

SCIENTIFIC CREATIONISM

Explanation

Life appeared on earth abruptly as various original and different groups of organisms in fully functional form. Genetic variability permits changes within populations (microevolution) but excludes changes from one major group to another (macroevolution).

Assumptions

1. The original and different groups of organisms first appeared abruptly on earth in fully functional form.
2. Structural, functional and biochemical similarities among organisms of different groups are the result of a master plan of a supernatural influence.
3. Changes have occurred within populations (microevolution) but not from one group to another (macroevolution).
4. ~~All~~ ^{Most} natural systems are ^{relatively} stable but eventually run down, (increasing entropy). *This represents increasing entropy*
5. Decreases in entropy, involving growth and reproduction, occur only when a system is present employing both controlling and directing mechanisms, such as are found in a living cell.
6. Most fossil bearing rocks could have been laid down in one or more large-scaled wide-spread catastrophes, and not necessarily laid down over vast periods of time in accordance with the assumed geologic column.
7. Time is an open question, ~~and students should be permitted to evaluate all the evidences: those which indicate a relatively young earth and those which indicate an earth billions of years old.~~ *as it regards the age of the earth.*

3. Imitation Mechanisms

1. A supernatural influence created all matter, energy and fully functional original organisms, complete and mature from nothing, according to a master plan.
2. The universe is governed by the laws of mass and energy conservation and the law of entropy and life is governed by the law of biogenesis. *No definition of limits of variability*
3. Genetic variability permits changes within populations (microevolution) but excludes changes from one major group to another (macroevolution).
4. Growth and reproduction are controlled by DNA encoded into the chromosomes of each newly-formed cell. Biochemical mechanisms direct the conversion of sunlight into chemical energy in plants (photosynthesis) and the conversion of chemical energy to usable products in all organisms.

SCIENTIFIC CREATIONISM (continued)

- * 5. ^{to} ~~Castrophism~~, in the form of one or more large-scaled floods, produced widespread sedimentation, fossilization and extinction.

Evidences

1. The law of biogenesis says that life comes only from similar life, and the law of entropy says that all systems eventually go from order to disorder. ~~These are evidences of pre-existing intelligence.~~
2. Proteins, DNA, RNA, complex enzymes and intricate biochemical motors are required to operate in precise sequences in a cell for growth and reproduction to occur. The absence of any controlling or directing mechanism results in death. ~~This precludes the assumed step-wise formation of living cells from non-living molecules over a period of time.~~

Most genetic mutations are harmful.

which represent most
The ^{Cambrian} lowest rocks containing fossils of undisputed multicellular organisms contain representatives of every major phylum in the animal kingdom, and there are no undisputed transitional fossils among major groups. These are evidences of an abrupt creation of distinct original groups.

appearance
5. ^{Hydrostatic} ~~Hydrostatic~~ sedimentation experiments in the lab have approximated the distribution patterns found in the natural sediment layers.

including
6. Evidences of rapid sedimentation include unweathered wave ridges, rain-drop craters and animal trails found in wide-spread geologic layers.

from flood
7. Evidences of rapid burial of living organisms include, ^{large scale} numerous beds of closed bivalve fossils and numerous vertical tree fossils extending vertically through many geologic layers (polystrate).

3
8. Disputed evidence that man co-existed with some dinosaurs are hundreds of footprints of dinosaurs found in the same layers, and occasionally superimposed, with unweathered prints possibly made by bare human feet.

9
9. The fossil record does not show an increase in complexity of organisms with time. The assumed geologic column shows this, but is found nowhere in the world in its complete form.

defered
10. At various locations rocks are grossly out of order according to the geologic column. Assumptions are required to explain this arrangement which does not show an increase in complexity with time.

an
11. The fossil record does not show a transition from reptile to mammal skull. ^{an} The article discussing this subject (Mar-Apr 1978 American Scientist) is filled with speculative terms on how four bones of the reptile jaw might have migrated up into the mammal ears, forming the stirrups and anvils. There are no transition fossils that show this migration.

Cambrian

appearance
including
from flood

defered
Dr Robinson
Challenge

SCIENTIFIC CREATIONISM (continued)

documentation required

12. ~~Tree~~ ^{*Modern Tree*} pollen is abundant in the Cambrian rocks.
13. Many studies in various fields indicate a relatively young age for the earth. These include radiometric dating, decay of the earth's magnetic moment, rate of shrinkage of the sun, low ocean sedimentation rate, high influx of cosmic dust and meteorites, low genetic mutation load, rapid dissipation of the heat of the earth, etc.

quantity

Limitations

1. Creation is not experimentally demonstrable.
2. ~~Neither~~ ^{*neither*} scientific creationism ~~or evolution~~ ^{*does not*} fit the rigorous definition of a scientific theory, since they can not be observed, tested, repeated or falsified.
3. Dating anomalies are no limitation, since creation could have occurred at any time in the past. Neither does it matter which fossils are found in which rocks, unless a vast age for the earth can be proved.

