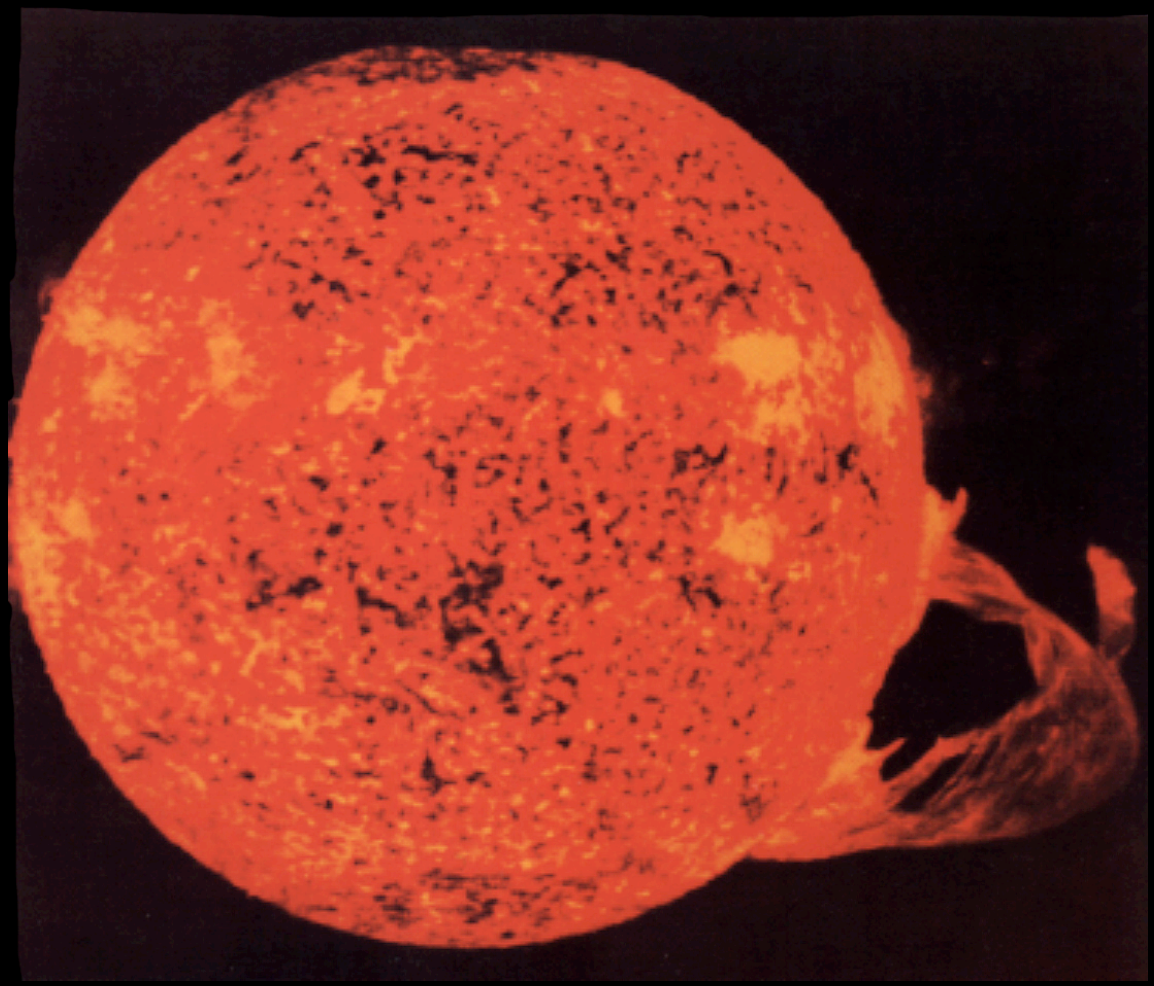
Was Darwin Perplexed?

Mammoth Dates

- Wrongly interpreted, several dates in the paper.
- 3 dates given for mammoths (looks like it is not the same)
- Reason for different dates is contamination of glycerin

- What I need is a blind test done on carbon dating and other dating methods
- Send specimens in to different labs without giving presumed dates

Is the Sun Shrinking?



The Sun is losing 5,000,000 tons of matter per second.

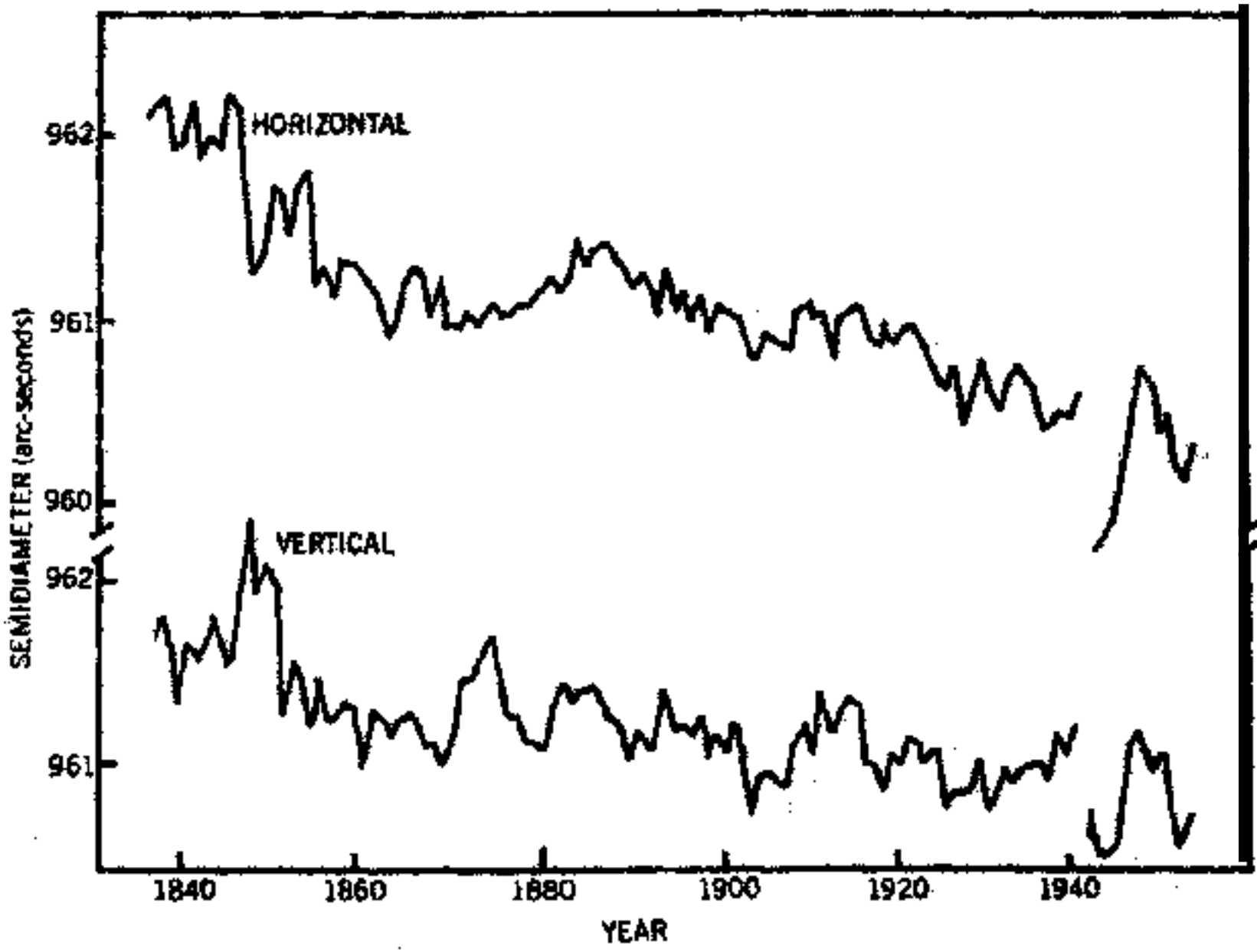
"Since 1836, more than one hundred different observers at the Royal Greenwich Observatory and the U.S. Naval Observatory have made direct, visual measurements that suggest that the sun's diameter is shrinking at a rate of about 0.1% each century or about five feet per hour. (11,210,959 years ago the sun would have been touching the earth.)

John A. Eddy and Aram A. Boornazian, "Secular Decrease in the Solar Diameter, 1863–1953," Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society, Vol. 11, No.2, 1979, p. 437

"Several indirect techniques also confirm that the sun is shrinking, although these inferred collapse are only about 1/7th as much."
(The Sun would have been touching the Earth about 158,272,358 years ago.)

David W. Dunham, "Observations of a Probable Change in the Solar Radius between 1715 and 1979," Science, Vol. 210, 12 December 1980, pp. 1243-1245

al data suggest Sun is shrinking



Horizontal and vertical apparent diameters of the Sun from 1836 to 1953. These are annual averages taken by John Eddy and Aram Boornazian from Royal Greenwich Observatory data. The horizontal diameter appears to shrink 0.1% per century. (Bull. Am. Astr. Soc. 11, 437, 1979.)

Big Bang?

- Law of thermodynamics
- Law of conservation of angular momentum
- Why are galaxies still clumped together

Red Shift?

- It is only a theory
- Can not test it because we can not measure past 100 light years away accurately

- He hath made the earth by his power, he hath established the world by his wisdom, and hath stretched out the heavens by his discretion.

- Jeremiah 10:12

- stretch out heavens quoted 25 times in the Bible

Was Darwin Perplexed?

