

Creation News Update

Proclaiming the TRUTH of the Bible starting at Genesis 1:1

PRICE: Free
VALUE: Eternal

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But Jesus answered, "I tell you, if these (his followers) become silent, the stones will cry out!" Luke 19:40

We must speak for silence would shame us, and the rocks themselves would cry out... You, O Lord Christ Jesus, must be praised for who You are in the world You have made.

Hello! The latest science is full of new findings that show that God, in the person of Jesus, is Creator of the universe, you and us. Thank you for joining us in learning the Good News.



Guy & Cindy Forsythe

You will find technical references for our articles at:

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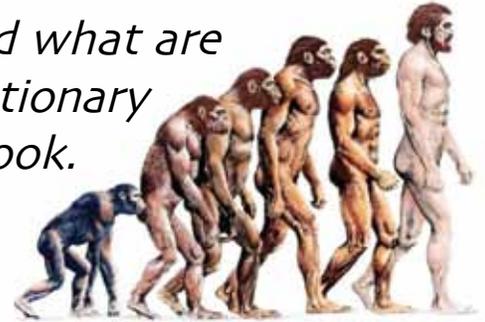
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Special Human Evolution Issue

What is scientific fact and what are the urban legends in evolutionary theory? We take a close look.

Fossils

If you Google "human evolution fossils," you get millions of hits and if you look for images, there are a multitude. Below-left is a picture of the supposed humanoid fossil called "Lucy." To the right is a "map" of pre-human skulls showing supposed ancestry relationships. The display shown is no-doubt out of date. The relationships keep changing. Because most fossils contain much less than half the bones, it is later discovered that two or more fossils are actually of the same creature. Other times



it is shown that one fossil is just a juvenile of a previously discovered fossil. Now Google for chimpanzee evolution. All you will find is genetic comparisons of existing apes (and an article explaining how the results are mystifying because the genomes don't show the evolutionary relationships they expected). OK. Then try "chimpanzee evolution fossils." Surprise! Nothing. Recently, the first fossil of a modern chimp was found. It consists only of a few teeth.

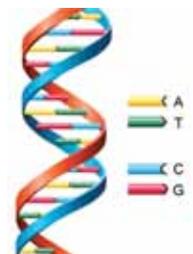


What's going on??? Simple. Scientists are human and their human-ness influences their interpretations of fossils. Find a fossil of a chimp? Hope not. There is no prestige and no future grant. Hmmm. That chimp-looking fossil must be a humanoid. Now the money and recognition comes in. What? The fossil looks like a juvenile of a previously discovered humanoid? Nope, it is a brand new creature, never discovered before. Now comes the journal article, the lecture tour, the next grant. Nobody finds extinct chimps.

There is one facet of humanoid fossils that does tell us something. Supposedly, from 100,000 years ago until just the past few hundred years, the world human population was constant at about 1,000,000. If the average age of death was 40, there should be about 2.5 billion fossils of our most recent evolutionary ancestors. How do we know that? Because the researchers have discovered that humanoids of that era buried their dead with trinkets and religious icons. Immediate burial at death results in a fossil. Yet, only a handful of these graves have been found. The researchers should trip over ten of these more recent graves as they search for the next "Lucy," not to mention a chimp or two.

DNA

DNA is the source of information used by a cell to develop and function. It is in the nucleus of every living cell. Just 15 years ago, evolutionists told us that only 3% of DNA was actually used by the cell. The rest was nonfunctional leftover junk from evolution. We now know that all the DNA is used by the cell. The figure to the right is an illustration of DNA. There are four different



See Evolution on next page

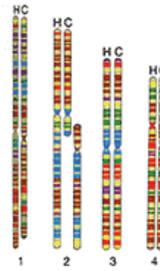
Evolution from page 1

nucleotides that make up DNA. These nucleotides serve as letters that make up the information needed for a cell to function. They are **G**uanine, **A**denine, **T**hymine, and **C**ytosine. Notice that if one side has an **C**, the other side has a **G** and vice versa. If one side has an **A**, the other side has a **T**, and vice versa. A **C-G** or **A-T** combination is called a base pair. Human DNA has a little over 3,000,000,000 base pairs. One of the most incredible features is that at least 10% of human DNA not only codes information when read in one direction on one side of the helix, but the other side codes for something entirely different when read in the opposite direction!



