

Random Stuff About Creation

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At its simplest, life is still ridiculously complex

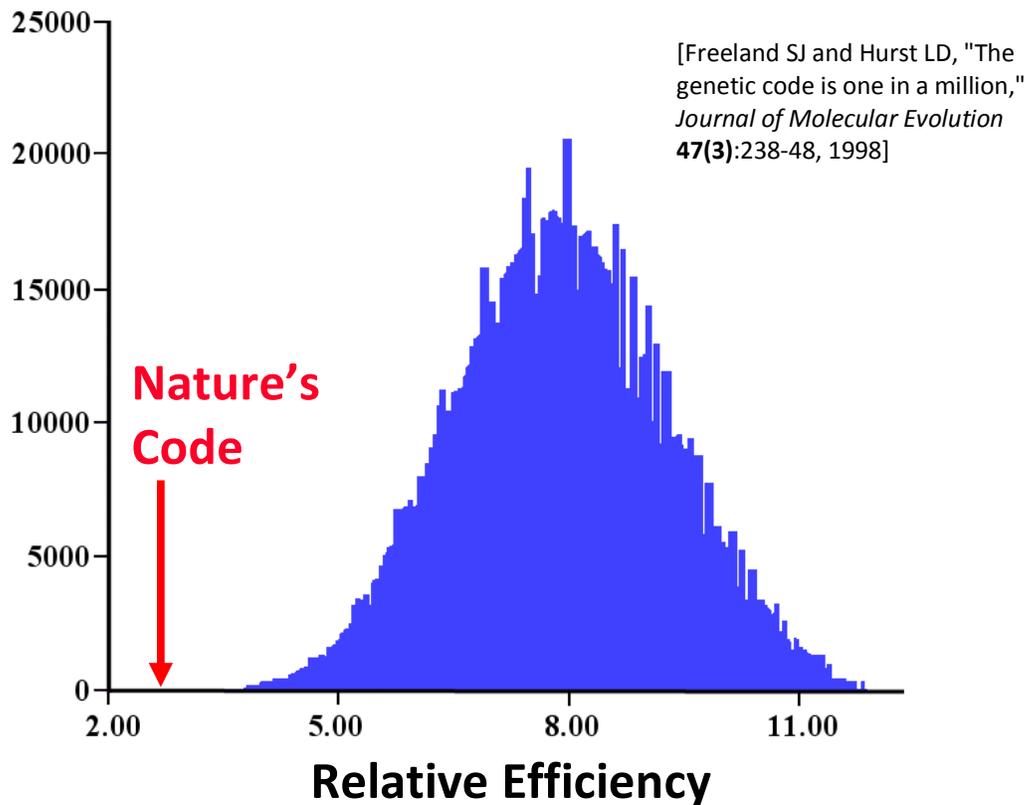
Mycoplasma genitalium is considered by many scientists to be about as simple as a free-living organism can be. It has 582,970 base pairs in its DNA and 525 genes.

In order to be able to SIMULATE what we THINK this cell does in the same amount of time that the cell takes to do it required *a cluster of 128 computers!*

[Jonathan R. Karr, *et al.*, "A Whole-Cell Computational Model Predicts Phenotype from Genotype," *Cell* **150(2)**:389-401, 2012]

The Genetic Code

There are MANY other ways this could be constructed. Freeland and Hurst suggest 10^{18} possibilities. Of those, they investigated 1,000,000.



More Problems for the “Geological Column”

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.

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]

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]

The Geological Column Indicates Something Crazy

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.]

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]

The Latest Research Shows Our Eyes Are Wired for the Best Image Possible

Some people say the vertebrate eye is wired “backwards,” since the light must pass by the nerves to get to the light-sensing cells.

“Any engineer would naturally assume that the photocells would point towards the light, with their wires leading backwards towards the brain. He would laugh at any suggestion that the photocells might point away from the light, with their wires departing on the side nearest the light. Yet this is exactly what happens in all vertebrate retinas.”

[Richard Dawkins, *The Blind Watchmaker*, W.W Norton 1996, p. 93]

The most recent research, however, shows quite the opposite:

“The retina is revealed as an optimal structure designed for improving the sharpness of images.”

[A. M. Labin and E. N. Ribak, “Retinal Glial Cells Enhance Human Vision Acuity” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **104**:158102, 2010]

Why is this “backwards” wiring really optimal? Because the eye has Muller cells, which direct the light where it needs to go. This actually reduces light noise that would be caused by light rays that reflect in the eye itself.

Strike More “Vestigial” Organs

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.

In 1898, Swiss anatomist K.W. Zimmerman was studying kidney cells and found that each had a little “hair” sticking out of it. We now call this hair a cell’s **primary cilium**. Nearly every human cell has one.

Evolutionists believe we evolved from simple, once-celled creatures, many of which use cilia to move around.

Since the primary cilium looks a lot like the cilia used by simple, one-celled organisms, and since it **doesn’t move**, evolutionists called it a vestigial organ – a vestige from our single-celled ancestors.

Starting in 1999, biologists thought the primary cilium might have an important function, and in 2010, a definitive paper showed that it has **MANY important functions**, including acting as a receiver for important signals from other cells.

[Jin, H.; White, S.R.; Shida, T.; Schulz, S.; Aguiar, M.; Gygi, S.P.; Bazan, J.F.; Nachury, M.V. “The conserved bardet-biedl syndrome proteins assemble a coat that traffics membrane proteins to cilia,” *Cell* 14:1208–1219, 2010]

Salmon, Trout, and Other Fishes Have an Adipose Fin

Ken Schultz’s Field Guide to Freshwater Fish gives the evolutionary view:

“Like all salmonoids, the brook trout sports a vestigial adipose fin on its back.”

The Evolutionary view is so prevalent that fish farms cut the adipose fin off their fish before releasing them into the wild.

A study released in 2011 says otherwise:

“These results are consistent with a recent hypothesis that the adipose fin may act as a precaudal flow sensor, where its removal can be detrimental to swimming efficiency in turbulent water.

[J. A. Buckland-Nicks, M. Gillis, and T. E. Reimchen, “Neural network detected in a presumed vestigial trait: ultrastructure of the salmonid adipose fin,” *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*, doi: 10.1098/rspb.2011.1009, 2011]

Dolphins Have Vibrissal Crypts

When it is born, a dolphin has a line of hairs on its rostrum. The hairs fall quickly fall out, 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.

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]

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.

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.]

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]

Famous Evolutionist Doesn’t Understand Human Development.

Dr. Jerry Coyne wrote a book called *Why Evolution is True*. It is filled with all sorts of errors. Here is an example:

“One of my favorite cases of embryological evidence for evolution is the furry human fetus...we don’t have a thick coat of hair. But in fact for one brief period we do – as embryos. Around sixth months after conception, we become completely covered with a fine, downy coat of hair called lanugo... Now, there’s NO NEED for a human embryo to have a transitory coat of hair. After all, it’s a cozy 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit in the womb. Lanugo can be explained ONLY as a remnant of our primate ancestry...”

The Lanugo is ESSENTIAL for Development

Just after the lanugo grows, the baby produces vernix caseosa, which means “cheesy varnish.” It is a waxy coating that protects its skin during its long-term soak.

“The fine hair on a newborn infant is known as lanugo. It helps to anchor vernix caseosa (“cheese-like varnish”), a waxy substance that protects the fetus from maceration by the amniotic fluid.”

-Dr. Tom Gest, University of Michigan Medical School