

# Disclosure

of things evolutionists don't want you to know

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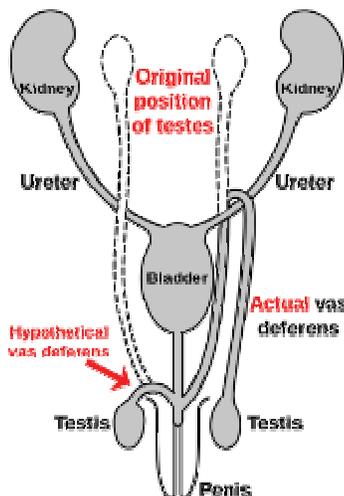
## A VAS DEFERENS OF OPINION

*Here is the latest installment of our annual look at how sexual reproduction is inconsistent with the theory of evolution.*

Valentine's Day reminds us of love and sex. Traditionally, our February newsletter has a feature article about sex because sexual reproduction is perhaps the strongest argument against evolution. We encourage you to go to our [index of previous newsletters](#)<sup>1</sup> and take the links to previous February issues to see how many different ways sexual reproduction is inconsistent with the theory of evolution. It might blow your mind.

### ROUTE OF THE VAS Deferens

It amazes us that evolutionists have used the sexual argument below as evidence of evolution. Here's what Wikipedia says:



Similar to the laryngeal nerve in giraffes, the vas deferens is part of the male anatomy of many vertebrates; it transports sperm from the epididymis in anticipation of ejaculation. In humans, the vas deferens routes up from the testicle, looping over the ureter, and back down

to the urethra and penis. It has been suggested that this is due to the descent of the testicles during the course of human evolution—likely associated with temperature. As the testicles descended, the vas deferens lengthened to accommodate the accidental "hook" over the ureter.<sup>2</sup>

Notice how skillfully Wikipedia mixed fact with speculation. The first sentence of this quote is true. The last sentence has absolutely no evidence to support it—but is stated as a fact.

Wikipedia talks about the descent of the testicles as if there is some evidence that the testicles were once in the "original location of the testes," and that they moved down some time later. How do they know where the testes once were? The truth is they don't. They just assume the testes were once inside the body cavity and moved to a sac outside the body presumably because sperm can't take the heat very well, or perhaps because sperm are (accidentally ☺) programmed to go looking for eggs when their temperature increases to 98.6 degrees.

It's tempting to get distracted by a discussion of why a sperm looks for eggs, penetrates an egg when it finds one, and completes the chromosome once inside the egg. Those are good, valid questions; but that would lead to a discussion of an old Woody Allen comedy, and I really don't want to go there. I still can't get that image of a neurotic little sperm anxious for action out of my mind, no matter how hard I try. ☺

The question is, "Why do the evolutionists think the testes moved?" Bear in mind that there isn't any evidence that the testes have ever been

<sup>1</sup> <http://scienceagainstevolution.info/newsletters.htm>

<sup>2</sup>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evidence\\_of\\_common\\_descent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evidence_of_common_descent)

anyplace else. Modern dogs don't have internal testes, either. If one could find an ancient breed of dog that had internal testes, that would be evidence of movement. But no scientist has ever seen any evidence of any species in which testes moved from inside the body to outside the body.

For some reason, evolutionists must believe testicles haven't always been where they are now. What is that reason? Quite simply, they don't believe in creation. If evolutionists admit the testes have always been where they are now, they have to admit they were created to be in that position. That is unacceptable to them.

The evolutionist who wrote the Wikipedia article says the alleged movement of the testicles is evidence of common descent. He just states that testes moved, and it proves evolution.

### BAD DESIGN

Some evolutionists go further and argue that this either proves that God doesn't exist, or is a very bad designer if He does exist. Why make the sperm take such a long route when there is such an obvious shortcut?

I don't know why the vas deferens is so long—but I can guess. I freely admit that this is a guess based upon experience working in fluid dynamics many years ago. Immediately after graduating from high school (1966) I got a summer job in the University of Nebraska hydrodynamics laboratory. The three experiments we were working on had to do with submarine rudder designs, bi-stable fluid amplifiers, and arterial blood flow. The latter research is relevant because the flow of blood through an artery is probably similar to the flow of semen through the vas deferens.