Natural Selection

- the process whereby organisms better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring. The theory of its action was first fully expounded by Charles Darwin and is now believed to be the main process that brings about evolution. Compare with survival of the fittest

Survival of the Fittest

- in Biology the continued existence of organisms that are best adapted to their environment, with the extinction of others, as a concept in the Darwinian theory of evolution. Compare with natural selection .

"For them [the Darwinists], natural selection is a tautology which states a heretofore unrecognized relation: The fittest-defined as those who will leave the most offspring-will leave the most offspring."

Gregory Alan Peasely, "The Epistemological Status of Natural Selection," Laval Theologique et Philosophique, Vol. 38 February 192, p. 74

"Of one thing, however, I am certain, and that is that 'natural selection' affords no explanation of mimicry or of any other form of evolution. It means nothing more than 'the survivors survive.' Why do certain individuals survive? Because they are the fittest? Because they survive?

E.W. MacBride, Nature, May 11, 1929,p.713

Tautology

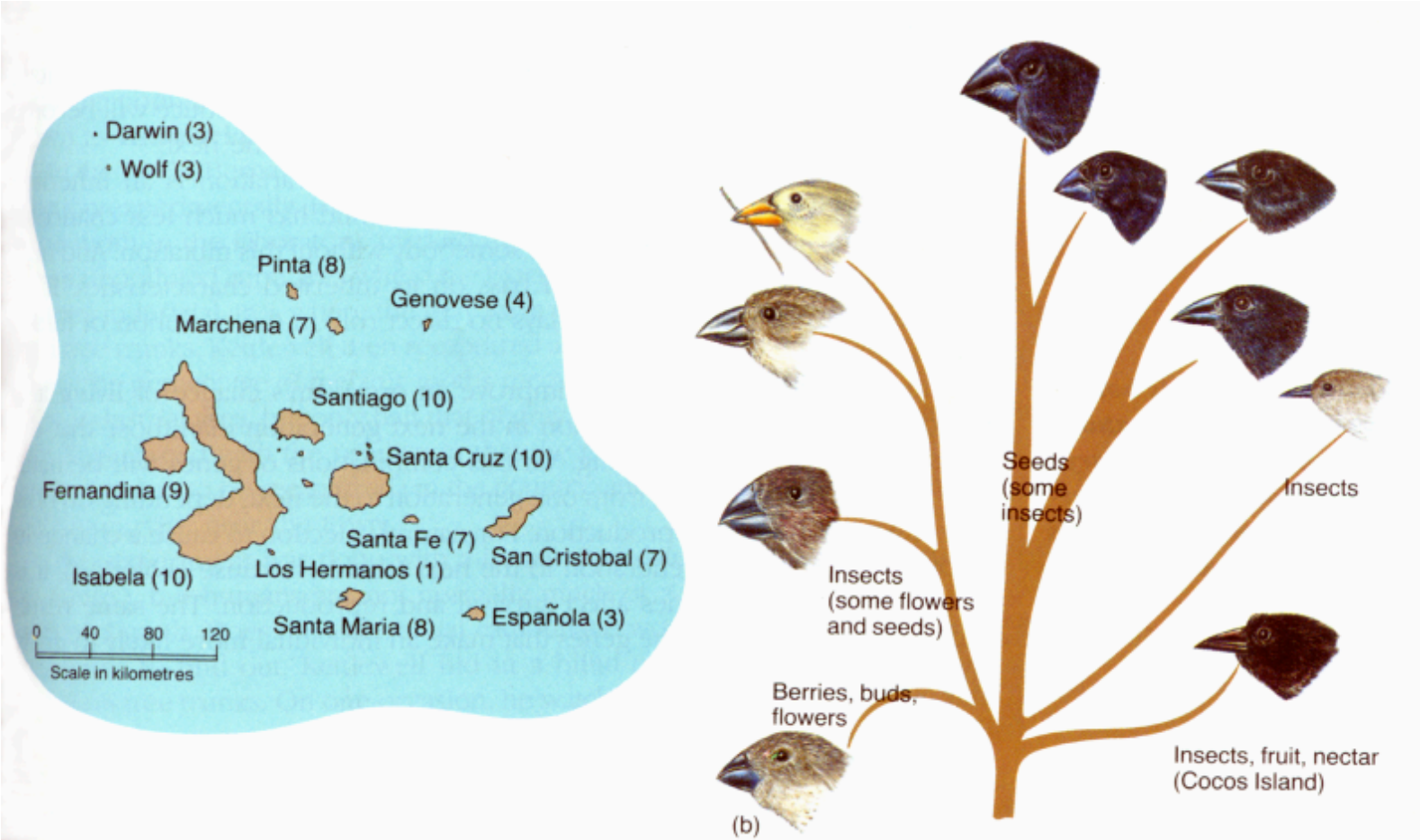
- is the saying of the same thing twice in different words, generally considered to be a fault of style

Q. Why did it survive?
A. Because it is the fittest.

Q. How do you know it is the fittest?

A. Because it survived.

Darwin Finches?



- Many biology textbooks give Darwin undeserved credit for the use of the finches as an example of natural selection in the theory of evolution. The facts are:

- The finches are not discussed in Darwin's diary, except for one passing reference

- The finches are never mentioned in Darwin's book "The Origin of Species"

- The natural selection observed in the 1970's reversed direction soon after, resulting in no net evolutionary change

Several finch species appear to be merging through hybridization

- "Darwin attributed the differences in bill size and feeding habits among these finches to evolution that occurred after their ancestors migrated to the Galapagos Islands." Biology: Visualizing Life (1998), George Johnson

Grant's Experiments in 1970's

- Drought reduced the availability of seeds, resulting in a 15% reduction of the one island's medium ground finch population
- Survivors tended to have slightly larger bodies and beaks
- Natural selection favored those birds capable of cracking the tough large seeds that remained
- The average beak depth increased about 5%

Peter Grant's Conclusions

- Natural selection can produce changes in beaks; this could also explain the origin of species among Darwin's finches
- It would require 20 such selection events to transform one species into another; with one drought each 10 years, this would take only 200 years

BUT!!!

- Chromosome studies show no differences among the finches
- No natural selection in the wild has been observed
- Finches are still finches today!

Grant's Later Experiments

- Increase in finch population; and the average beak size returned back to its previous size
- Oscillating selection cannot produce any net change in Darwin's finches
- Several species of finches appear to be merging into one
- The finches seem to be oscillating between diverging and merging
- Perhaps there aren't that many different species after all!

Scientists acknowledge that all dogs descended from a common ancestor, and all are dogs. Yet there are far greater differences among dogs that there are among Darwin finches or than most other sub-species in the world. All biologists classify dogs as being in the same species

Charles Darwin gave many examples of variation within species, and tried to use them to prove evolution outside of true species.

New Species?

"When we descend to details, we can prove that no species has changed; nor can we prove that the supposed changes are beneficial, which is the groundwork of the theory

Charles Darwin, in Francis Darwin (ed.) The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin Vol. 2 (1887) p.210

Most species exhibit no directional change during their tenure on earth. They appear in the fossil record looking much the same as when they disappeared; morphological change is usually limited and directionless

Stephen Jay Gould, "Evolution's Erratic Pace," in Natural History, April 1980 p.144

"Evolution requires intermediate forms between species, and paleontology [the study of fossils] does not provide them."

David G. Kitts "Paleontology and Evolutionary Theory" in Evolution, Vol. 28 September 1974, p.

"Evolution, at least in the sense that Darwin speaks of it, cannot be detected within the lifetime of a single observer."

David G. Kitts "Paleontology and Evolutionary Theory," Evolution, Vol. 28 September 1974 p.466

"The Geological record is extremely imperfect and this fact will to a large extent explain why we do not find intermediate varieties, connecting together all the extinct and existing forms of life by the finest graduated steps. He who rejects these views, on the nature of the geological record, will rightly reject my whole theory"

Charles Darwin, Origin of Species (1901 Edition) p.341-342

There are a hundred million fossils, all catalogued and identified, in museums around the world

Porter Kier, quoted in New Scientist, January 15, 1981 p.129

"...intermediate links? Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic change, and this is perhaps the most obvious and serious objection which can be urged against the theory."

Charles Darwin, Origin of Species, quoted in David Raup, "Conficts Between Darwin and Paleontology," in Field Museum Bulletin, January 1979

Cambrian Explosion

- "There is no question that such gaps exist. A big gap appears at the beginning of the Cambrian explosion, over 500 million years ago, when great numbers of new species suddenly appeared in the fossil record." David Berlinski (evolutionist), A Tour of the Calculus, 1995

- The fossil record shows that “phylum-level” differences appear at the lowest levels, i.e. in the Cambrian period. This has been referred to as “the Cambrian explosion.”

