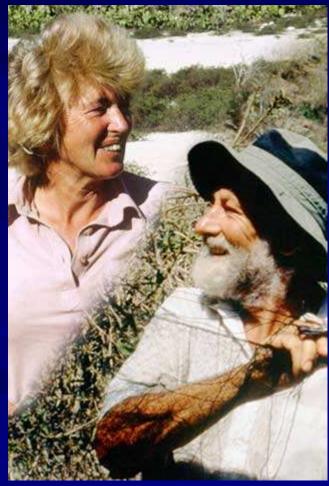


#### Great Dane vs. Chihuahua

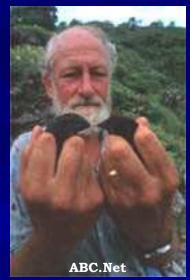


http://chweetpics.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/07/Great-Dane-and-Chihuahua-small.jpg

#### Why Darwin's Finches are Irrelevant to His Ideas of Evolution 1. Peter and Rosemary Grant proved beak size <u>oscillation</u> and interbreeding of finches.

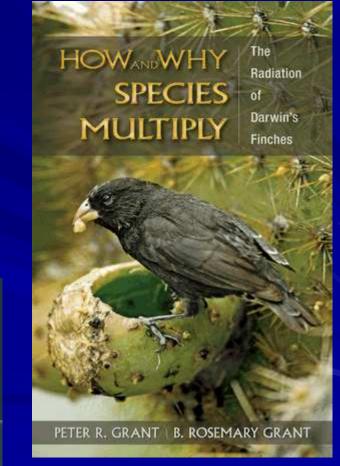


http://explore-evolution.unl.edu





http://darwin-chicago.uchicago.edu



## Why Darwin's Finches are Irrelevant to His Ideas of Evolution

1. Peter and Rosemary Grant proved beak size <u>oscillation</u> and interbreeding of finches.

2. No new genetic material, only variation in allelic expression of already-existing genes.

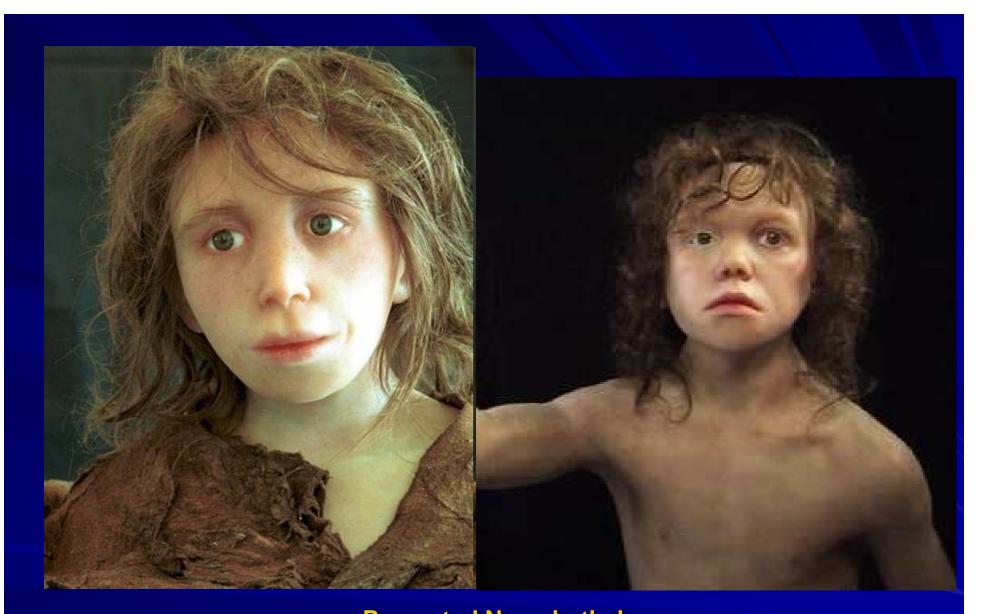
3. Natural selection and variation within an animal kind ≠ Darwinian evolution