We pumped spurts of water (we didn't use real blood) through a rubber tube (we didn't use real arteries) which had tiny holes every few inches, allowing us to measure the pressure at various distances down the tube. As you can imagine, at the beginning of the tube the pressure fluctuated greatly with each spurt, but the pressure differences became less farther from the input. We were interested in how much the tube diameter and elasticity affected the differences in pressure. Those details aren't relevant to the present discussion. The point is simply that a long elastic tube converts a squirt into a steady stream. That is an experimentally verified fact.

Without going into graphic detail, let's politely say that a long vas deferens will affect fluid flow in a way that might be beneficial, so the long route might not be such a bad design after all.

The evolutionists' argument that a short vas deferens would be better than a long one is a philosophical argument—not a scientific one.

They can't say a shorter vas deferens would be 18.3% better because there are no scientific measurements to support their baseless opinion.

### THEOLOGICAL EXPERTS

Evolutionists who don't believe the Bible (which is the only source of information about God) claim to know what God would do. They think God would not have chosen this route for the vas deferens (or created a "backwards eye," either). That makes about as much sense as me saying that I don't believe Zeus would throw lightning bolts with his left hand because if Zeus really did exist, he would be right-handed.

We aren't going to argue about what the God of Abraham did, or would do—we are merely saying that any such argument is religious, not scientific. For an evolutionist to say that evolution must have caused the testes to move because God would not have designed the vas deferens that way is a religious argument—not a scientific one.

The route the vas deferens takes may or may not be optimal. Regardless, if it weren't sufficiently effective, neither you nor I would be here. The route is good enough. That doesn't prove the route evolved that way, nor does it prove the route was designed that way.

Email

## REFUTING WIKIPEDIA

*Why don't we refute the Wikipedia article on common descent?*

Hunter gave us this suggestion:

Hello,  
If evolution is false, you should refute this article. It will make a lot of skeptics reject evolution.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evidence\\_of\\_common\\_descent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evidence_of_common_descent)

Depending upon how you count headings and subheadings, there are about 70 pieces of "evidence of common descent" in the Wikipedia article. For our 6-page newsletter to refute them all, we would have to refute more than 11 per page. Clearly, we can't do it in a single issue. However, we have refuted nearly all of them individually in past newsletters. One we hadn't addressed previously was the vas deferens argument we addressed in this newsletter. You can search our back issues using the search box on our [Topics page](#)<sup>3</sup> and you will probably find

<sup>3</sup> <http://scienceagainstevolution.info/topics.htm>

several articles related to the alleged evidence.

The arguments on the Wikipedia page are the same old arguments that have been debunked on creationist websites for decades. One that really stands out is the horse evolution argument. That fictitious series of evolving horses was completely refuted by the respected paleontologist, George Gaylord Simpson, in 1951. Even the Field Museum of Natural History admitted it was bogus, as we told you 16 years ago.<sup>4</sup>

This is a NEWS letter. We don't like to rehash arguments which have been refuted for years. We like to address what appears in the latest professional scientific journals and what appears in the current supermarket science tabloids, and waste as little attention as possible on old outdated arguments. Occasionally we feel obligated to address things like horse evolution and peppered moths, but we don't want to bore our readers by repeating the same old arguments that can be found on countless creationist websites.

### CORRECTING WIKIPEDIA

You might wonder, since all these arguments are false, why doesn't somebody correct them? Anybody can edit Wikipedia articles. People have written to us saying that they have tried; but their corrections are immediately deleted, and the people who made the corrections were classified as "vandals" and were blocked from making any more corrections.

Perhaps the most disturbing thing about these false "evidences for common descent" is that they are stated as undeniably true. We would not object to Wikipedia presenting the arguments for common descent if they would also allow the arguments against them to be presented.

Evolutionists firmly oppose teaching both sides because they say teaching the controversy undermines science by making creationism seem credible. We are somewhat sympathetic to that reasoning because we usually don't refute Wikipedia directly because that gives Wikipedia more credibility than it deserves.

