

# Disclosure

of things evolutionists don't want you to know

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## LIFE COMES FROM LIFE

*Any similarity between this song and Circle of Life from Disney's Lion King is purely coincidental. ☺*

(Verse 1)

From the day we arrived on the planet  
And blinking, stepped into the sun,  
Mankind had a dream, it is clear to be seen,  
We have wondered how life had begun.

(Verse 2)

And as scientists look for the answer,  
They keep looking around and around.  
Yes the scientists try, and they keep asking, "Why?"  
But the process has never been found.

(Chorus 1)

The beginning of life  
Didn't start with good fortune.  
That leap of faith  
Is nothing but hope.  
The more science discovers  
That the story's unwinding  
Science has shown us, life must come from life.

(instrumental interlude)

(Verse 3)

Because life couldn't start in a warm pond,  
Some claim life must have formed in the stars.  
And if that's not the case, they will just change the place  
And say that it got here from Mars!

(Chorus 2)

The beginning of life  
Didn't start in a warm pond,  
Or an undersea vent,  
Or come down out of space.  
There's no doubt any more.  
One thing is certain.  
It's settled science, life comes from life.

(Verse 3)

Darwin said, "It is eat or be eaten."  
"In the jungle," he said, "it's the norm."  
But it must be agreed, it all starts with a seed  
Dumb luck doesn't make a cell form

(Chorus 3)

The beginning of life  
Didn't start with good fortune.  
Four random bases  
Didn't form DNA.  
The more science discovers,  
The story's unwinding.  
Science has shown us, life must come from life. <sup>1</sup>

Email

## CAPITALIZATION PUNISHMENT

*Was it wrong for us to capitalize the phrase, "theory of evolution?"*

Even though this is the April Fools' issue, we must address two serious issues (spelling and capitalization) raised by one of the sentences in an email we received from Steve. He wrote,

I am normally rather loathed to capitalise 'evolution'!

### SPELLING

Should we have printed his sentence this way?

I am normally rather loathed to capitalise [sic] 'evolution'!

There is no question *sic* should be italicized because it is a foreign word. *Sic* is the Latin word for "thus." It means, "We know it is wrong—but that's exactly what he wrote. He wrote it thus."

But Steve is presumably British, and "capitalise" is correct British spelling for

<sup>1</sup> Hear it performed by Death Valley Dave at <http://www.scienceagainstevolution.info/music/LCFL.mp3>.

“capitalize.” It is wrong here in America; but it isn’t wrong in England.

We often quote from the journal, *Nature*, which is a British professional scientific journal. We don’t change their spelling to American English because we want to keep the British “flavour” of the journal, and not “colour” it with our uniquely American spelling. When we don’t change the British spelling, we fear that some American readers might think we can’t spel. ☺

We have readers all over the world, so we try to keep our American idiosyncrasies down to a minimum, avoiding American slang whenever possible (or providing a footnote when we feel compelled to use a uniquely American phrase).

When cutting and pasting Steve’s question into this column, Microsoft Word automatically corrected Steve’s spelling. I had to manually change the spelling back. If any of our quotes from *Nature* articles in the past used American spelling, it wasn’t our fault! Microsoft did it!

## CAPITALIZATION

Spelling isn’t nearly as important as the second question, which is, “Does the theory of evolution deserve to be capitalized?” It is a question we have wrestled with many times over the past two decades, and have not consistently answered it. Sometimes, in the past, we have capitalized the theory of evolution, and sometimes we haven’t.

It all boils down to whether “the theory of evolution” is a phrase or a proper name. If it is a descriptive phrase, then it definitely should not be capitalized. On the other hand, Darwinian Evolution is the name of a particular theory (just like Punctuated Equilibrium). The names of specific theories should be capitalized because they are proper nouns (even if they aren’t proper theories).

## FROM NOW ON

Now, having given the question far more thought than it really deserves, we have made an April Resolution that we will no longer capitalize “the theory of evolution” because there really is no such thing. There are many different foolish notions that claim to be “the theory of evolution.” Proper names refer to one specific thing. Since there is no consensus regarding what “the theory of evolution” really is, it can’t be the proper name of anything.