Chromosome 2 Fusion

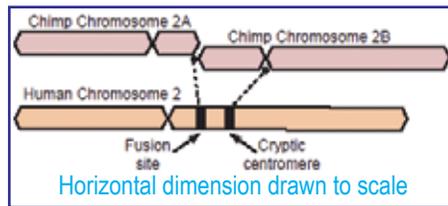
Humans have 46 chromosomes, chimps have 48. In the graphic to the right, you can see that human chromosome 2 is long, while the chimp has two shorter chromosomes that together are approximately the length of human chromosome 2. It appears the human chromosome 2 is a fusion of two shorter chromosomes. In addition, at the point of the possible fusion, humans have what appears to be the previous ends of chromosomes.... At first glance. When this was discovered, evolutionists saw this as great evidence (which it would be were it true) and the sound bite of “chromosome 2 fusion” proves we are directly related to chimps started being used by evolutionists. If this were really a fusion, it still wouldn’t actually prove that the two are related, but it would raise some serious questions. Much research has been done in recent years. Though the sound bite is still used by evolutionists, scientific research shows this famous sound bite is an urban legend.



Because this fusion point has gained so much attention, lots of researchers have focused on the supposed fusion point, mostly in hopes of showing it is indeed a fusion point (that will get you the next grant). Let’s review what the research has found.

First, a little history. This supposed fusion point was discovered in 1991, long before researchers had actually mapped the area of either humans or chimps. It was based on the crude techniques of the time. Those techniques did not give much detail and nobody knew what was around the fusion site. But, the sound bite was too good to resist. In 2001, the human genome was finally fully mapped and in 2002, the chimp genome was fully mapped. Only in the past few years have we been able to discern what is really going on.

Now that we have a detailed look at the fusion point, we see, in the figure to the right, that there is a misalignment. First, the ends of chromosomes have a telomere. A telomere is the sequence of **TTAGGG** repeated thousands of times. With each cell division,



the telomeres of each chromosome get shorter. They are extra long to make sure there is always a good length of telomere left after a lifetime of divisions. Therefore, there should be two long telomeres at the fusion point. They are not there. Also, if this is a fusion site, it is totally different from known fusion sites in mammals. In other words, it probably is not a fusion site. Second, there is a 10% difference (24,000,000 nucleotide bases) in the length of the chimp/human chromosomes. Third, the active DNA to the sides of the supposed fusion site are very different in chimps and humans. If this is a fusion site, they should be at least somewhat similar. And, it should be noted, in both humans and chimps, the nearby DNA is very active and quite functional. It is not “junk DNA.” Fourth, as you can see in the graphic (top, next column), the supposed fusion site is right in the middle of a sequence of DNA that is the template for constructing a gene known as DDX11L2. Originally called a “psuedogene” because evolutionists assumed 97% of our DNA is leftover junk from the process of evolution, DDX11L2 has been found to be an important regulator for over 50 processes in 255

different human cell types. Remove the regulator and you will be dead in minutes. There are no known examples of regulators (there are 10s of thousands of them) which has coding separated by being part on one chromosome and part on another chromosome includes centromeres. Those are special sequences of a chromosome, which are important during meiosis. The graphic is where we should find a centromere if the existing centromeres are denoted like this:  fusion point, but the explanation is lengthy and in the paper, which you can access for free.