SCIENTIFIC CREATIONISM

EXPLANATION

A supernatural Creator made all matter, energy and fully-functional original life forms (kinds) complete and perfect from nothing. Life then continued to reproduce life from life by biogenesis. No new matter or major life forms are being produced. All natural systems are basically stable and are slowly running down. Limited speciation within kinds may occur, but this does not extrapolate to changes between kinds. A worldwide flood accounts for much of the geological sediment and fossil record. The age of the earth is relatively young.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. Origin. A sudden supernatural creation resulted in several fully functional original kinds of life, including man, complete and perfect from nothing.
2. Design. Structural, functional and biochemical similarities among kinds are the result of a purposeful master plan of a supernatural Creator.
3. Innovation. No new matter or energy are being produced or destroyed, and existing life reproduces from life.
4. Conservation. All natural systems are basically stable (conservative) and slowly running down (decaying).
5. Growth. Growth of living organisms represents a decrease in entropy, and can occur only in systems employing a mechanism to direct the use of energy, such as found in living cells.
6. Variability. Variations and limited speciation have occurred within each kind by genetic recombinations but, because of limited genetic variability, there have been no changes from one kind to another.

7. Fossils. A worldwide flood produced sudden sedimentation and part of the fossil record, which is representative of past life forms.
8. Earth Age. The age of the earth may be as young as 6-10,000 years old, but probably not millions or billions of years old.

MECHANISMS

1. Origin. A supernatural Creator made all things from nothing.
2. Design. Creation was according to a master plan.
3. Innovation. No new matter is created and none destroyed according to the Law of Mass Conservation. Life reproduces from life according to the Law of Natural Reproduction (Biogenesis).
4. Conservation. The stability of natural systems is governed by the Law of Energy Conservation. The Second Law of Thermodynamics governs a decaying Universe, with increasing entropy from order to disorder.
5. Growth. The growth of living organisms is directed by the DNA genetic code found in the chromosomes of each newly-formed cell. Biochemical mechanisms control the conversion of sunlight to chemical energy in plants, and the conversion of chemical energy to usable energy in mitochondria in all living organisms, permitting growth and reproduction.
6. Variability. Natural genetic variability within original kinds permitted varieties and limited speciation to occur, according to the principles of Mendelian and Quantitative Genetics. However, limitations of genetic variability preclude changes from one major kind to another.
7. Fossils. A worldwide flood produced rapid and widespread sedimentation and part of the fossil record.
8. Earth Age. Creation could have occurred as little as 6-10,000 years ago, but probably not as long as millions or billions of years.

EVIDENCE 117. The assumption...

1. Origin. The sudden appearance of complex life forms in the Cambrian rocks is evidence of special creation.
2. Design. The harmony existing within and between all natural systems indicates a purposeful design by a supernatural Creator.
3. Innovation. Spontaneous generation (biopoiesis) cannot be demonstrated under controlled conditions, and the Law of Probability indicates that life could not have arisen from non-life by chance, even over billions of years. The gaps between major life forms, and the absence of undisputable transitional forms, indicate special creation of major life forms (kinds) without slow transitions from one kind to another.
4. Conservation. The laws of nature are constant and invariable, and sustain and maintain the Universe by the conservation of energy. However, increasing entropy (order to randomness, decay) is a universal tendency, and when the energy of our sun has all degraded to random heat energy, the sun will die the "heat-death".
5. Growth. Growth and reproduction of a living cell ceases when its nucleus is removed, which contains the DNA genetic code. Isolated biochemical systems cannot be maintained indefinitely, much less ^{for} weeks or months, in vitro, apart from the complete cell with its directing nucleus and other essential and interrelated mechanisms.
6. Variability. Most mutations are harmful and indicate increasing entropy. Rare, beneficial mutations usually are not fixed in a population unless the same mutation reoccurs in a minimum frequency of individuals, unless it has selective value. Thus, there is little evidence to indicate the accumulation of high frequencies of non-selective gene mutations in most organisms.

7. Fossils. The assumption of evolution is the basis of fossil dating in the rocks, but the geological column is incomplete at any one location and substantive uniformitarianism has not been demonstrated by the data. In order to form fossils, dead organisms must be buried rapidly to prevent weathering and decay. Rapid burial of widely distributed fossils, in different rock layers, is indicated by unweathered footprints and waves in some sediments, by numerous and widespread polystrate tree fossils through many geological layers, and the common burial of millions of closed bivalves in widespread layers (showing they were alive when buried). In scattered areas of the U.S. southwest, unweathered footprints of dinosaurs have been uncovered along with what appear to be human footprints, indicating that the two lived at the same time when a great flood occurred, and not 75 million years apart.
8. Earth Age. Many studies in diverse fields indicate that the earth may be as young as 6-10,000 years old. Rocks have been dated from 4-6,000 years old, by using different assumptions in reevaluating data from radiometric dating methods. Some evolutionists have dated metamorphic rocks of known recent age as being millions of years old. For relatively recent ages carbon-14 dating has been used, assuming that the rates of formation and disintegration of C-14 are the same and that the rate for formation has not varied. Both these assumptions have been shown to be false, and based on the new rate of C-14 formation the earth is about 11,000 years old. Other studies indicating a young earth are decay of earth's magnetic moment, decrease in earth spin, rate of shrinkage of the sun, low ocean sedimentation rate, high influx of cosmic dust and meteorites, low mutation load, and rapid dissipation of earth heat.