4. A finch is a finch is a finch

#### Humans Vary in Many Aspects







Recreated Neanderthals University of Zurich, Anthropological Institute

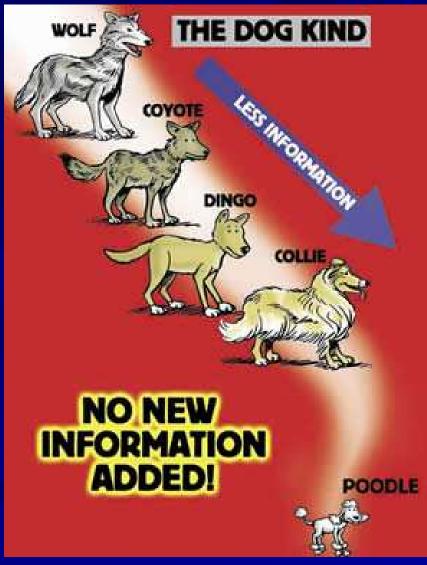




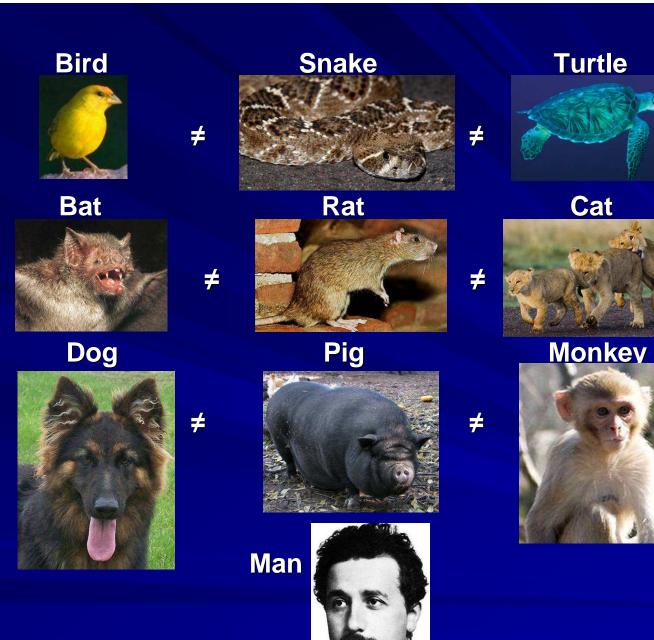


7' 9" vs. 2'5"

#### An Animal Kind May Differ in Many Aspects



AnswersinGenesis.com



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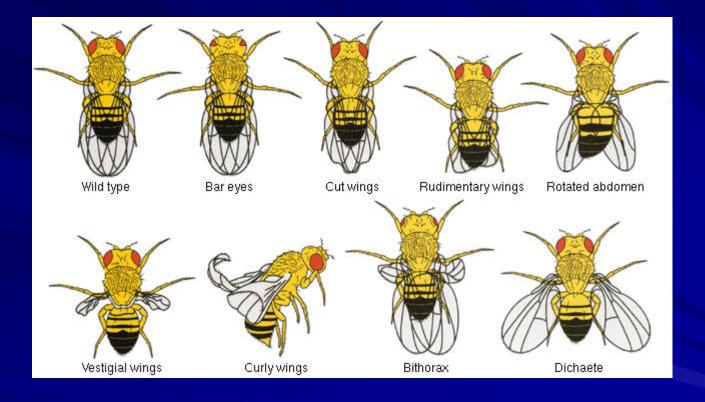
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#### **VI. Fruit Fly Evolution**



Fruit Fly (Drosophila melanogaster)

## **Morphological Mutations**



## **Morphological Mutations**



Fruit Fly (Drosophila melanogaster)

# **The Fruit Fly Principle**

For Darwinian evolution to be true (1) persistent (2) morphologically- (3) beneficial mutations must occur.

Translation: Favorable structural changes must be passed down to progeny.