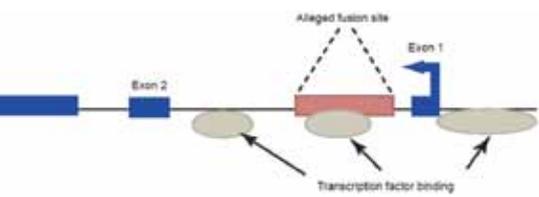
Now that we know the actual research-discovers it is not a fusion site. We have only summarized the supposed fusion site. For more reasons and thorough search for “2 chromosome fusion” and the first author Jeffrey P. Tompkins. Or click the link on our homepage used for the paper. They are almost all from secondary sources.

2% Difference Between

You have heard it many times. There is only a 2% difference between chimp DNA. This is one of those situations where the results, and skipping the details that actually contradict the results from the viewpoint of an evolutionist. If we cannot understand how the evolution occurred. Since the human genome we will learn the most from that comparison. In order to help cure a disease or something significant like that, we need to start by looking at areas where there is close similarity. That is very logical. It avoids a lot of wasted time and money. But, as a result of this perfectly rational approach, the results of the research and only areas of high similarity were compared. That is false. There are two problems. First, the number of comparisons (sensation), so they make a headline of the 2% of similarity. A lie of omission. Next, God-hating evolutionists like Richard Dawkins knows better, but also knows the medical community.

Before the chip genome map was finished, the analysis of stretches of the genome was so limited that only short segments (a few to 20,000 out of 3 billion base pairs) were compared. That limited the search for similarity. 97% of the genome was supposedly leftover junk.

Let’s look at several things that have been discovered. (1) 18 pairs of chromosomes are found to be different. (2) Chromosomes 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23. All apes have about 23,000 base pairs for telomeres. The telomeres are about 10,000 base pairs long. That is a significant difference - the female chromosome is called X) is a significant difference. The line up and is a minimum of 30% different between the two. That was the word used by the researcher in his paper. Figure 21 shows, in the words of the researchers, “large differences between the two genomes.” A comprehensive study by Jeffrey P. Tompkins reported on only 66% because the rest could not be compared. When researchers report similarity, they exclude



ome. Fifth, the graphic (previous page bottom) nces of DNA, generally found near the center cell division. The “cryptic centromere” in the f the fusion exists. There is no centromere. The The three exons are also evidence against the complex, so we will skip it. The explanation is

covered realities of the so-called fusion site show rized a few of the details now known about this ough explanations, see answersingenesis.org and item will be a detailed peer-reviewed article by ome page. Be sure to look at all the references ular researchers. We are giving THEIR findings.

Human and Chimp DNA

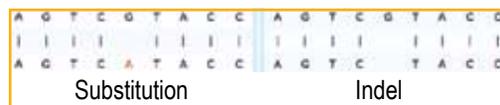
ly a 2% or less difference between human and s where the evolutionist is quoting old research ntradict the 2%. First, let’s look that the research find similar regions of DNA, it can help us un-human and chimp genome is the best researched, n addition, maybe we’ll find something that will e that. For this to accomplish anything, we need similarity in the genomes and where we know oing the same kind of things. This approach is is most likely to reveal important information. ch, areas of dissimilarity were eliminated from ere included. Good research, but proclaiming NA are less than 2% different is a proclamation edia needs sensation (especially anti-Christian n page one with no explanation of the process... ts such as Richard Dawkins parrot the headline. ia will never actually investigate if it is true.

ere was a severe limiting factor in the process. low and time consuming. Therefore, only very ase pairs) were compared and only very similar rch to small areas of gene expression (after all, nk - not of much use in research).

discovered since both genomes have been fully airly similar (though much less than 98% as we and 12 are arranged completely differently. (3) eres at the ends of their chromosomes. Human t is a huge difference. (4) The Y (male chromo- of different size, has many markers that do not een humans and chimps. The word “minimum” (5) A very detailed comparison of chromosome e, **non-random regions of difference between** Nielson et al, comparing the complete genomes t be aligned. Many papers report similar results. de **all** of the above data from the calculation of

similarity.