- There is no fossil evidence connecting Cambrian animals to organisms preceding them. There is no long history of gradual divergence predicted by Darwin

- The Cambrian explosion gave rise to most of the animal phyla alive today, as well as some phyla that are now extinct

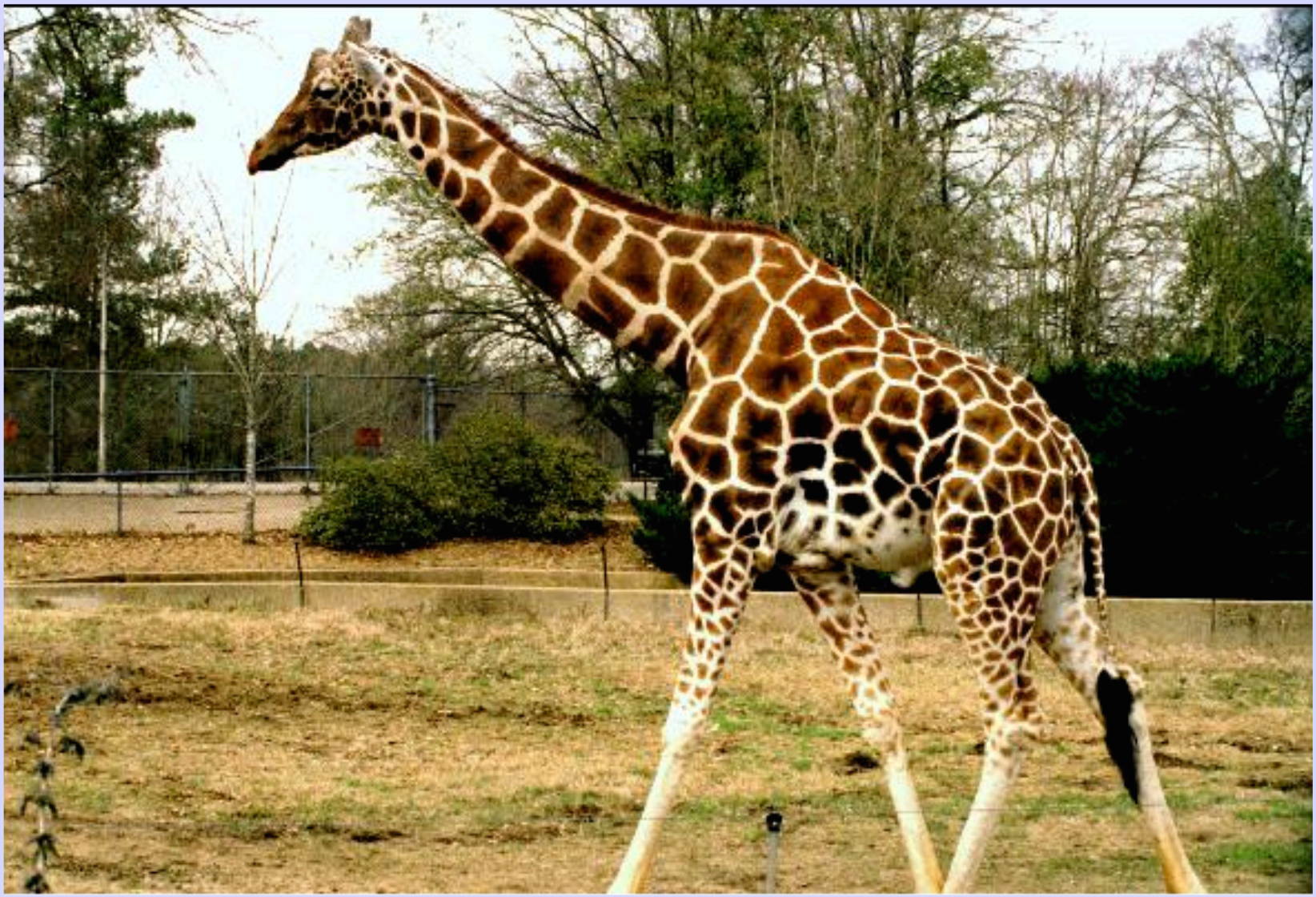
- "I fully agree with your comments on the lack of direct illustration of evolutionary transitions in my book. If I knew of any, fossil or living, I would certainly have included them.... I will lay it on the line—there is not one such fossil for which one could make a watertight argument." Colin Patterson, the senior paleontologist at the British Museum of Natural History in London and author of the museum's general text on evolution, in a letter dated April 10, 1979.

- "Given the fact of evolution, one would expect the fossils to document a gradual steady change from ancestral forms to the descendants. But this is not what the paleontologists finds. Instead, he or she finds gaps in just about every phyletic series." Ernst Mayr (Professor Emeritus in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, Hailed as the Darwin of the 20th century), What Evolution Is, 2001, p. 14.

"Even Charles Darwin thought natural selection could not account for peacocks' tails or similar fantastic structures so prominent in courtship displays. On the contrary, elaborate appendages or tail feathers could easily get in the way when animals had to escape enemies...Still, if elaborate plumage makes the bird more vulnerable to predators, why should evolution favor them?"

R. Milner, Encyclopedia of Evolution (1990)pp.402-404

The Giraffe



- 18 Feet Tall
- The giraffe’s heart can be up to 22 inches long

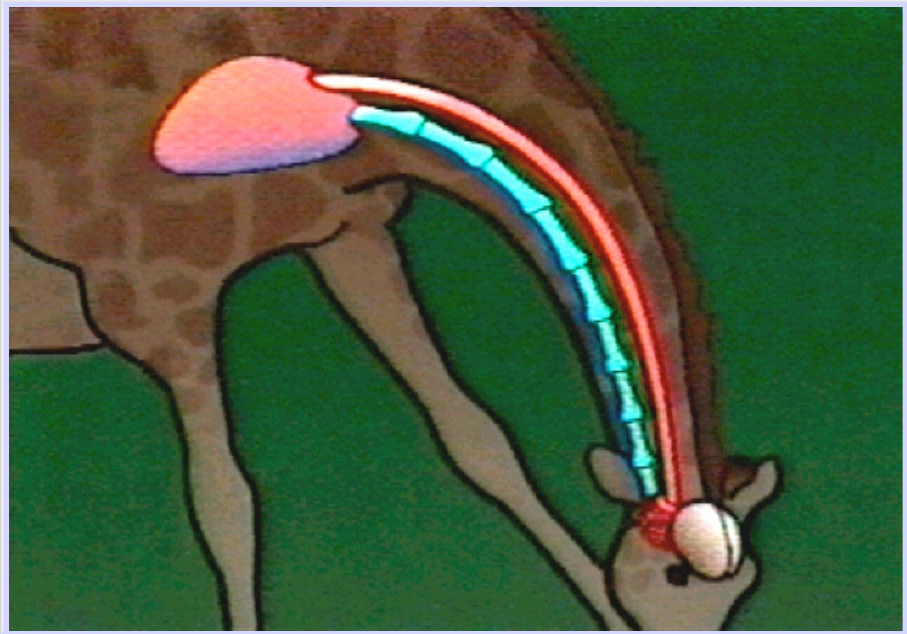
The Problem

The Problem

- Without special design, the giraffe would burst its brain from blood pressure whenever it lowered its head

The Answer

- Valves located up and down the neck shut off the flow of blood as the head is lowered
- Last bit of blood is absorbed into a small sponge under the brain.
- When the giraffe stands back up, the valves re-open allowing blood to flow



The Woodpecker

Complicated

- Hard Beak
- Special Feet
- Special Tail Feathers

Everything Needed

- In between its beak and skull is a cartilage shock-absorber
- Thickest skull per body weight
- If the woodpecker kept its eyes open while pecking, it would pop them out
- Between each peck, the woodpecker opens its eyes, aims, and shuts them again

Tongue Facts

- The tongue is 6 inches long and is barbed to stab the bug and bring it out of the hold
- Glue is at the end of the tongue to keep the bug in place, once the bug is in the beak, a solvent dissolve the glue

How did that Evolve?