#### Why Mutations Do Not Prove Darwinian Evolution

1. Over 99% of mutations are harmful.

2. Of the <1% non-lethal mutations, no morphologicallybeneficial mutations have ever been documented as persisting in a population.

3. 1995 Nobel prize in medicine- Nusslein-Volhard and Wieschaus for saturation mutagensis- did not find one structurally persistent beneficial mutation in the fruit fly. "The fruit fly has long been the favorite object of mutation experiments because of its fast gestation period (twelve days). X-rays have been used to increase the mutation rate in the fruit fly by 15,000 percent. All in all, scientists have been able to 'catalyze the fruit fly evolutionary process such that what has been seen to occur in *Drosophila* (fruit fly) is the equivalent of many millions of years of normal mutations and evolution.' Even with this tremendous speedup of mutations, scientists have never been able to come up with anything other than another fruit fly."

- Jeremy Rifkin, <u>Algeny</u>, p. 134. (New York: Viking Press, 1983) [Evolutionist, advisor to France, Germany, Portugal, Slovenia, 17 best-selling books on economics and the environment. *The National Journal* named Rifkin as one of 150 people in the U.S. most influence in shaping federal government policy. ]









"The fruitfly (*Drosophila melanogaster*), the favorite pet insect of the geneticists, whose geographical, biotopical, urban and rural genotypes are now known inside out, seems not to have changed since the remotest times."

- Soren Lovtrup, *Darwinism: The Refutation of a Myth* (New York: Croom Helm, 1987), 469 pp. p. 422 Swedish biologist and lecturer in cell biology. Dept. Animal Physiology, University of Umeå, Sweden, headed the organisation Swedish Developmental Biologists, SDB, from 1979 to 1987.

#### Why Mutations Do Not Prove Darwinian Evolution

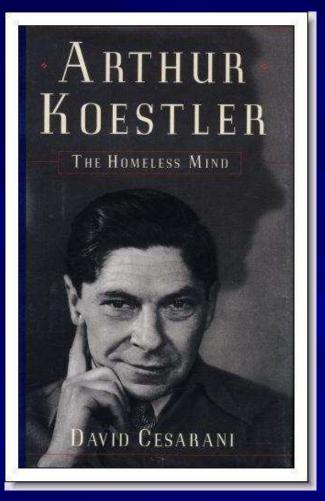
1. Over 99% of mutations are harmful.

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3. 1995 Nobel prize in medicine- Nusslein-Volhard and Wieschaus for saturation mutagensis- did not find one structurally persistent beneficial mutation in the fruit fly.

4. Neo-Darwinists cannot account for the accumulation of <u>30,000 human genes gradually coming into existence</u>, in fact they can't provide an example of even one!

5. Evolutionary scientists and philosophers even admit that that mutations cannot account for the evolution of microbe to man.



". . .we are caught in a circular argument which completely begs the question of what makes evolution evolve. . . the educated public continues to believe that Darwin has provided all the relevant answers by the magic formula of random mutation plus natural selection. . . random mutations turned out to be irrelevant and natural selection a tautology."

Arthur Koestler, <u>Janus: A Summing</u>
 <u>Up</u> (New York: Vintage Books, 1978),
 354 pp.

"I have seen no evidence whatsoever that these [evolutionary] changes can occur through the accumulation of gradual mutations."

- Lynn Margulis, *Science* Vol. 252, 19 April 1991, p. 379. (American biologist and University Professor in the Department of Geosciences at the University of Massachusetts Amherst; 2008 Darwin-Wallace Medalist)

Believes in symbiogenic reorganization



"[Neo-Darwinism will one day be viewed as] *"a minor twentieth-century religious sect within the sprawling religious persuasion of Anglo-Saxon Biology"*... [Neo-Darwinists] *"wallow in their zoological, capitalistic, competitive, cost-benefit interpretation of Darwin ...* 

Neo-Darwinism, which insists on the slow accrual of mutations by gene-level natural selection, is a complete funk."

