

How Evolutionary Theory has Hampered Scientific Progress

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Qualifications

- College Professor (former and current)
- Helped Develop Indiana's Only Residential High School for Gifted and Talented Students
- NSF-Sponsored Scientist with More Than \$200,000 In Research Grants
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Some Say Creationism Hampers Science

“So by placing the supernatural as a cause in science, you effectively have what you might call a science-stopper. If you attribute an event to the supernatural, you can by definition investigate it no further.”

-Dr. Kenneth R. Miller, Professor Emeritus of Biology at Brown University

In fact, Evolutionary Theory is the science-stopper.

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.

Evolutionists believe we evolved from simple, once-celled creatures, many of which use cilia to move around. Evolutionists believed that the primary cilium was simply a leftover vestige of our single-celled ancestors.

As the scientific journal *Function* stated this year:

“...cell biology textbooks published only three decades ago discounted the cilium as a “vestigial” structure of “unknown function.”

As a result, it was ignored for about 90 years, despite the fact that it exists in nearly every cell of the human body.

That same article says:

“Now, in 2023, the primary cilium has been launched from relative obscurity to the focus of exuberant scientific inquiry. Discoveries of new connections between ciliary biology and cellular functions (autophagy, neuronal migration, and necroptosis, to name a few) seem to emerge daily. Loss of proper function is implicated in an ever-expanding list of human diseases and conditions that include obesity and appetite control, cancer, cognitive decline, and diabetes.”

Why are problems with the primary cilium connected to so many diseases?

It acts as an “antenna,” receiving signals from environment and from other cells.

There are so many diseases connected to problems with the primary cilium that they are grouped together and called “**ciliopathies.**”

Evolutionary theory was a science-stopper when it comes to cell signaling and ciliopathies.

This is Not an Isolated Incident

Other organs were dismissed as evolutionary vestiges, to the detriment of human health.

Because of Evolutionary Theory, it became standard practice to remove tonsils if they became inflamed.

Tonsils Are Actually Infection-Fighting Organs

A study of 1.2 million children compared those who had their tonsils removed with those who did not:

“...removal of tonsils in childhood was associated with significantly increased relative risk of later respiratory, allergic, and infectious diseases. Increases in long-term absolute disease risks were considerably larger than changes in risk for the disorders these surgeries aim to treat.”

Evolutionary Theory was a science-stopper for our understanding of tonsils and our ability to reduce infectious diseases.

One More Example: The Appendix

A 2006 book ironically titled *The Science of Evolution and the Myth of Creationism: Knowing What's Real and Why It Matters* states:

“...we have an appendix (a small remnant of a prior ancestor species' intestinal sack) which not only is of no use to us but which can sometimes kill us when it gets clogged up and infected! What kind of god or other “intelligent designer” would design organisms with such useless, imperfect, wasteful, and sometimes even harmful physical features?”

Because of Evolutionary Theory, it became standard practice to remove an appendix there was a problem.

When someone was having any kind of abdominal surgery, it was standard practice to remove the appendix **even if it was healthy**, as long as it was convenient for the surgeon.

We now know that the appendix is a very important “hideout” for intestinal bacteria. When the appendix is removed, people have a hard time recovering from intestinal infections.

Evolutionary theory was a science-stopper when it comes to the appendix and intestinal infections.

Junk DNA

“...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.”

- Dr. John C. Advise (2010)

From the standpoint of Evolutionary Theory, this makes perfect sense.

Junk DNA Is Necessary for Evolutionary Theory

Since evolution is based on random changes, there will be a lot of mistakes. Thus, there should be a lot of gibberish in the genome.

Evolution depends on mutations, and mutations are more likely to damage than to produce something good. Thus, there needs to be a “pool” of DNA that is unused so that mutations can occur without any consequences.

Serious Research Indicates Junk DNA is Rare

A scientific initiative called **ENCODE** initially analyzed 1,640 data sets generated for 147 different human cell types. It has revolutionized our understanding of the human genome. In a 2013 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.”

That number has since increased. In 2020, eight more studies were published outlining still more functional portions of the human genome.

“If ENCODE is right, then evolution is wrong.”

- Dr. Dan Graur, Professor of Biology, University of Houston

Why? Because natural selection needs lots of “disposable” organisms to weed out harmful mutations.

In a 2017 scientific paper, he argues that Evolutionary Theory says based on how many children people have, the most functional DNA we could have is 15%.

An Article in the Journal *Science* Explains the Negative Effects of This Evolutionary Concept

“Although catchy, the term ‘junk DNA’ for many years repelled mainstream researchers from studying noncoding DNA. Who, except a small number of genomic clochards, would like to dig through genomic garbage? However, in science as in normal life, there are some clochards who, at the risk of being ridiculed, explore unpopular territories. Because of them, the view of junk DNA, especially repetitive elements, began to change in the early 1990s. Now, more and more biologists regard repetitive elements as a genomic treasure.”

Evolution was a science-stopper in genetics.

Evolutionary Stories Stop Scientific Investigations

On February 24, 1988, Dr. Richard Lenski’s Lab started the Long Term Evolution Experiment (LTEE).

They have been following 12 identical populations of bacteria as they varied the conditions.

They have passed 75,000 generations and have seen nothing genetically novel appear.

They Once Thought They Had Something

After 31,500 generations, one population of bacteria were able to digest a chemical they couldn’t originally digest under the experimental conditions (citrate).

The bacteria had the ability to eat this chemical in the absence of oxygen but not in the presence of oxygen, which was a part of the experiment.

Lenski himself said, “...one of the lineages makes its living by doing something brand-new, something that its ancestor could not do. That sounds a lot like the origin of species to me. What do you think?”

Evolutionists were content with that interpretation and investigated it no further.

Scientists working from a design perspective (like Dr. Scott Minnich) were not, so they decided to test a key part of the story.

They decided to see whether or not this was a random result.

They found it was not. They could reproduce the result 46 times, in as little as 12 generations.

This showed it couldn't be an evolutionary event, instead, it was a pre-programmed response.

The Authors State in Their Peer-Reviewed Paper:

“We conclude that the rarity of the LTEE mutant was an artifact of the experimental conditions and not a unique evolutionary event. No new genetic information (novel gene function) evolved.”

This was the first conclusive demonstration that genomes are programmed to mutate in designed ways when organisms are stressed.

Evolutionary Theory was a science-stopper when it comes to understanding mutations and how organisms adapt to change.

An Important Point That Must Be Made

Science is an error-filled process, so most scientific theories will point scientists in some wrong directions.

In most fields, this isn't a problem, since multiple theories are used to guide research.

In biology, there are many who fight against the use of any scientific theory other than evolution. That's why Evolutionary Theory has had such a profound, negative affect on the biological sciences.