Disclosure

of things evolutionists don't want you to know

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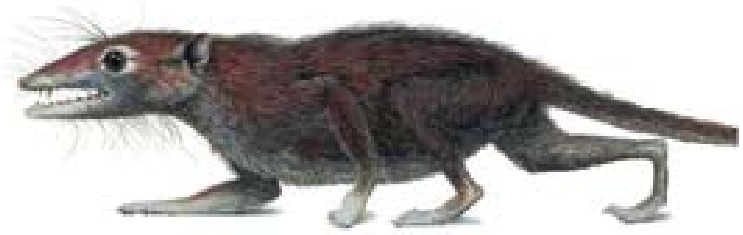
Juramaia sinensis

A new fossil,* Juramaia sinensis*, "fills an important gap in the fossil record of early mammal evolution." Or, so they say.



Mammals are animals that have mammary glands, which provide milk to their infant offspring. There are three kinds of mammals. We in the Northern Hemisphere are most familiar with placental mammals, like cows, cats, and people. Placental mammals develop in the womb and are born nearly fully developed. A fawn, for example, can stand up on its own shortly after it is born.

Marsupials are more common in the Southern Hemisphere, although there are a few (opossums, for example) in the Northern Hemisphere. They are born only partially developed, and have to crawl into their mother's pouch to complete their development. The kangaroo is probably the best known marsupial.

Rarer still are the monotremes, like the platypus and spiny anteaters, which lay eggs.

Evolutionists believe that all mammals had a common ancestor because the evolution of mammary glands is so fantastically improbable that it only could have happened once. Therefore, monotremes, marsupials, and placental mammals must have evolved from the very first (unknown) mammalian ancestor.

If we may be permitted to digress for one paragraph, we would like to make this observation: Sharks and dolphins look enough alike that the sight of a gray dorsal fin in the water can be cause for concern to a surfer. Despite their physical similarity, evolutionists do not believe they are closely related because they think it would be more unlikely for a shark to evolve mammary glands and lungs than it would be for a land animal to adapt to an aquatic life. It is simply a matter of opinion regarding which ridiculous, speculative sequence of events is least improbable and therefore must be true.

But let's get back to the topic at hand. Evolutionists believe that marsupial and placental mammals both evolved from some unknown common ancestor some time in the distant past. They don't know when that unknown common ancestor lived, but they think they can figure it out from fossils and DNA comparisons. When they tried to do this in the past, they got contradictory ages.

The reason they fail is that their assumptions are wrong. The ages of the fossils are based on incorrect assumptions about the ages of rocks. The DNA comparisons are based on incorrect assumptions about mutation rates, which came from the incorrect assumption that there actually was a common ancestor.

But now, evolutionists think they have found a fossil old enough to confirm their prejudice.

> "Understanding the beginning point of placentals is a crucial issue in the study of all mammalian evolution," says Luo. The date of

an evolutionary divergence—when an ancestor species splits into two descendant lineages—is among the most important pieces of information an evolutionary scientist can have. Modern molecular studies, such as DNA-based methods, can calculate the timing of evolution by a "molecular clock." But the molecular clock needs to be cross-checked and tested by the fossil record. Prior to the discovery of *Juramaia*, the divergence point of eutherians [living and extinct placental mammals] from metatherians [living and extinct marsupials] posed a quandary for evolutionary historians: DNA evidence suggested that eutherians should have shown up earlier in the fossil record—around 160 million years ago. Yet, the oldest known eutherian, was *Eomaia*, dated to 125 million years ago. The discovery of *Juramaia* gives much earlier fossil evidence to corroborate the DNA findings, filling an important gap in the fossil record of early mammal evolution and helping to establish a new milestone of evolutionary history. [1]

Living mammals are split into three subgroups: egg-laying monotremes, pouched marsupials, and placental mammals, which includes everything from humans to bats to whales. Determining when marsupials and placentals diverged has been problematic: Fossil discoveries point to about 125 million years ago, whereas genetic differences among living mammals suggest that the split happened even earlier.

Now the discovery of a partial skeleton of a small, shrewlike mammal, described online 24 August in *Nature*, pushes back the date of the divergence to 160 million years ago. [2]

Although the exact evolutionary path from the early eutherian mammals has yet to be traced, Luo noted that "*Juramaia*, from 160 million years ago, is either a great-great-aunt or a great-grandmother of all placental mammals that are thriving today." [3]

Two Obvious Questions

Why does the molecular clock need to be "cross-checked and tested?" If it is based on a reliable scientific principle, you should be able to depend upon what it says regardless of your prejudice; but evolutionists only believe the molecular clock when it agrees with what they already believe, and they already believe the fossil record.

How, you might ask, do they know that *Juramaia* was not a marsupial? You might be amazed by the answer.