C. Mann, (1991) "Lynn Margulis: Science's Unruly Earth Mother," *Science*, pp. 252:378-381 (American biologist and University Professor in the Department of Geosciences at the University of Massachusetts Amherst; 2008 Darwin-Wallace Medalist) - Believes in symbiogenic reorganization

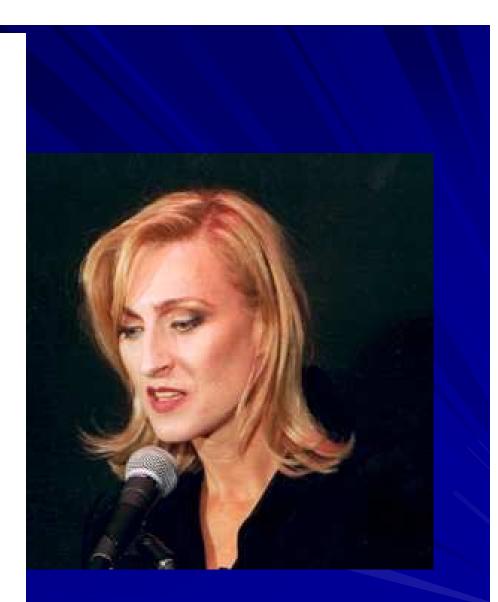


# THE ALTENBERG 16: AN EXPOSÉ OF THE EVOLUTION INDUSTRY

"Running out of superlatives ... Brilliant, a Broeghel really." Nixon biographer ROGER MORRIS

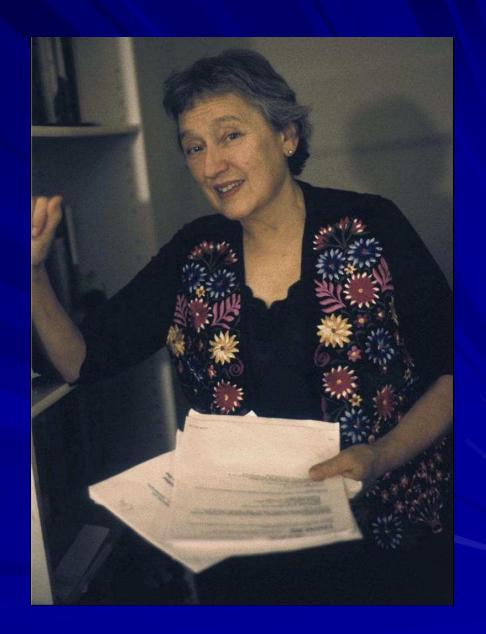
"Very glad to see the book." NOAM CHOMSKY





"Darwin's claim of 'descent with modification' as caused by natural selection is a linguistic fallacy."

 Lynn Margulis, in: *The Altenberg* 16, 2010. Suzan Mazur, p. 268.
 (American biologist and University Professor in the Department of Geosciences at the University of Massachusetts Amherst; 2008 Darwin-Wallace Medalist)
 Believes in symbiogenic reorganization





"The notion is that if we accumulate enough gene change, enough genetic mutations, we explain the passage from one species to another. This is depicted as two branches in a family tree that emerge from one common ancestor to the two descendants. An entire Anglophone academic tradition of purported devolutionary description was developed, quantified, computerized based on what I think is a conceptual topological error."

- Lynn Margulis, in: The Altenberg 16, 2010. Suzan Mazur, p. 274.

"The source of purposeful inherited novelty in evolution, the underlying reason the new species appear, is not random mutation..."