Substitutions are what most people think of when they think of a muta-



tion. In the graphic above-right, you can see a substitution. A **G** has mutated and become an **A**. These are counted as a difference by researchers IF 2% or less of the stretch of DNA they are comparing are substitutions. If the percentage of substitutions is greater than 2%, that stretch of DNA is not counted in the research. **Indels** is an abbreviation for “insertions/deletions.” The researcher doesn’t know if the new nucleotide was added to one genome or lost in the other, so they are just called indels. Most indels are 1 to 4 nucleotides in length, but some are over 1000 nucleotides long. Overall, any stretch of DNA will have 3% indels. These are NOT counted as a difference. They are completely ignored.

The chimp genome is 10% larger than the human genome and indels (3%) of DNA in a comparison are not counted. That means that before you even start doing a comparison, there is a **13% difference** between chimp and human DNA.

A study shows a difference of 13.3% in a section of DNA that is part of the immune system development/control. There is a 17.4% difference in genes that develop the cerebral cortex of the brain. Ebersberger, I. et al., in a paper (*Mapping human genetic ancestry*, Molec. Biol. Evol. 24:2266–2276, 2007) states, “*For about 23% of our genome, we share no immediate genetic ancestry with our closest living relative, the chimpanzee....Thus, in two-thirds of the cases a genealogy results in which humans and chimpanzees are not each other’s closest genetic relatives. The corresponding genealogies are incongruent with the species tree. In accordance with the experimental evidences, this implies that there is no such thing as a unique evolutionary history of the human genome. Rather, it resembles a patchwork of individual regions following their own genealogy.*”

Having done a detailed comparison of the full chimp and human DNA, geneticist Richard Buggs states, “*To compare the two genomes, the first thing we must do is to line up the parts of each genome that are similar. When we do this alignment, we discover that only 2,400 million of the human genome’s 3,164.7 million “letters” align with the chimpanzee genome—that is, 76% of the human genome.*” Notice that 24% does not align. In other words, the differences are so great that they can’t make an educated guess as to what lines up with what. That also tells us that the comparison is not side by side. They select a section of human DNA and then look all over the chimp chromosome, and then the entire chimp genome, in an attempt to find an alignment.

Conclusion: The research shows that the chimp genome is most likely more than 30% DIFFERENT from the human genome (remember those indels and total different overall size). Atheists claiming a 2% difference are living in the 1980s, refusing to acknowledge that the research shows they are purposely hiding the truth by repeating what is now shown to be a false urban legend.

Math - Do we have to do math too?!?!

We are going to call the difference between the chimp and human DNA a measly 15%, half of what it really is. We need to show, with some simple math, that it is impossible that humans are evolved from chimps - our “closest relative.”

Evolutionists tell us that humans and chimps share a common ancestor that lived about 6 million years ago. We’ve seen the figure given as 7 million (though it has been a long time) and we’ve heard, more often and more recently, 5 million years. 6 million is the most common so we will go with that. How many generations of chimps and humans have lived in the past 6 million years? Female chimps reach puberty and begin reproducing at age 13. Most researchers think that humans used to mature at about 18, but hormones added to our food in the feeding of livestock has lowered that age just in the recent past. Nevertheless, we’ll give the evolutionists a break and say

it is 13 years old. If we divide 6,000,000 (the time since the common ancestor until today) by 13, we find that there have been about 460,000 generations of humans and of chimps. So there have been $460k + 460k = 920,000$ total generations for mutations to create the total difference between human and chimp DNA. We are low-balling the difference in DNA at just 15%. There are about 3,000,000,000 base pairs in human and chimp DNA, so we multiply 3 billion by .15 to find out the total number of differences in the DNA. We find the number of differences between chimp and human DNA = 450,000,000. That's right, 450 million differences in our base pairs. That means 450 million mutations have to have occurred in 6 million years or 920,000 generations of chimps and humans. $450,000,000$ divided by $920,000 = 489$. Every generation of chimp and every generation of humans has to have had 489 mutations that specifically result in our difference. 489 non-harmful, very helpful mutations every generation.