> *Juramaia* probably ate insects and was a skilled climber. Based on the arrangement of its teeth and on characteristics of its arms and wrists, *Juramaia* belonged to a group of animals called eutherians, a lineage that includes placentals and their forebears, says lead author Zhe-Xi Luo of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. [4]

In Luo's words,

> **Diagnosis.** I5–C1–P5–M3/I4–C1–P5–M3 (Fig. 2), with identical formula as the eutherian *Eomaia* and typical count of five premolars and three molars for Cretaceous eutherians. Molars tribosphenic, with derived eutherian features of distinctive paraconule, incipient metaconule (M2 only), long preprotocrista past the paracone and long postprotocrista past the metacone. The postmetacrista and the extended postprotocrista of an upper molar form two separate ranks of shearing crests that pass the prevallid crest (paracristid) of the succeeding lower molar (Fig. 3). [and several more pages of stuff like this about teeth!] [5]

Well, how can you argue with that! ☺ Seriously. When you cut through all the dental details, it all comes down to, "It has teeth more like a placental than a marsupial."

Teeth can lead one terribly astray, as the whole Nebraska Man fiasco should have make clear. [6]

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[1] Carnegie Museum of Natural History , 24 August, 2011, "Discovery of a 160-million-year-old fossil represents a new milestone in early mammal evolution", http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2011-08/cmon-doa081911.php

[2] *Science*, 2 September 2011, "'Jurassic Mother' Found in China", pp. 1205-1206, http://www.sciencemag.org/content/333/6047/1205.2.full

[3] Katherine Harmon, Scientific American, August 24, 2011, "Jurassic Mammal Moves Back Marsupial Divergence", http://blogs.scientificamerican.com/observations/2011/08/24/jurassic-mammal-moves-back-marsupial-divergence/

[4] *Science*, 2 September 2011, "'Jurassic Mother' Found in China", pp. 1205-1206, http://www.sciencemag.org/content/333/6047/1205.2.full

[5] Luo, *et al.*, *Nature*, 25 August 2011, "A Jurassic eutherian mammal and divergence of marsupials and placentals", pages 442–445, http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v476/n7361/full/nature10291.html

[6] *Disclosure*, April 2004, "Nebraska Man Sues for Re-instatement**",** http://scienceagainstevolution.org/v8i7n.htm

Email

Definition Clarification

The definition of "evolution" continues to be controversial.

John wrote to disagree with us about what we wrote concerning the definition of evolution. This is one of those rare cases where we are both right.

Subj: Evolution definition
Date: 10/20/2011 9:55 AM

Do While,
I'm a big fan of your site and have learned a lot from it. Unfortunately, I'm writing concerning errors in your 3/11 email section, "Evolution Definition."
You quote a 6-point definition of evolution, which includes the formation of the universe and abiogenesis, and refer to it as the "court's definition." You further say that "if it had been an incorrect definition (misrepresenting the theory) then the lawyers for one side or the other would have objected to its use."
The decision (reached through the link you provide) clearly indicates that that definition is the definition used in the act under consideration. Further, lawyers from the evolutionist side did indeed object to it.
From the decision:
"The emphasis on origins as an aspect of the theory of evolution is peculiar to the creationist literature. Although the subject of origins of life is within the province of biology, the scientific community does not consider origins of life a part of evolutionary theory. The theory of evolution assumes the existence of life and is directed to an explanation of how life evolved. Evolution does not presuppose the absence of a creator or God and the plain inference conveyed by Section 4 is erroneous (23).
As a statement of the theory of evolution, Section 4(b) is simply a hodgepodge of limited assertions, many of which are factually inaccurate.
For example, although 4(b)(2) asserts, as a tenet of evolutionary theory, "sufficiency of mutation and natural selection in bringing about development of present living kinds from simple earlier kinds," Drs. Ayala and Gould both stated that biologists know that these two processes do not account for all significant evolutionary change. The [sic] *testified to such phenomena as recombination, the founder effect, genetic drift and the theory of punctuated equilibrium, which are believed to play important evolutionary roles. Section 4(b) omits any reference to these."—*
I have to agree with Spencer that "your description of the court's definition of evolution in the McLean v. Arkansas case is incorrect."
Aside from that, keep up the good work! I look forward to it each month.
Thank you,
John

John is right. The definition did come from the law, so it can truly be said that it was "the Arkansas legislature's definition." I did not mean to imply that the court wrote the definition. I meant that it was the definition USED by the court. I did not build the truck I drive; but it is my truck because it is the one I use all the time.

Evolutionists certainly do object to the definition for the reasons John states, as should be evident from the rest of our original article. I should have said, "If it had been an incorrect definition (misrepresenting the theory *as taught in Arkansas schools*) then the lawyers for one side or the other would have objected to its use."