Please forgive us for capitalizing the theory of evolution in the past. We promise not to do it again.

# PHRENOLOGY MAKES A COMEBACK

*Scientists embrace phrenology to explain evolution.*

In February, we read an article in *New Scientist* which tried to use phrenology to explain evolution (although they carefully avoided that exact term). It was such a foolish article that we had to hold it back two months so it would appear in our April Fools’ issue.

You may not have heard of phrenology because it was rejected as a scientific theory nearly 200 years ago. Here’s how Wikipedia describes phrenology:

Phrenology ... is a pseudomedicine primarily focused on measurements of the human skull, based on the concept that the brain is the organ of the mind, and that certain brain areas have localized, specific functions or modules. Although both of those ideas have a basis in reality, phrenology extrapolated beyond empirical knowledge in a way that departed from science. Developed by German physician Franz Joseph Gall in 1796, the discipline was very popular in the 19th century, especially from about 1810 until 1840.

...  
It was believed that the cranial skull—like a glove on the hand—accommodates to the different sizes of these areas of the brain, so that a person’s capacity for a given personality trait could be determined simply by measuring the area of the skull that overlies the corresponding area of the brain.<sup>2</sup>

It was once thought that one’s temperament was determined by the bumps on a person’s head. This logically led to the idea that potentially dangerous criminals could be identified before they committed crimes simply by measuring a person’s skull.

Phrenology came about at a time when scientific procedures and standards for acceptable evidence were still being codified. In the context of Victorian society, phrenology was a respectable scientific theory.<sup>3</sup>

Unfortunately, the situation is no better today than it was in the Victorian era because the

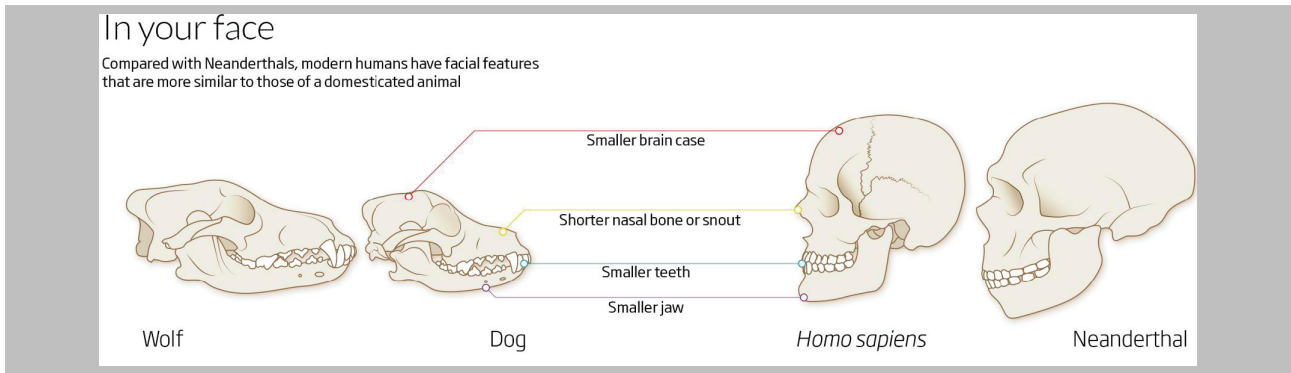
<sup>2</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phrenology>

<sup>3</sup> *ibid.*

Scientific Method has been replaced by consensus. Consensus does not require experimental verification. That's why the theory of evolution is still considered to be a respectable scientific theory by some people.

## DOMESTICATION COMES TO A HEAD

As silly as it seems, some evolutionists have resurrected something like phrenology to explain human evolution.



Over the years, the collection of physical traits associated with tameness has been extended to smaller teeth and shorter muzzles. Together, they are known as the domestication syndrome. ... Many creatures carry aspects of the domestication syndrome, including one notable species: our own. We too have relatively short faces, small teeth and no prominent brow ridges. Our relatively large brains are smaller than those of our Neanderthal cousins – something that has puzzled many an evolutionary biologist.