The Chuckwalla

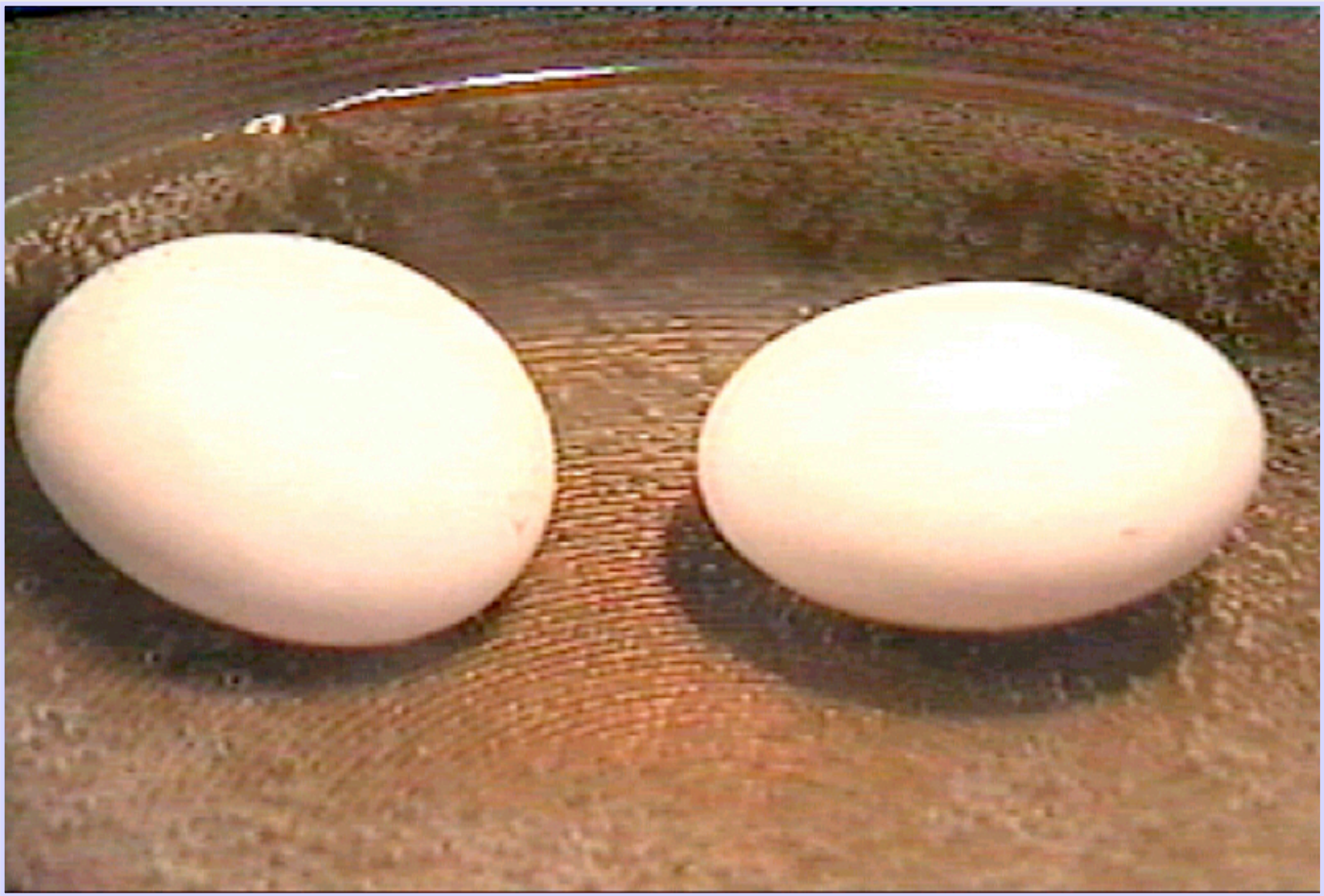
Salt Machine

- The Chuckwalla receives water in the food it eats
- When too much salt builds up in the lizards blood its desalination system kicks in and the lizard sneezes salt

Other Facts

- When being chased by a predator, the lizard will run into a crack and blow himself up with air so the predator cannot pull the lizard out
- The lizard is dark in the morning to absorb heat to warm up, and lighter in the day to reflect the suns light to cool

The Chicken Egg



- Egg shell is porous for air exchange
- On exactly the fifth day of development, a blood vessel will hook into the air sack to breathe, and another will hook into the yolk for food
- Exactly the nineteenth day, the chick uses its egg tooth to break into the air sack with egg tooth
- Only has 6 hours of air in the sack to use as it break a hole in the shell until a 21st day
- Everything has to happen at a specific time

Where did the Whale come from?

- In North America the black bear was seen by Hearne swimming for hours with widely open mouth, thus catching, like a whale, insects in the water. Even in so extreme a case like this, if the supply of insects were constant, and if better adapted competitors did not already exist in the country...

Where did the Whale come from?

- I can see no difficulty in a race of bears being more and more aquatic in their structure and habits, with larger and larger mouths, till a creature was produced as monstrous as a whale."
- Charles Darwin, The Origin of Species (1859 and 1984 editions) p.184

The Bear

Bear Facts

- North American bears hibernate for 5 to 7 months, having their young and nursing them while in hibernation
- The mother bear consumes no food or water during hibernation
- A complex internal factory converts fat into the fluids it needs for itself to survive and nurse is young

Bear Facts

- Instead of exerting waste, this material is recycled during hibernation to nourish the bear and its cubs
- During hibernation, the bear only loses 20 percent of it body fat, while humans would lose 90 percent under the same conditions

The Sperm Whale

Whales

- Mammals that breathe air 5,000 gallons a minute
- Weigh up to 300,000 pounds (their tongues alone can weigh as much as an elephant)
- Flippers used to cool down and warm up because of blood vessels

Whales

- Air bubbles to catch krill
- On deep dives (550 ft/min) the sperm whale can shut down all of its systems except for its heart, brain and tail to conserve energy
- 1 atmosphere every 12 ft. 70 ft long makes 3 -5 different amounts of pressure on its body but it can direct the pressure in its body (heart can weigh a ton)

Whales

- Can communicate over 100's of miles, highly social (we developed sonar from them)
- Blowhole does not connect to the mouth

Ok not from bears but from...

- “Transitional forms have been scarce, but a few gestive fossils were recently discovered in India of a four legged mammal whose skull and teeth resemble whales...

Ok not from bears but from…

- And during the 1980's, serum protein tests were made on whale's blood, to compare it with the biochemistry of other living animal groups. The results linked them not to bears or carnivores, but to hoofed animals. Forerunners of whales were closely related to the ancestors of cattle, deer, and sheep!

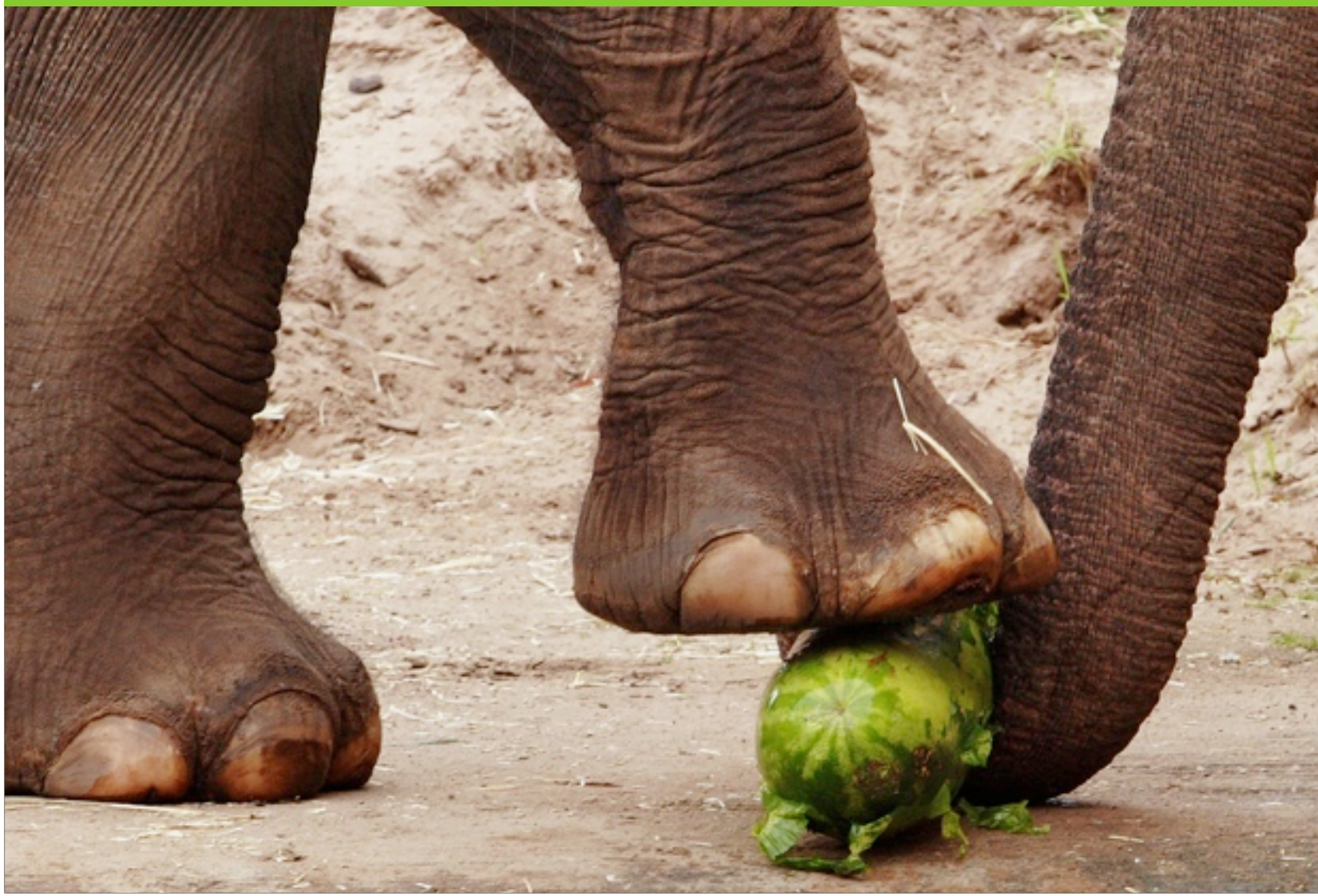
Ok not from bears but from…

- Such a conclusion fits with the general behavior of the great baleen whales, who move in pods or herds and strain the sea for plankton; they are, like antelopes, or cattle, social grazers."
- R. Milner, Encyclopedia of Evolution (1990) p.463

The Elephant

- The elephant flaps its ears to cool itself down, lowering its body temperature up to 10 degrees (no sweat glans)
- Elephant calves weighing 200 pounds at birth can weigh up to 11,000 pounds as adults