We agree that, "Mutation and natural selection certainly are not sufficient in bringing about development of present living kinds from simple earlier kinds." That's why it should not be taught in public schools.

Evolution in the News

Antibiotic Resistance

Antibiotics don't cause evolution.

One of the classic "proofs" of evolution is antibiotic resistance. Evolutionists claim that the use of modern antibiotics caused bacteria to evolve resistance to those antibiotics. (Of course, the bacteria are still bacteria, so even if the claim were true, it would not prove macroevolution.)

You have probably seen one of the TV "science" programs in which an evolutionist says that the use of antibiotics causes more deadly bacteria to evolve, and then makes the illogical leap that the only way to save the human race from annihilation is to teach evolution in the public schools. Although their advice to avoid the over-use of antibiotics is certainly good, it has nothing to do with the alleged importance of teaching evolution to young children.

Creationists have long argued that some bacteria already had resistance to some antibiotics, and the antibiotics simply changed the proportion of resistant to non-resistant bacteria by eliminating the non-resistant bacteria. Since they are just creationists, publishing their results in creationist journals, those claims have been summarily dismissed by "real scientists."

The prestigious, peer-reviewed journal, *Nature*, has finally agreed with creationists. It recently published an article with this abstract:

> The discovery of antibiotics more than 70 years ago initiated a period of drug innovation and implementation in human and animal health and agriculture. These discoveries were tempered in all cases by the emergence of resistant microbes. This history has been

interpreted to mean that antibiotic resistance in pathogenic bacteria is a modern phenomenon; this view is reinforced by the fact that collections of microbes that predate the antibiotic era are highly susceptible to antibiotics. Here we report targeted metagenomic analyses of rigorously authenticated ancient DNA from 30,000-year-old Beringian permafrost sediments and the identification of a highly diverse collection of genes encoding resistance to β-lactam, tetracycline and glycopeptide antibiotics. Structure and function studies on the complete vancomycin resistance element VanA confirmed its similarity to modern variants. These results show conclusively that antibiotic resistance is a natural phenomenon that predates the modern selective pressure of clinical antibiotic use. [7]

The first paragraph of the article says,

Recent studies of modern environmental and human commensal microbial genomes have a much larger concentration of antibiotic resistance genes than has been previously recognized. In addition, metagenomic studies have revealed diverse homologues of known resistance genes broadly distributed across environmental locales. This widespread dissemination of antibiotic resistance elements is inconsistent with a hypothesis of contemporary emergence and instead suggests a richer natural history of resistance. [8]

The rest of the article goes into detail about how and where they took the samples, how they analyzed the DNA, and how they reached their conclusion. It is largely incomprehensible to someone who is not an expert in the field; but the conclusion they reach is perfectly clear.

This work firmly establishes that antibiotic resistance genes predate our use of antibiotics and offers the first direct evidence that antibiotic resistance is an ancient, naturally occurring phenomenon widespread in the environment. This is consistent with the rapid emergence of resistance in the clinic and predicts that new antibiotics will select for pre-existing resistance determinants that have been circulating within the microbial pangenome for millennia. This reality must be a guiding principle in our stewardship of existing and new antibiotics. [9]

We want to stress that this was published in a peer-reviewed journal written by 13 real scientists affiliated with these seven scientific institutions:

Michael G. DeGroote Institute for Infectious Disease Research, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8N 3Z5

Department of Biochemistry and Biomedical Sciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8N 3Z5

McMaster Ancient DNA Centre, Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8S 4L9

Department of Biology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8S 4K1

Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2E3

Yukon Palaeontology Program, Department of Tourism and Culture, Yukon Government, PO Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, Y1A 2C6

Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, UMR 7206 Eco-anthropologie, 57 rue Cuvier, CP139, 75231 Paris cedex 05, France

Evolution in the News

Discrimination on Display

An evolutionist admits discrimination in a New Scientist *article.*

Sometimes it is hard to find on-line versions of articles because the on-line article title is nothing like print article title. Such is the case with an article by Steven Newton titled, "Call creationism's bluff" in print, but called, "Geology will survive creationist undermining" on-line.

According to *New Scientist*, "Steven Newton is programs and policy director at the US National Center for Science Education, a non-profit organisation based in Oakland, California, devoted to defending the teaching of evolution in public schools." [10] It might be more accurate to say that the NCSE is actually the National Center for Science Eradication because they are a political pressure group devoted to crippling America's science program by censoring the science curriculum of any information critical of

[7] D'Costa, *et al*., *Nature*, 22 September 2011, "Antibiotic resistance is ancient", pages 457-461
[8] *ibid.*
[9] *ibid.*

[10] Steven Newton, *New Scientist*, 8 October 2011, "Call creationism's bluff", pages 30-31, http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg21128335.100-geology-will-survive-creationist-undermining.html

the theory of evolution, as is abundantly clear from their website, http://ncse.com/.