...  
The idea, now known as the neural crest cell hypothesis quickly gained fans, including Boeckx. “Before they formulated [it], the idea of self-domestication was hard to test,” he says. But with a genetic definition in place, it became possible to hunt for signs of it in species not normally considered domesticated – species like our own.

...  
In other words, some of the genetic differences that distinguish us from Neanderthals are the same as those that distinguish dogs from wolves and European cattle from European bison. This suggests there was an episode early in our evolution when our species underwent the same sort of domestication as these animals did.

...  
The idea predicts that *H. sapiens* should have begun to show some physical features of domestication around the same time. The team looked at dozens of ancient human skulls and found that it was indeed around then that brow

ridges and long, powerfully built faces faded away to leave our species looking more feminine, just like Belyaev's foxes.<sup>4</sup>

No fooling. They really think that since the shape of the skull of *Homo sapiens* is more feminine (in their opinion) than the shape of Neanderthals, it is proof that modern man is more domesticated than the Neanderthals were. This is, as the magazine name implies, “new science.” It isn't real science. Not all scientists accept this

new science.

It is a nice idea, but one that will need further work to explain away some contradictions. For instance, fossils show that several undomesticated mammals – bears, boars, even sea cows – also seem to have become more feminine over the past 100,000 years. ... And so many researchers still need to be convinced that self-domestication – perhaps even successive pulses of self-domestication at different times – can explain profound mysteries of our evolutionary history.<sup>5</sup>

Experimental science doesn't suffer from puzzling contradictions. Carefully conducted experiments produce the same results no matter who does them. The results are not affected by the political or religious beliefs of the researcher.

No experiments were done to prove that their theory about domestication is correct. It is just based on supposition. Evolutionists are grasping at straws to prove their unscientific belief.

As always, they believe proof will soon be found. Just send more money!

More work is needed to really pin down what ultimately drove self-domestication in humans, says Boeckx.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> *New Scientist*, 21 February 2018, “The tamed ape: were humans the first animal to be domesticated?”, <https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg23731660-600-the-tamed-ape-were-humans-the-first-animal-to-be-domesticated/>

<sup>5</sup> *ibid.*

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

# APRIL FOOLS' DAY SCIENCE HOAXES

[http://hoaxes.org/af\\_database/display/category/science/](http://hoaxes.org/af_database/display/category/science/)

*Information from the hoaxes.org website*

Since April begins with April Fools' Day, this month's website review looks at a site which presents a great deal of information about this day of the year. The links on the main page of the site will guide the reader to the following topics: 1) The Museum of Hoaxes; 2) The Hoax Archive; 3) April Fool Archive; 4) Top April Fools; 5) Photo Fakery; and 6) Hoax Photo Tests. You will also find links to About and Forum which provide more details about the Museum of Hoaxes.

The Museum of Hoaxes was established in 1997 in San Diego, CA. "It explores deception, mischief, and misinformation throughout history, playing host to a variety of humbugs and hoodwinks – from ancient fakery all the way up to modern schemes, dupes, and dodges that circulate online."

You may wonder how April Fools' Day relates to the ongoing controversy between creation and evolution. Just by reviewing some of the many April Fools' Day Science Hoaxes you will find that many directly seek to make fun of the views of creationists while trying to maintain that only evolution can truly present credible arguments that explain what we see in the natural world. One example of this is an article from *Scientific American* from 2005.

On the website you will find brief descriptions of Science Hoaxes dating from 1901 to 2014. Below the descriptions you will find that all the information of the site has been organized into More April Fool Categories. Here you will find links to: 1) April Fool General Categories; 2) Regions; 3) Recurring Themes and Types of Pranks; 4) Media Organizations and Corporations with April Fool Traditions; 5) Settings; and 6) Types of Perpetrators. Also, you will find links to The April Fool Archive dating from 1500s to 2015, Top 100, Origin and FAQ.

This site really has a wealth of information about April Fools' Day. The FAQ will answer many of the questions you may have about the origin of the day. Just explore the many links to find topics of interest. Most of all, don't be fooled into believing everything you read either in books or online regarding creation vs. evolution.



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

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