The Amazing Foot



Walks on tip toes

Pull up in mud it decreases in diameter

The Trunk

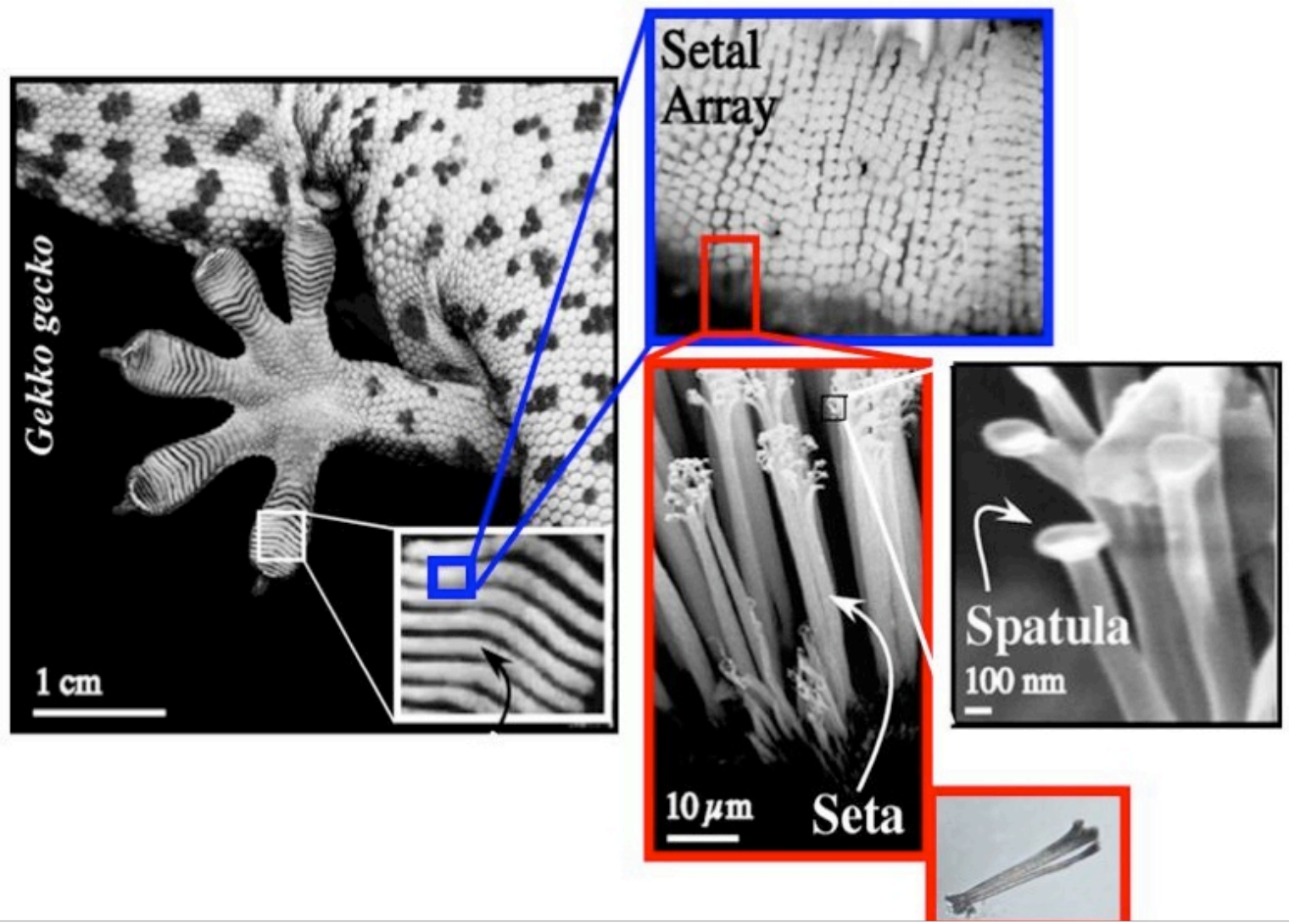
The Trunk

- Trunk is used for eating, bathing and work. Incredible smelling ability
- The trunk contains over 100,000 muscle units (6 groups) lift 500 pound log but sensitive enough to take something out of a child's hands
- 300 pound trunk tusks 200 pounds each, Skull very porous to compensate for size

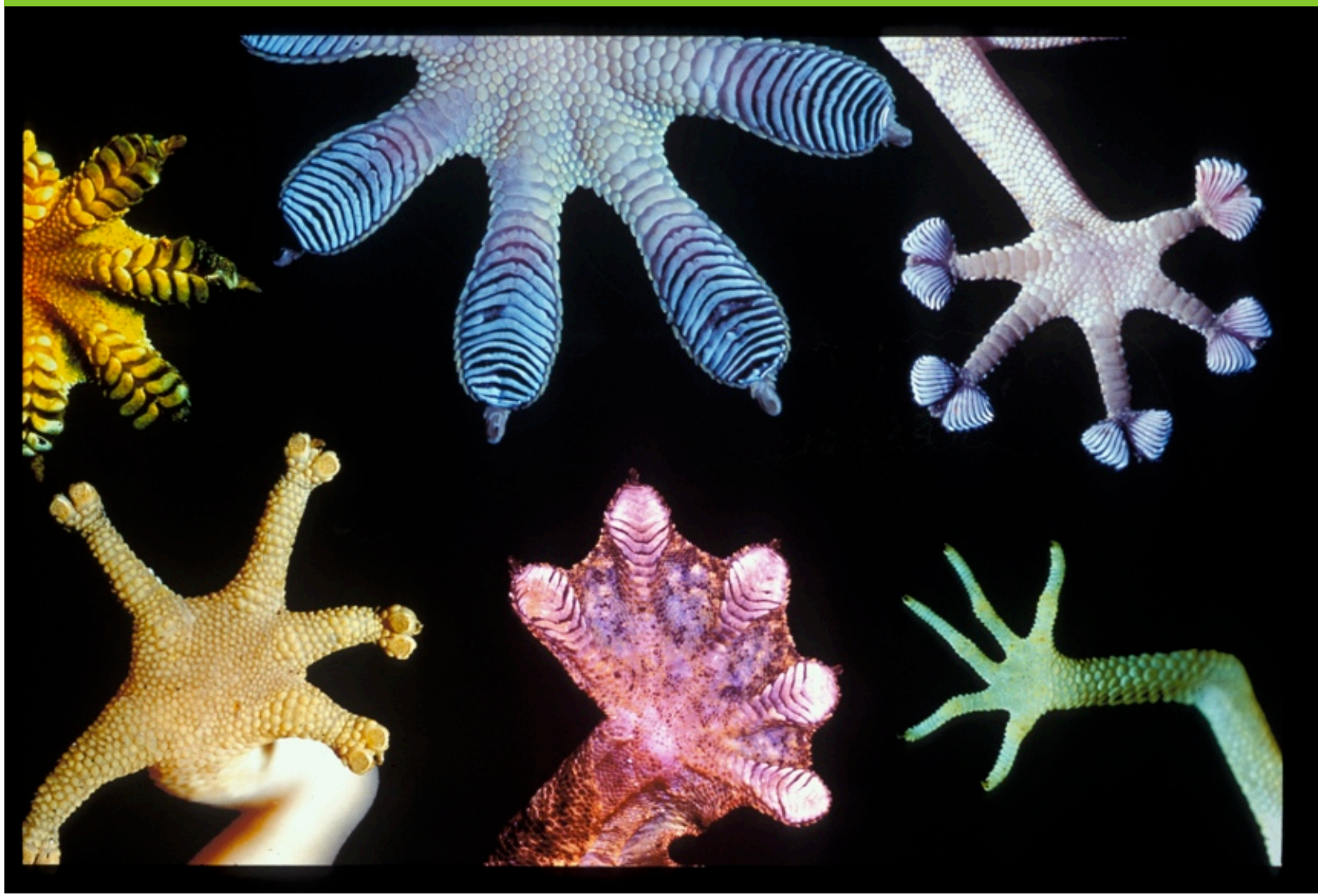
The Gecko

- Able to run across ceilings and glass without falling
- 500 million suction cups are attached to microscope tufts of hair on the geckos foot
- Suction cups are about 8 millionth of an inch in diameter
- Suction is incredibly powerful
- To avoid permanent attachment, the gecko curl its toes as it walks, breaking the suction

The Gecko's Foot



Amazing Feet 2



The Dragonfly

Named "dragon" for its fierce jaw

Special Eyes

30,000
eye facets

Special Wings

Incredible Flight

- Able to fly forward and backward
- Out of 800,000 insects, the dragonfly is the most acrobatic flyer
- Has a speedometer located in its antenna on its head
- Can swoop at 20 mph
- Frail wings paper thin, channels give strength, cells at tips thinking so wings don't flutter
- Its how we developed the helicopter

Peppered Moths

Moths

- Most peppered moths were light-colored in the early part of the 19th century
- Moths became predominantly “melanic” or dark-colored near heavily polluted cities during the industrial revolution in Britain

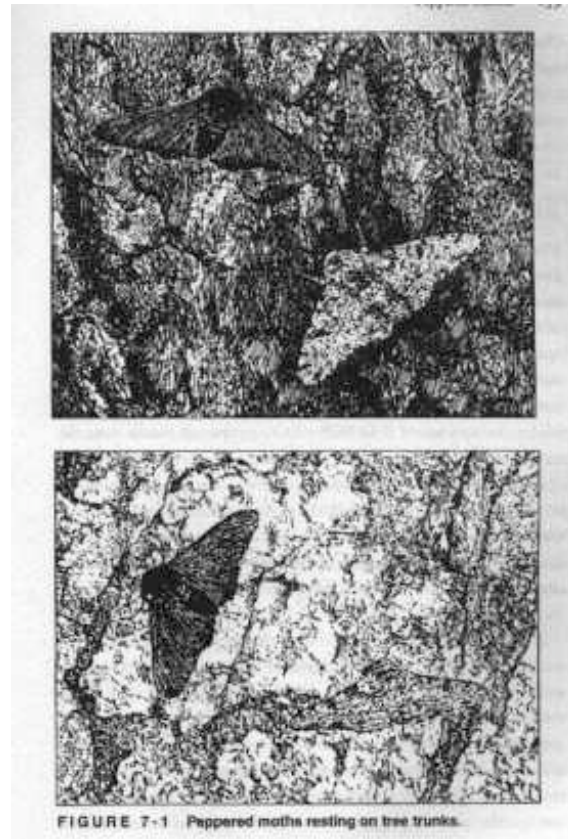


FIGURE 7-1 Peppered moths resting on tree trunks.