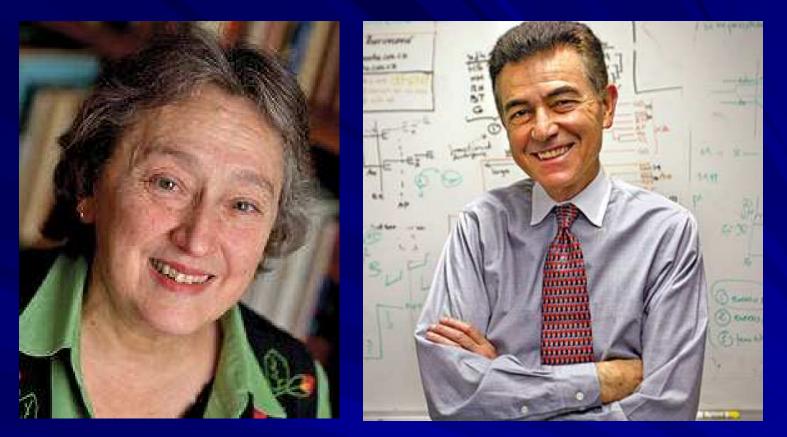
- Lynn Margulis, in: *The Altenberg 16,* 2010. Suzan Mazur, p. 279.





"If, as I claim, heritable variation mostly <u>does NOT come from</u> gradual accumulation of random mutation, what does generate Darwin's variation upon which his natural selection can act? A fine scientific literature on this theme actually exists and grows every day but unfortunately it is scattered, poorly understood and neglected nearly entirely by the money-powerful, the publicity mongers of science and the media."

- Lynn Margulis, in: The Altenberg 16, 2010. Suzan Mazur, p. 281.

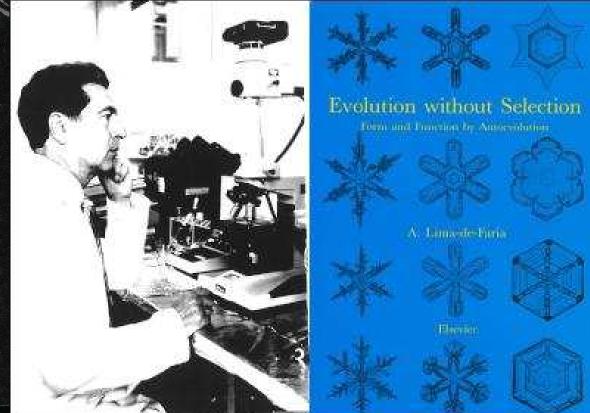


"At that meeting Ayala agreed with me when I stated that this doctrinaire <u>neo-Darwinism is dead</u>. He was a practitioner of neo-Darwinism but advances in molecular genetics, evolution, ecology, biochemistry, and other news had led him to agree that <u>neo-Darwinism is dead</u>."

- Lynn Margulis, in: *The Altenberg 16*, 2010. Suzan Mazur, p. 278. (Francisco Ayala has a Ph.D. from Columbia Univ. and is professor of Evolutionary Biology at UC Irvine.) "The experimental results have been available for the last 35 years but have been ignored or silenced to avoid creating cracks in an edifice based on randomness and selection."

- Antonio Lima-De-Faria, Professor Emeritus, Univ. of Lund, Sweden, as quoted in *The Altenberg 16*, 2010. Suzan Mazur, p. 86.





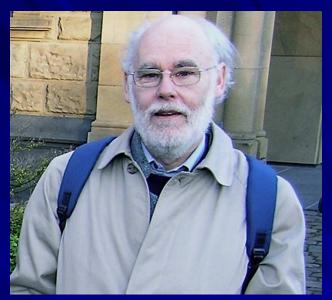




"The opportune appearance of mutations permitting animals and plants to meet their needs seems hard to believe. Yet the Darwinian theory is even more demanding: A single plant, a single animal would require thousands and thousands of lucky, appropriate events. Thus, miracles would become the rule: events with an infinitesimal probability could not fail to occur.... there is no law against daydreaming, but science must not indulge in it."