We have, over the past two decades, been careful to present an accurate synopsis of evolutionary arguments, with footnotes pointing to the evolutionary source. Then we present the other side and allow you to make an informed decision. We can afford to do that because we have the truth on our side.

Evolutionists in general, and Wikipedia in particular, don't dare present both sides because

<sup>4</sup> *Disclosure*, February 2002, "Horses and Peppered Moths", <http://scienceagainstevolution.info/v6i5f.htm>

they know you are smart enough to see through their false arguments, if given the chance. That's why they just state their case as if everyone believes it.

## Evolution in the News

# EVEN OLDER FOSSILS

*Evolutionists refuted their newest theory faster than we could.*

In last month's newsletter, we reviewed [the biggest evolutionary stories in 2017](#). One of those stories was about the discovery of hominid fossils outside of Africa much older than would be consistent with evolutionists' story about when and where humans evolved. Now, they have changed their story again.

You may recall that 2017 was the year that the conventional timeline for human evolution and migration finally toppled thanks to overwhelming archaeological and paleogenetic evidence. Our species is much older, and left its ancestral continent of Africa much earlier, than we previously thought. But a month after leading paleoanthropologists formally called for a rewrite of the timeline for humans leaving Africa, a stunning find in Israel pushes the revised date back even further. ... Today, a partial jawbone from Misliya Cave in Israel joins those other early fossils outside Africa — and this new find is a *lot* [emphasis theirs] older.

...

Known as Misliya-1, the partial maxilla, with several teeth preserved *in situ*, is 177,000 to 194,000 years old. That date range was determined by three different dating methods: uranium-thorium, combined uranium series and electron spin resonance. Tools found nearby (more on them below) were found to be approximately [*sic*] the same age using thermoluminescence.

That date range makes Misliya-1 the oldest human fossils outside Africa as well as a contemporary of the humans found at Herto and Omo Kibish in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian fossils, however, like the even older Jebel Irhoud individuals from Morocco, exhibited some primitive traits. Crucially, all of Misliya-1's features fall within the range of anatomically modern humans, and none of the traits resemble

those of Neanderthals or other archaic humans.<sup>5</sup>

This date of around 187,000 (give or take 10,000) years ago is much older than the roughly 50,000 (give or take 10,000) years previously believed.

Most paleoanthropologists now agree on this new start date for our species in Africa (though a small number of researchers argue that humans evolved outside of Africa). But there is still a considerable amount of disagreement in the field about when anatomically modern humans left the continent and spread across Eurasia. For decades, conventional thinking set the date of our first exodus between 40,000 and 60,000 years ago.<sup>6</sup>

There is disagreement about which *Homo* species count as human (just as some paleoanthro types disagree whether certain individual hominins in the fossil record represent discrete species or are merely different populations of a single species). In common usage, unless otherwise specified, the term “human” on its own refers to anatomically modern humans. You know, us.<sup>7</sup>

They disagree because they have different opinions. Real science doesn't depend upon opinions.

Bear in mind that the previous quotes were from a science tabloid (*Discover* magazine). Let's look at what the actual research article<sup>8</sup> in *Science* said. Here is their picture of the evidence.



<sup>5</sup> Gemma Tarlach, *Discover*, 25 January 2018, “Oldest Human Fossils Outside Africa Push Back Our Timeline...Again”, <http://blogs.discovermagazine.com/deadthings/2018/01/25/oldest-human-fossils-outside-africa>

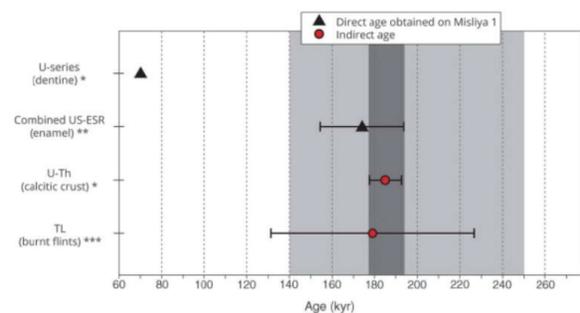
<sup>6</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> <http://science.sciencemag.org/content/sci/359/6374/456.full.pdf>

## THEIR AGE TESTS

Three independent numerical dating methods— U-series (U-Th), combined uranium series and electron spin resonance (US-ESR) series, and thermoluminescence (TL)—carried out in three different dating laboratories yielded consistent results (Fig. 2B [below], figs. S2 and S3, and tables S1 and S3).<sup>9</sup>



Their direct uranium series test of the dentine on the teeth gave an age of about 70,000 years ago (the black triangle in the upper left corner of the graph). The dirt the jaw was found in dated to 180,000 to 185,000 years ago (the two red dots). The electron spin resonance of the jaw came out to about 175,000 years ago (the black triangle on the second line). The uranium series method differed by about 100,000 years—that's not consistent!