This article is remarkable in that it shows a change in tactics for the NCSE. They seem to be admitting that their strong-arm tactics have failed. Newton now advises geologists to "call creationism's bluff." He doesn't realize that creationists aren't bluffing—they are holding the winning hand.

Newton begins his article by stating the "problem":

> WHAT should a scientific society do when creationists want to participate in its conferences? This question faces many scientific organisations in the US. [11]

The obvious answer, "Judge the paper on its merits, regardless of the religious beliefs of the presenter," never crosses his mind. His mind is made up. He wants to censor any scientific information that contradicts the theory of evolution, so he is focused on how best to suppress the information.

He noted,

> Many proposed that presentations by creationists be banned outright. Scientific conferences, they said, have no obligation to include non-scientific ideas; astronomy conferences do not welcome astrology talks, so why does the GSA [Geological Society of America] tolerate young-Earth creationists who reject the foundational principles of geology? [12]

Creationists were banned from GSA conferences for many years. They are just now being permitted to participate because the evidence for a young Earth is more compelling than the old Earth model that has been the foundation of geology for too many years.

> I am not suggesting that the ideas of young-Earth creationism will ever be accepted by mainstream geology. But if scientific societies impose bans, then the creationists win an important victory: they will be able to make a plausible claim of censorship and discrimination.
>
> …
>
> While the exclusion of creationists can pose problems, their inclusion at conferences does little harm. The reputations of scientific organisations are largely unaffected, as few people even notice. Creationists will use their participation to claim acceptance, but most scientists understand that a 15-minute talk or a poster presentation does not carry the same weight as a paper in *Nature* or *Science*. A few posters hardly challenge an entire scientific discipline.

Notice, he isn't concerned about science, he is concerned about political strategy. He feels it is OK to secretly ban creationists from conferences, but if the ban is made public, it looks bad for evolutionists. Therefore, he suggests letting creationists put up posters so it looks like they are being given a fair shake, while still quietly suppressing substantial papers in professional journals. The public will never know how many creationist papers are rejected by journals and conferences.

He concludes his article by saying,

> The GSA is not the only organisation facing this issue: the Society for Developmental Biology, the Entomological Society of America and the American Society for Cell Biology have all encountered similar problems. And it's not just at these relatively informal meetings that creationists have surfaced. Peer-reviewed scientific journals, such as the *Journal of Paleontology and Geology*, have published - almost certainly without being aware of the authors' true views and motivations - papers by creationists arguing minor details of what they imagine occurred during Noah's flood.
>
> Scientific organisations will continue to experience creationist infiltration; this week's GSA meeting will include several presentations by creationists. But it is important for scientists not to overreact and to remember that science is far stronger than any creationist attempts to undermine it. [13]

The prejudice just drips off the page! He fears "creationist infiltration." But, for once, we hope the scientific elite listen to him and actually do allow all scientific opinions to be presented because science is far stronger than the evolutionists' attempts to make their creation myth appear scientifically valid. Science is against evolution.

You are permitted (even encouraged) to copy and distribute this newsletter.

You are also permitted (even encouraged) to send a donation of $15/year to Science Against Evolution, P.O. Box 923, Ridgecrest, CA 93556-0923, to help us in our work. ☺

[11] *ibid.*
[12] *ibid.*
[13] *ibid.*

by Lothar Janetzko

Creationism vs. Evolution: Origins of a Controversy

http://www.aam-us.org/pubs/mn/MN_JA05_Creationism.cfm

Article from Museum News July/August 2005

This month's web site review looks at an article published in the newsletter of the American Association of Museums which provides insight into how films are produced and selected for showing in various science centers and museums located around the United States. The introduction to the article points out that "questioning the primacy and even validity of Darwin's long accepted theory about the origins of the human species has become almost commonplace; a generation ago it was unthinkable." This shows how the Internet has impacted the views of people regarding questions about creation and evolution.

The IMAX film, *Volcanoes of the Deep Sea*, created a controversy when it was released in 2003 for showing in the science-center and natural-history museum markets. The script of the film says, "five billion years ago, a giant star, a hundred times greater than our sun, blew itself into a super nova." Later it makes this statement regarding thermal vents: "There is a good chance that this is where life began on earth."

Before films are shown in science centers and museums, they are reviewed by audience focus groups. One group reported that the film presented "the theory of evolution … as fact". This was enough for one science center to reject showing the film. A commercial IMAX theater in South Carolina rejected showing the film for fear of offending its audience.

The rest of the article presents the views of four people involved in the production and selection of showing films for science centers and museums. These individuals where interviewed by *Museum News* and asked interesting questions regarding the controversy surrounding *Volcanoes of the Deep Sea* and science and religion in general.

Disclosure

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