Kettlewell's Experiments

- In the early 1950's Bernard Kettlewell performed some experiments that suggested that predatory birds ate light-colored moths when they became more visible on pollution-darkened tree trunks
- It appeared that natural selection played a role in the survival of the dark-colored variety of moths

Kettlewell's Experiments

- Most biology textbooks illustrate this example of "natural selection" with photographs showing two varieties of peppered moth resting on light- and dark-colored tree trunks
- What the textbooks do NOT tell you is that these photographs have been staged since peppered moths in the wild do not rest on tree trunks

- The percentage of melanics predicted by the theory did not materialize in the different areas of England; e.g. in some areas melanism increased after the introduction of pollution control
- The results of Kettlewell's experiments were not as dependent on the presence of lichens as he had thought
- Later determined that tree trunks are not the natural resting places of peppered moths. Moths normally rest underneath or on the side of narrow branches

- Moths were manually placed in desired positions for the experiments, i.e. the photographs were staged
- This cast serious doubt on the validity of Kettlewell's experiments
- "The evidence Darwin lacked, Kettlewell lacked as well." Sermonti and Catastini, Italian biologists, mid-1980's
- "the story of industrial melanism must be shelved …as a paradigm of new-Darwinian evolution."Sibatani, Japanese biologist

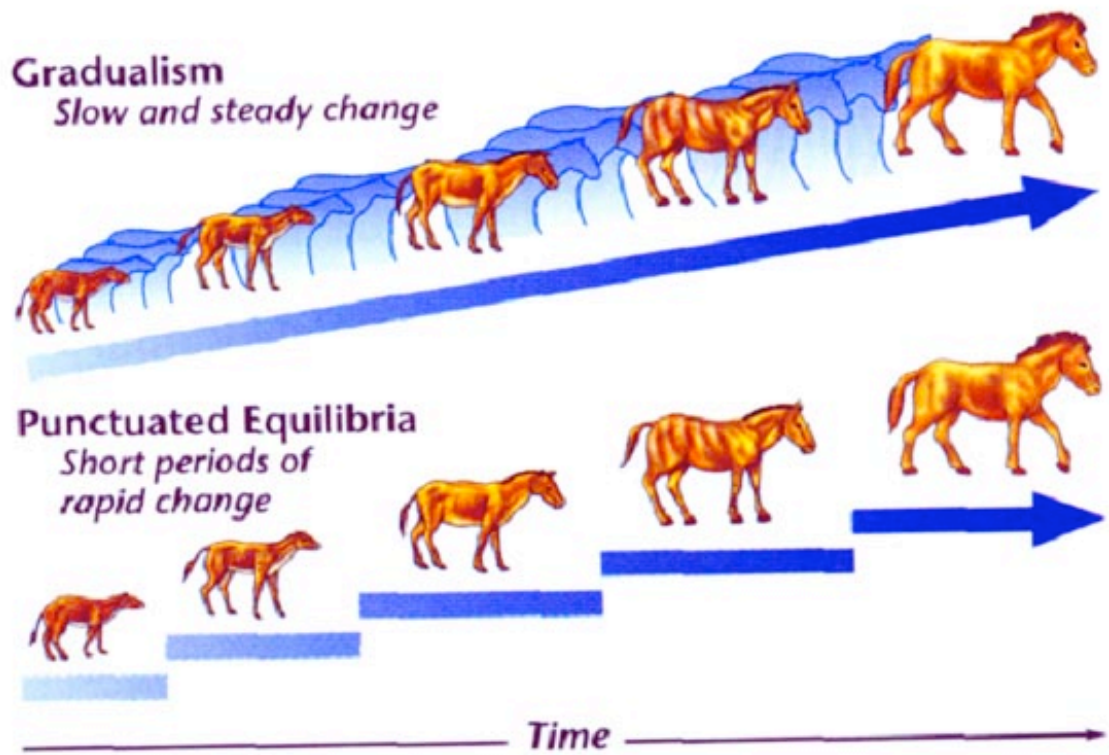
gradualism

- he hypothesis that evolution proceeds chiefly by the accumulation of gradual changes

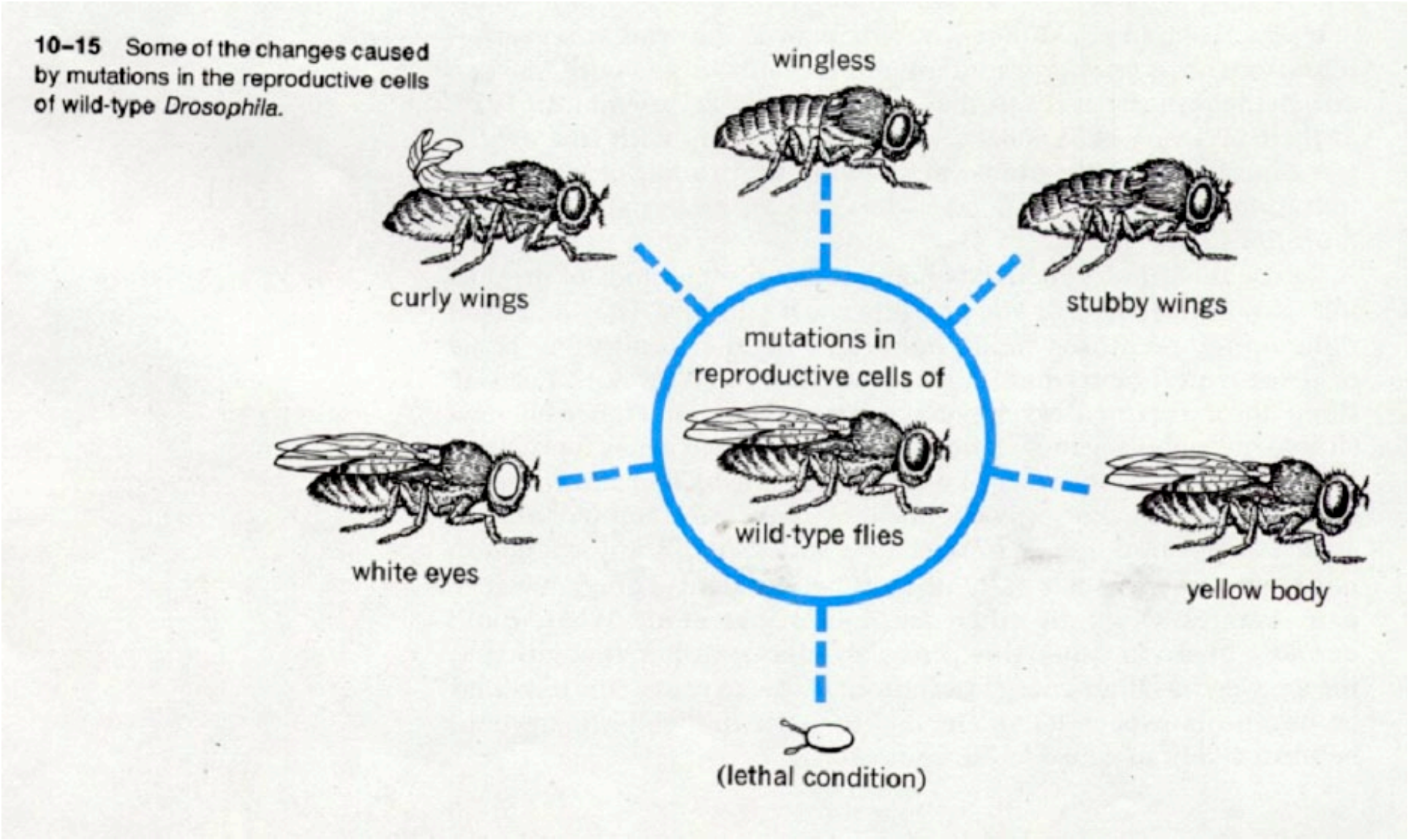
punctuated equilibrium

- the hypothesis that evolutionary development is marked by isolated episodes of rapid speciation between long periods of little or no change.

Figure 9 According to the theory of gradualism, new species of horses evolved slowly and continuously. Intermediate forms were common. According to punctuated equilibria, new species evolved rapidly during short periods of time. Intermediate forms were rare.