The results of the 7 crust samples (one could not be dated) taken from the maxilla yielded (corrected) ages ranging from 19.4±2.5 ky to 185 ± 8.0 ky. Nevertheless, the dates are not randomly distributed along this time-range but rather are grouped: young dates 19-24 ky (2 samples), intermediate dates 45-70 ky (4 samples) and an old date 185.0 ky (1 sample). Similar distribution of dates was obtained for the 11 crust (2 failed to yield results) removed from animal bones and tools: 15-30 ky (6 samples), 50-60 ky (2 samples), >170 ky (2 samples).<sup>10</sup>

Combining all the samples, eight of them were dated to be less than 30,000 years old; six were dated to be 45,000 to 70,000 years old; three were over 170,000 years old. Despite the fact that 14 dates were less than 70,000 years old, and only 3 were above 170,000 years old, they concluded the jaw was 187,000 years old.

In summary, the remarkable consistency of the dating results deriving from independent methods (carried out in three different independent laboratories) indicates the

<sup>9</sup> *ibid.*  
<sup>10</sup>

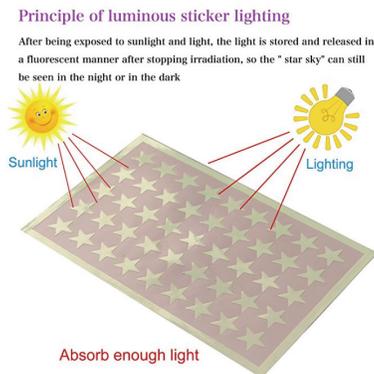
[http://science.sciencemag.org/content/sci/suppl/2018/01/24/359.6374.456.DC1/aap8369\\_Hershkovitz\\_SM.pdf](http://science.sciencemag.org/content/sci/suppl/2018/01/24/359.6374.456.DC1/aap8369_Hershkovitz_SM.pdf), page 17

robustness of the chronological constraints of the Misliya-1 fossil.<sup>11</sup>

How can you argue with “logic” like that?

## Thermoluminescence AND ESR DATING

You no doubt have seen glow-in-the-dark toy stickers like these:



The stickers glow for a while, gradually getting dimmer. Theoretically you can tell how long it has been dark by how bright they still are. Practically you can't; because how bright they are also depends upon how long you exposed them to light to begin with, and how bright that light was. If you don't know how much light they stored in the first place you can't tell how much light they have lost.

Thermoluminescence and Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) dating work on the same principle—and doesn't really work for the same reason. You don't know how much radiation was initially stored in the sample.

Thermoluminescence can be used to date materials containing crystalline minerals to a specific heating event. This is useful for ceramics, as it determines the date of firing, as well as for lava, or even sediments that were exposed to substantial sunlight. These crystalline solids are constantly subjected to ionizing radiation from their environment, which causes some energized electrons to become trapped in defects in the molecular crystal structure. An input of energy, such as heat, is required to free these trapped electrons. The accumulation of trapped electrons, and the gaps left behind in the spaces they vacated, occurs at a measurable rate proportional to the radiation received from a specimen's immediate environment. When a specimen is reheated, the trapped energy is released in the form of light (thermoluminescence) as the electrons escape. The amount of light produced is a specific and measurable phenomenon. If the specimen's

sensitivity to ionizing radiation is known, as is the annual influx of radiation experienced by the specimen, the released thermoluminescence can be translated into a specific amount of time since the formation of the crystal structure. Because this accumulation of trapped electrons begins with the formation of the crystal structure, thermoluminescence can date crystalline materials to their date of formation; for ceramics, this is the moment they are fired. The major source of error in establishing dates from thermoluminescence is a consequence of inaccurate measurements of the radiation acting on a specimen. The complex history of radioactive force on a sample can be difficult to estimate. However, thermoluminescence proven acceptable in providing approximate dates in the absence of more exact measures.<sup>12</sup>

Electron Spin Resonance is basically the same, except it is based on exposure to radioactivity instead of exposure to visible light.