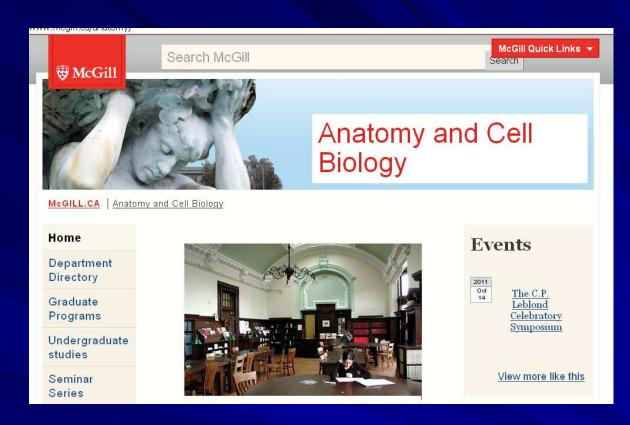
- Pierre-Paul Grasse. 1977, *The Evolution of Living Organisms*, p. 103 (French zoologist, past president of the French Academy of Sciences. Dobzhansky said that Grasse's "knowledge of the living world is encyclopedic.")





"There is nothing in evolutionary or developmental biology that justifies their assumptions that a successful mutation (which seems merely to mean a selectively neutral one in their model) is always associated with an increase in some global measure of phenotype. Nor is there anything to support the assumption that new species arise as the result of single gene mutations and are initially genetically uniform. If these assumptions are removed, the whole edifice collapses. . . Mutations with drastic phenotypic effects are overwhelmingly likely to cause disorganization of development, as a glance around a *Drosophila* lab will convince anyone."

- Brian Charlesworth. "Entropy: The Great Illusion," review of *Evolution as Entropy* by Daniel R. Brooks and E. O. Wiley (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1986, 335 pp.), *Evolution*, vol. 40, no. 4 (1986), pp. 879-880. Ph.D. in Genetics from Univ. Cambridge; Editor of *Biology Letters*, Head of Evolutionary Biology, Edinburgh, Univ. President Society for the Study of Evolution; Darwin Medal of the Royal Society.



"The truth is that there is no clear evidence of the existence of such helpful mutations. In natural populations endless millions of small and great genic differences exist, but there is no evidence that they arose by mutation."

- C. P. Martin, "A Non-Geneticist Looks at Evolution," *American Scientist*, vol. 41 (January 1953), p 101. Martin was an M.D. and Chair of Dept. of Anatomy at McGill University.

"It works by selection of traits produced by random variations in the genes. That's essentially Darwin's hypothesis. I think not... There's something wrong with the theory. It goes deep.."

- Jerry Fodor, in: *The Altenberg 16,* 2010. Suzan Mazur, p. 33. Fodor has a Ph.D. from Princeton Univ. and is professor of philosophy at Rutgers Univ. Caused stir when he questioned modern synthesis of evolution in his article, *"Why Pigs Don't Have Wings"* Oct., 2007.









"The proof of the occurrence of mutations is by no means a proof of a current evolution. The most important the inescapable question, is whether the mutations are fully vital, so that they are able to survive in natural stands. A review of known facts about their ability to survive has led to no other conclusion than that they are always constitutionally weaker than their parent form or species, and in a population with free competition they are eliminated." "It is therefore absolutely impossible to build a current evolution on mutations or on recombinations."

-Nillson Heribert, *Synthetische Artbildung* [Synthetic Speciation] (Lund, Sweden: Verlag CWK Gleerup, 1953), English summary, pp. 1186-1212. p. 1186. Swedish Geneticist, Professor of Botany, Lund University