Mutant Flies



Holt Biology 1977 p.124

- “Small-scale evolution within a species (such as we see in domestic breeding) makes use of variations already present in a population, but large-scale evolution (such as Darwin envisioned) is impossible unless new variations arise from time to time.”, Jonathan Wells, Icons of Evolution, p. 177

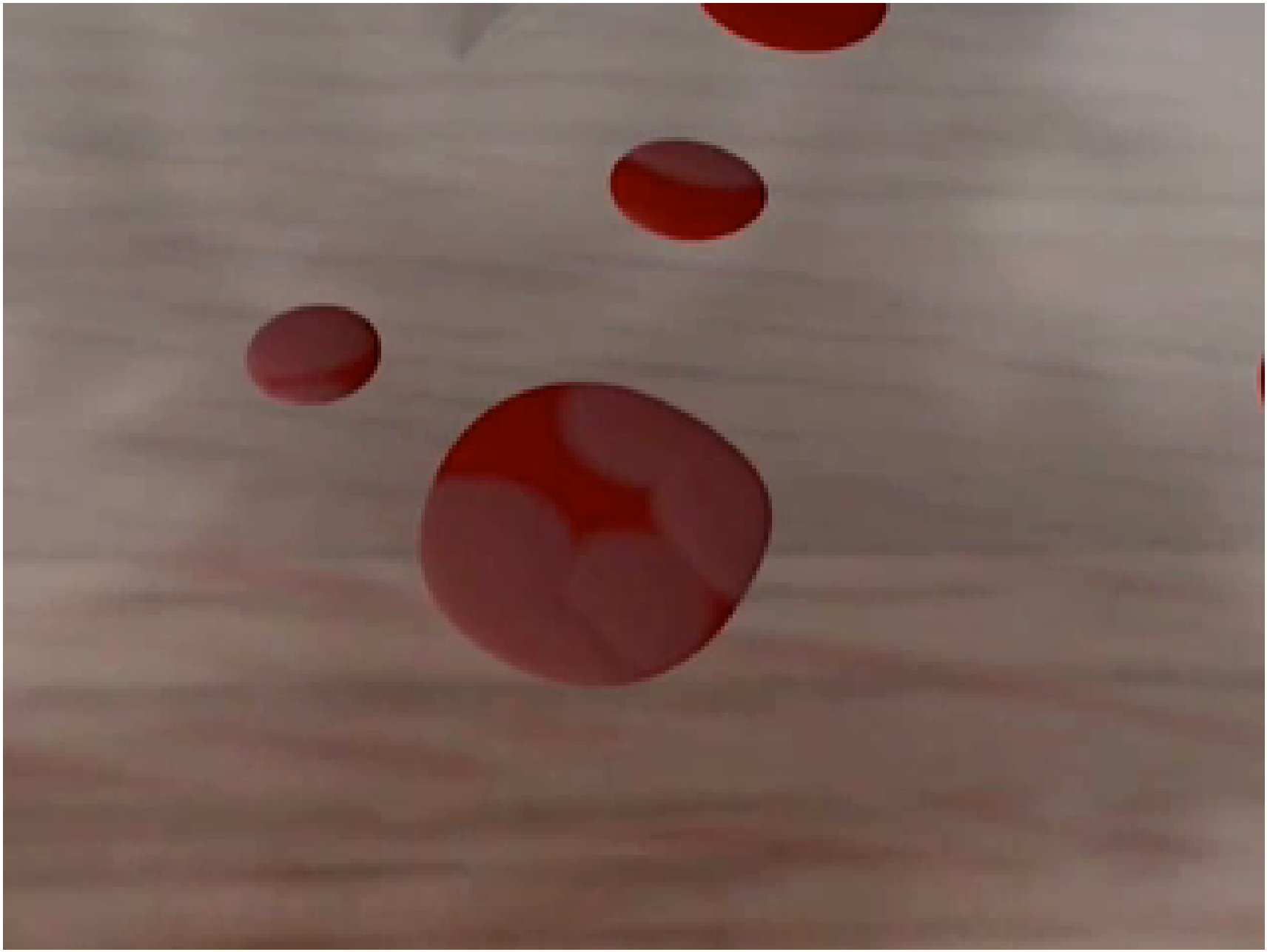
- Genes consisting of DNA are the carriers of hereditary information (directs development)

- New variations originate as mutations

- Most mutations are harmful

Mutations can have biochemical effects that render bacteria resistant to antibiotics or insects resistant to insecticides, for example

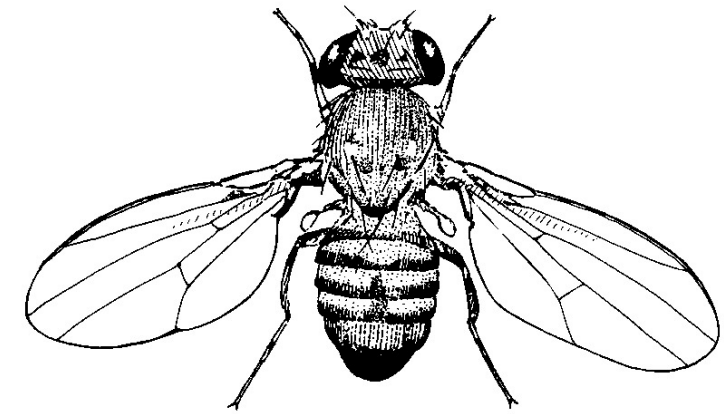
Biochemical mutations cannot explain the large-scale changes in organisms

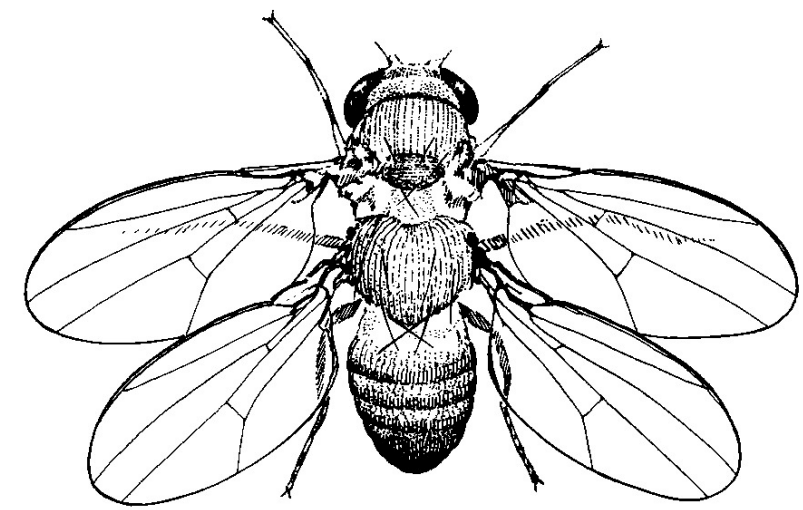


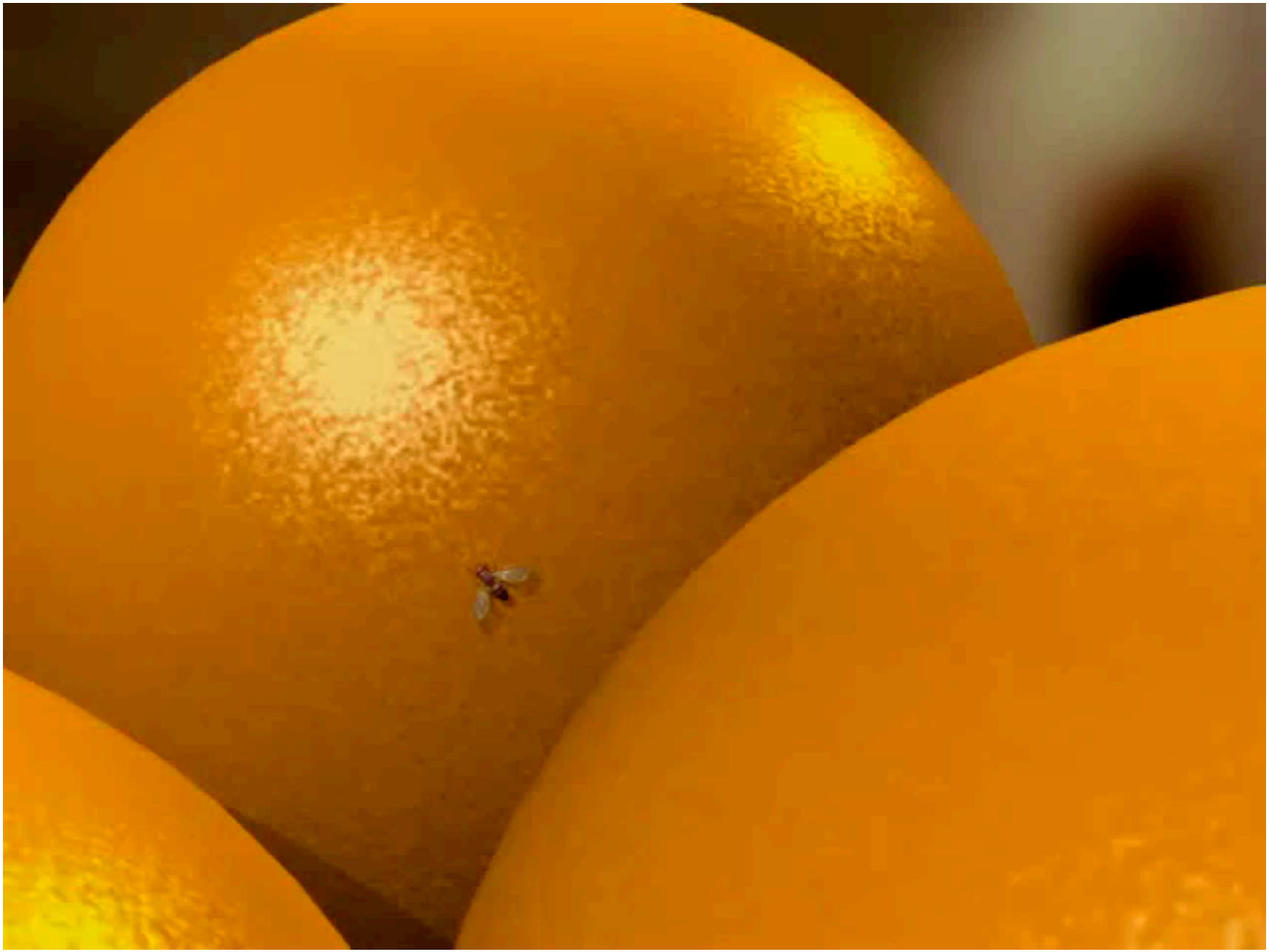
- Unless a mutation affects morphology (the shape of an organism) it cannot provide raw materials for morphological evolution