## THEIR CONCLUSION

This finding changes our view on modern human dispersal and is consistent with recent genetic studies, which have posited the possibility of an earlier dispersal of *Homo sapiens* around 220,000 years ago.<sup>13</sup>

That's the real driving factor. They will do anything to reconcile fossil data with genetic data.

All these dates, except for the U-series dating of the dentine, which exclude the possibility of recent intrusion, fall within the time range for the Early Levantine Mousterian lithic industry (TabunD-type) observed at Tabun, Hayonim, and Misliya caves ...<sup>14</sup>

The few dates that match their hopes about the age of the caves and recent genetic studies must be correct, so they ignored all the discrepant data without any real explanation for why all those other dates are wrong.

They think the younger dates are probably “recent intrusions;” but if there was any evidence that these samples were recent intrusions before they tried to date them, they would not have wasted the time and money to date them.

Of course, we know all the dates are wrong because they are all based on invalid assumptions. Evolutionists believe the dates when they confirm their prejudice, and ignore them when they don't.

<sup>11</sup> *ibid.* page 19

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.brown.edu/Departments/Joukowsky\\_Institute/courses/greekpast/4929.html](https://www.brown.edu/Departments/Joukowsky_Institute/courses/greekpast/4929.html)

<sup>13</sup> <http://science.sciencemag.org/content/sci/359/6374/456.full.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> *ibid.*

by Lothar Janetzko

## CREATION AND EVOLUTION: HISTORY OF THE DEBATE IN THE NETHERLANDS

<https://biologos.org/blogs/archive/creation-and-evolution-history-of-the-debate-in-the-netherlands>

*First stop of a blog series entitled “Evolution and Christian Faith Around the World.”*

The website review for this month looks at a blog post that traces the complex history of science and religion in the Netherlands since Darwin.

From the introduction to the blog post you learn that, “Today, although the Netherlands is one of the most secular countries in the world, young-earth creationists are still very active. Young-earth creationism has made surprisingly large inroads into orthodox Protestant circles in the Netherlands and it has proved difficult to promote evolutionary creationism as an alternative.”

To explain why this is happening in the Netherlands, the blog author presents the complex history of science and religion in this country. The time periods he discusses and his views of what was happening at the time regarding the creation and evolution debate are presented in sections of the blog with the titles: 1) Creation and evolution in the Dutch neo-Calvinist tradition; 2) The interwar years; 3) Growing openness in the 1950s and 1960s; 4) Polarisation in the 1970s; and 5) Recent years.

I found it interesting to learn that in the Netherlands, “orthodox Protestants have been well-organized since the late nineteenth century. They have their own schools, political parties, broadcasting corporation within the public broadcasting system, etc.” I believe this really is the reason why there is still so much support for young-earth creationism in the Netherlands. When you have your own schools that do not constantly bombard students with so-called facts of evolution, and foster belief in God, you create a group of people that are able to resist the invasion of evolutionism.

How views regarding creation and evolution have changed over the years in the Netherlands is quite interesting. From the blog you can learn about the influence that American writers such as George McCready Price and Morris & Whitcomb have had in the past.

How the publication of books introducing Intelligent Design influenced beliefs regarding evolution is also quite informative.

From the general tone of the reporting by the author of the blog, you can sense that he holds to the tenants of BIOLOGOS. On the About Us tab on the blog post you learn the mission of this organization: “Biologos invites the church and the world to see the harmony between science and biblical faith as we present an evolutionary understanding of God’s creation.”



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to copy and distribute this newsletter.**

**Disclosure**, the Science Against Evolution newsletter, is edited by R. David Pogge.

All back issues are on-line at [ScienceAgainstEvolution.info](http://ScienceAgainstEvolution.info).