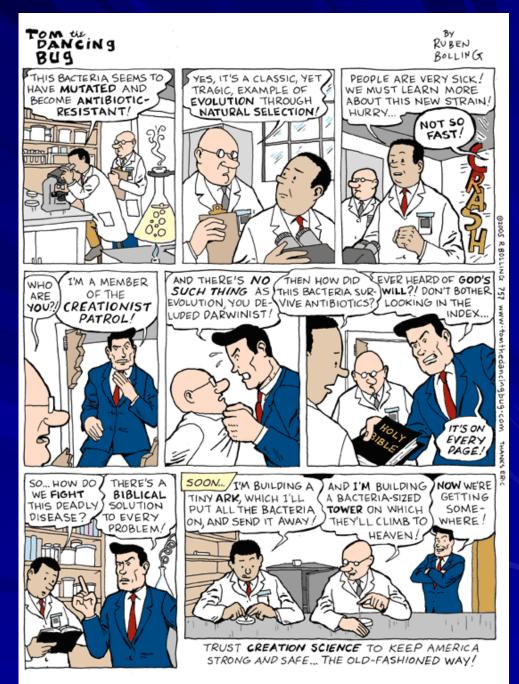




"How do major evolutionary changes get started? Does anyone still believe that populations sit around for tens of thousands of years, waiting for favorable mutations to occur (and just how does that happen, by the way?), then anxiously guard them until enough accumulate for selection to push the population toward new and useful change? There you have the mathematical arguments of neodarwinism that Waddington and others rightly characterized as 'vacuous' [empty, useless, lacking intelligence]."

-Kevin Padian, "The Whole Real Guts of Evolution," review of *Genetics, Paleontology* and *Macroevolution*, by Jeffrey S. Levinton (Cambridge University Press, 1988, 637 pp.), *Paleobiology*, vol.~15 (Winter, 1989), pp. 73-78. Ph.D. Yale Univ., U.C. Berkeley; Professor of Integrative Biology; Curator of Paleontology, University of California Museum of Paleontology; President, National Center for Science Education Unfortunately, this is an all-toocommon example of epithet-laden stereotyping by supporters of Darwinian evolution who do not understand (1) the creationist position, (2) the difference between micro- and macroevolution (their own terminology), (3) the inadequacies of their own beliefs, or (4) the fact that many macroevolutionists admit that microevolution (e.g., antibiotic resistance in bacteria) is irrelevant to Darwinian evolution.

Any philosophy satisfied with hurling epithets from a distance, while unwilling to come to the table for critique and dialogue is highly suspect - smacks of an unsubstantiated conjecture parading as science.

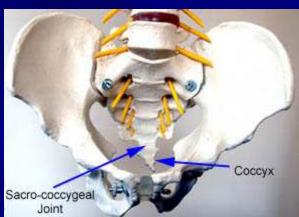


## **VII. Vestigial Organs**

#### **The Usual Suspects**

#### **Tonsils**





Tailbone (coccyx)

#### Appendix



#### The Teaching

In 1931, the German Scientist Alfred
 Wiedersheim, in a book entitled The Science
 Of Life, listed 180 useless vestigial organs in
 the human body alone.

 "The appendix does not serve any useful purpose as a digestive organ in humans, and it is believed to be gradually disappearing in the human species over evolutionary time"
 <u>Encyclopedia Britannica</u>, 1997, p. 491

We were taught this in public school

#### Why The Argument of Vestigial Organs Fails

1. It cannot be unequivocally proven that an organ has absolutely no use.

2. Even if organs could be proved to be vestigial, it would not prove evolution, but rather DEVOLUTION – No new morphological information added.

3. Physicians and Darwinists admit that no organ can be considered vestigial.

4. Many evolutionists admit that vestigial organs do not establish Darwinism.

# *"vestigial organs provide no evidence for evolutionary theory"*S.R. Scadding, 1981, *Evolutionary Theory*5:173-176



#### **1. Appendix**

"The appendix is not generally credited with significant function; however, current evidence tends to involve it in the immunologic mechanism" – G. McHardy,1976 *Gastroenterology*, 2:1135

In a standard medical textbook, Dr. Keith L. Moore describes the appendix as "a well-developed lymphoid organ."