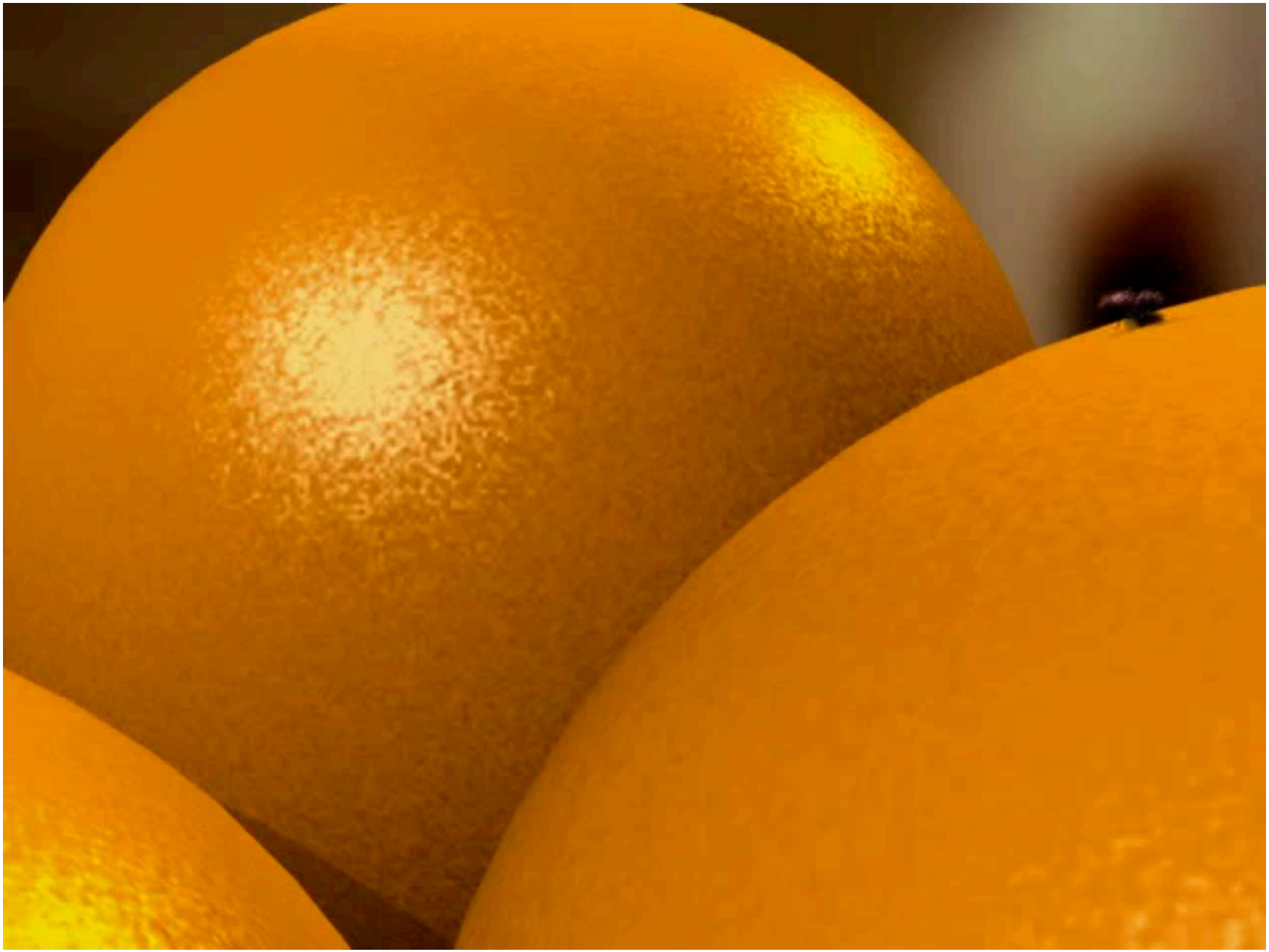
- Morphological mutations have been extensively studied in the fruit fly, classified as Drospophila melanogaster. Some mutations cause the two-winged fruit fly to develop a second pair of wings

- Four-winged fruit flies do not occur spontaneously – they must be bred in the laboratory from three artificially maintained mutant strains
- The extra wings lack flight muscles
- They testify to the skill of geneticists
- They help us understand the role of genes in development









- They provide no evidence that DNA mutations supply the raw materials for morphological evolution

- No useful organism has been produced, and the organism cannot reproduce

- The four-winged fruit fly does not provide the missing evidence for evolution: Genetic mutations are not the raw materials for large-scale evolution

- A fruit fly is still a fruit fly!

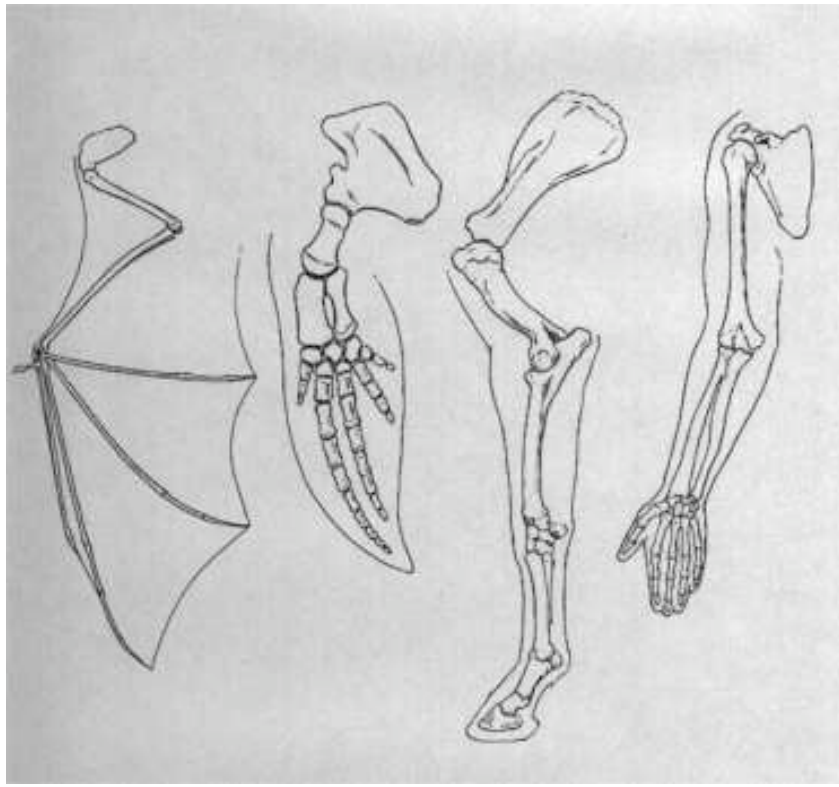
- Major mutations such as bithorax "are such evident freaks that these monsters can be designated only as 'hopeless.' They are so utterly unbalanced that they would not have the slightest chance of escaping elimination" through natural selection. Harvard Biologist Ernst Mayr, 1963.

- "geneticists have found that the number of wings in flies can be changed through mutations in a single gene." National Academy of Sciences Booklet, 1998.

Homology

Bones showing homology

- bat (flying)
- porpoise (swimming)
- Horse (running)
- Human (g)rasping



- Creationists regard organisms as constructed on a common plan
- Darwin explained homology on the basis of the "theory of descent with slow and slight modifications."
- The evolutionist's explanation attributes homologous features to similar genes inherited from a common ancestor
- Darwin's followers later redefined homology to mean "similarity due to common ancestry."

circular reasoning

- The development of the digits proceeds from posterior to anterior direction in frogs, but from head to tail in salamanders.
- The neo-Darwinian explanation of developmental genetics presupposes that homologous structures in two different organisms are produced by similar genes, and that homologous structures are not produced by different genes – this is now known NOT to be the case.

- It has also been discovered that non-homologous structures commonly arise from identical genes. ("… the inheritance of homologous structures from a common ancestor … cannot be ascribed to identity of genes", Biologist de Beer , 1971)
- Some similar structures are not acquired through common ancestry – e.g. octopus eye and human eye

Pontiac lug nuts will fit on a Chevy.

Darwin's Perplexity

- The Human Eye
- The Human Ear
- The Human Heart
- The Human Skin

The Ear

- The Ear drum movement is super tiny and tells us so many different sounds.
- Not even the width of a hydrogen molecule

The Eye

- Can not duplicate what it can do
- Can see clearly at different distances
- It is constantly vibrating
- It can compensate for the flipping of objects

The Tonsils

- These two small gland in the back of your throat help protect you against infections

The Appendix

- It helps you from gastrointestinal problems in the lower ascending colon.
- Like the tonsils, the appendix fights infection
- According to Science News, March 20, 1971, both the tonsils and appendix are now believed to guard us against Hodgkin's disease

The Appendix

- "Long regarded as a vestigial organ with no function in the human body, the appendix is now thought to be one of the sites where immune responses are initiated."
  Roy Hartenstein, Grolier Encyclopedia, 1998
- "There is no longer any justification for regarding the vermiform appendix as a vestigial structure" William Straus, Quarterly Review of Biology (1947) p.149

The Tailbone

- The tailbone is where important muscles attach (levator ani and coccygeus)
- Without those muscles, your pelvic organs would collapse; that is fall down. With out them you could not have a bowl movement, nor could you walk or sit up right.

What About Job?

What About Ape Man

What About Ancient Man

Is it Just a Book