Now consider the following facts. The human mutation rate is 100 mutations per person per generation. That means that every person born has 100 more mutations than their parents. Mutations do one of four things: kill you, harm you, nothing or improve you. So far, nobody has found a mutation that helps us, but over 20,000 mutations have been mapped that kill or harm us. Those mutations that kill us, harm us or do nothing are becoming part of the overall human genome at the rate of 60 per generation. So, with no known mutations that add functions such as would be needed to help us move from common ancestor to human, and thousands that harm us, we need those positive mutations to occur at a rate of 489 entering the overall genome every generation. That is a rate that is 8 times higher than the overall mutation rate! Remember, I used a difference of only 15% where the difference is likely near 30%, which requires a rate twice as high. In summary: Need 489, maximum possible is 60.

Conclusion: All the research done in the past 10 years shows we are very different genetically from chimps and it is a mathematical impossibility that we came from a common ancestor. And now you know some science to replace the deceitful urban legend still repeated by evolutionists that hate God (and, apparently, science).

Mitochondria DNA

One final thing. Though all of our inheritance comes from the DNA in the nucleus of the cell, there is also DNA in mitochondria. Mitochondria are small organelles in the cells. There are thousands in every cell. They perform several functions, but the functions are not relevant to the DNA that is found there. We don't know if the DNA does anything in the cell, but we do know it mutates just like nucleus DNA. All of the mitochondria DNA (mDNA) in your body came from your mother. The mDNA found in people around the world varies in the mutations present. This allows researchers to trace the heritage of women around the world. They can figure out migration patterns. And they can calculate when the very first woman lived. In the late 1990s, it was discovered that Mitochondria Eve lived 6000 years ago. Sounds like the Bible, doesn't it? So, for a short while, evolutionists claimed that there were thousands of women

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 Saturday of most months. (None in Nov.)

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 side Chapel at
 the north end of
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 food and good fellowship. **All
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alive 6000 years ago, but the descendents of all those women, except Eve, became extinct. But then they had to explain how mankind spread all over the world in just 6000 years. Sounds like the Tower of Babel in Genesis 11 doesn't it?

How does one resolve the problem? By saying "goodbye" to the scientific method. The mutation rates that were measured in repeated research projects must be ignored. The "real" way to calculate mutations rates is to compare mDNA of female humans and chimps. Assume evolution. Assume human and chimp mDNA mutated starting with a common ancestor 6 million years ago. Now you can calculate the "real" mutation rate. So when did mDNA Eve live? 140,000 years ago sounds good. How was that calculated? It wasn't. Like we said, it sounds good. This is what "modern science" has come to. You MUST assume evolution, tell deceitful urban legends and ignore research that follows the scientific method.

What does the research, using the scientific method, support? God, in the person of Jesus, is the creator of all the amazing **Biblical Kinds** of life, the universe, you and me. CRM

QUOTE: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G3bUiyKEG9w>

Richard Dawkins before 2007 on junk DNA: *They are not doing anything. They are vestigial relicts. This is massive, massive, massive evidence (for evolution) left lying around the earth...in the DNA...(Junk DNA) is the consequence of evolution.*

Richard Dawkins 2007: *Now we find that actually the majority is doing something...exactly what the Darwinist would hope for.*

POINT:

Richard Dawkins and others like him just make it up as they go along. They are never challenged by the media and their deceits and urban legends are never investigated. Many have turned from God due to what science has supposedly shown as preached by Dawkins and others. What science really shows is that the Bible is correct. We are born sinners who break God's law. One of those laws condemns lying. But rejoice! Now you know the truth and that Jesus is ready for you (even Dawkins!) to simply listen to the truth of His words, believe them and then accept Him as the God-man who took upon himself the punishment we all deserve. Just ask Him to save you and he will!!