- 1992, <u>Clinically Oriented</u> <u>Anatomy</u>, p. 205



clinically oriented

ANATOMY

FOURTH EDITION

**KEITH L. MOORE** 

ARTHUR F. DALLEY

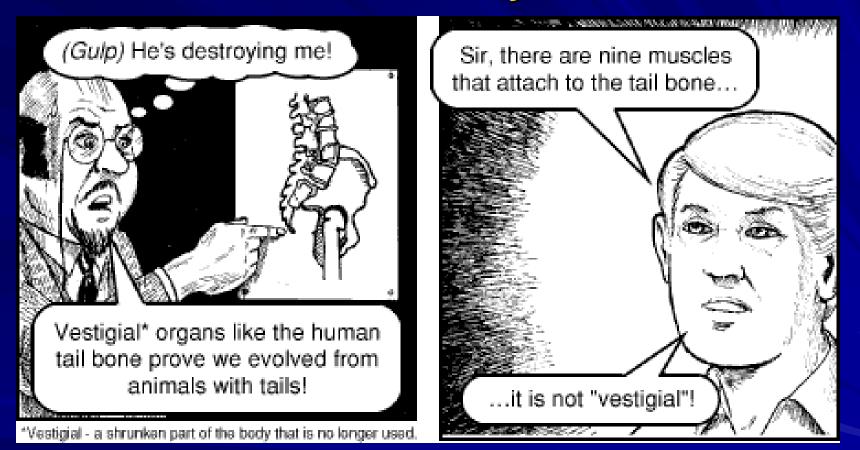
#### **2.** The Tonsils

"Like other organs of the lymphatic system, the tonsils act as part of the immune system to help protect against infection. In particular, they are believed to be involved in helping fight off pharyngeal and upper respiratory tract infections."

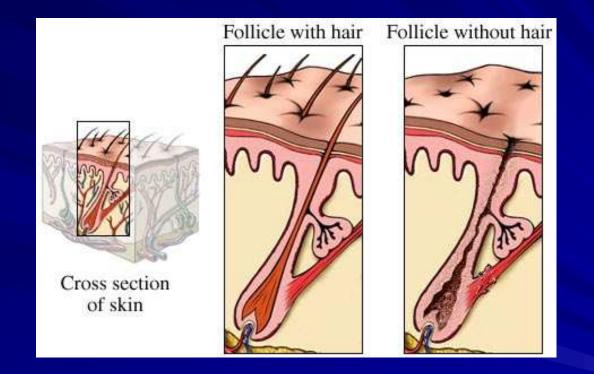
- Wikipedia, 2008



#### **3. The Coccyx**



### 4. Hair on Human Skin

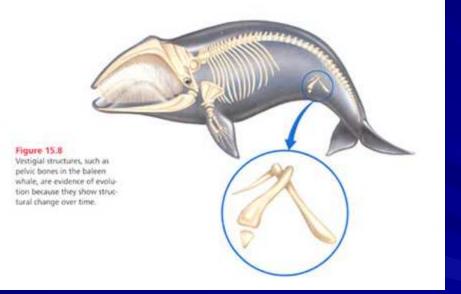


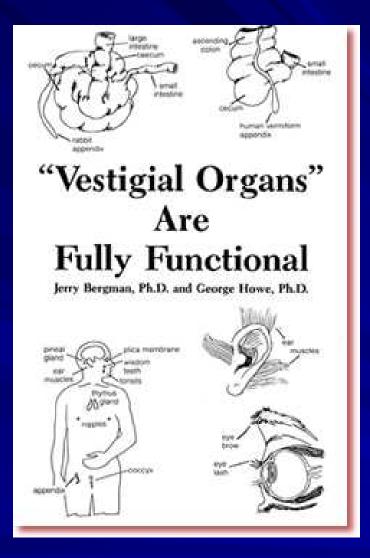
## **5. The Wings of Flightless Birds**





## 6. Supposed "Hipbones" in Whales





"In fact, evolution became in a sense a scientific religion; almost all scientists have accepted it and many are prepared to 'bend' their observations to fit with it."

-H.S. Lipson, 1980, "A Physicist Looks at Evolution," *Physics Bulletin*, 31:138

"But there were also false prophets among the people, even as there will be false teachers among you, who will secretly bring in destructive heresies, even denying the Lord who bought them, and bring on themselves swift destruction. And many will follow their destructive ways, because of whom the way of truth will be blasphemed." Il Pet. 2:1,2