Tree pollen has also been found in Cambrian rocks, indicating that advanced plants were present in geological ages 400 million years earlier than they were supposed to have evolved.

LIMITATIONS

1. Supernatural creation cannot be demonstrated under controlled conditions.
2. Some radiometric dating results are in fairly close agreement for very old ages of millions of years.
3. Mammal and bird fossils have not been found in Cambrian rocks.
4. Like evolution, creation is not a true theory since it cannot be tested or falsified; hence, it must be accepted on faith based on indirect evidence that can be observed and measured by various disciplines of science. Although neither evolution or creation can be proved, methods used to determine the truth of each explanation are scientific.

Law

5-9-81

SCIENTIFIC CREATIONISM

FINAL

March

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Assumptions

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3. Changes have occurred within populations (microevolution) but not from one group to another (macroevolution).
4. ~~All natural systems are basically stable but eventually run down. (increasing entropy).~~ ^N ~~relatively~~ ^{relatively} stable but eventually run down. ~~(increasing entropy).~~ This represents increasing entropy.
5. Decreases in entropy, involving growth and reproduction, occur only when a system is present employing both controlling and directing mechanisms, such as are found in a living cell.
6. Most fossil bearing rocks could have been laid down in one or more large-scaled wide-spread catastrophes, and not necessarily laid down over vast periods of time in accordance with the assumed geologic column.
7. Time is an open question ~~and students should be permitted to evaluate all the evidences; those which indicate a relatively young earth and those which indicate an earth billions of years old.~~ *as it regards the age of the earth, since creation could have occurred at any time in the past. IT does not matter*

Mechanisms

1. A supernatural influence created all matter, energy and fully functional original organisms, complete and mature from nothing, according to a master plan.
2. The universe is governed by the laws of mass and energy conservation and the law of entropy and life is governed by the law of biogenesis.
3. Genetic variability permits changes within populations (microevolution) but excludes changes from one major group to another (macroevolution).
4. Growth and reproduction are controlled by DNA encoded into the chromosomes of each newly-formed cell. Biochemical mechanisms direct the conversion of sunlight into chemical energy in plants (photosynthesis) and the conversion of chemical energy to usable products in all organisms.

SCIENTIFIC CREATIONISM (continued)

5. ^{to} ~~Castrophism~~, in the form of one or more large-scaled floods, produced widespread sedimentation, fossilization and extinction.

KEY

Evidences

- (2) 1. (3) The law of biogenesis says that life comes only from similar life, and the law of entropy says that all systems eventually go from order to disorder. ~~These are evidences of pre-existing intelligence.~~
- (4) 2. (5) Proteins, DNA, RNA, complex enzymes and intricate biochemical ^{mechanisms} ~~motors~~ are required to operate in precise sequences in a cell for growth and reproduction to occur. The absence of any controlling or directing mechanism results in death. ~~This precludes the assumed step-wise formation of living cells from non-living molecules over a period of time.~~
- (3) 3. (4) ~~Most genetic mutations are harmful.~~ *See attachment.*
- (13) 4. (1) The ^{Cambrian} ~~lowest~~ rocks containing fossils of undisputed multicellular organisms ~~contain~~ ^{which} representatives of every ^{most} major phylum in the animal kingdom, ~~and~~ ^{including chordates} there are no undisputed transitional fossils among major groups. These are evidences of an ^{abrupt} ~~appearance~~ ^{research has} of distinct original groups. *see attachment*
- (5) 5. (6) Hydrolyic sedimentation ~~experiments in the lab have~~ ^{research has} approximated the distribution patterns found in the natural sediment layers.
- (5) 6. ~~Evidences of rapid sedimentation include unweathered wave ridges, rain-drop craters and animal trails found in wide spread geologic layers.~~
- (5) 7. (7) Evidences of rapid burial of living organisms include ^{large-scale} ~~numerous~~ beds of closed bivalve fossils and numerous vertical tree fossils extending vertically through many geologic layers (polystrate).
- (5) 8. (10) ~~Disputed evidence that man co-existed with some dinosaurs are hundreds of footprints of dinosaurs found in the same layers, and occasionally superimposed, with unweathered prints possibly made by bare human feet.~~
- (5) 9. (8) ~~The fossil record does not show an increase in complexity of organisms with time. The assumed geologic column shows this, but is found nowhere in the world in its complete form.~~ *see attachment*
- (5) 10. (10) At various locations rocks are grossly out of order according to the geologic column. Assumptions are required to explain this arrangement which does not show an increase in complexity with time.
- (13) 11. (10) ^{am} The fossil record does not show a transition from reptile to mammal skull. ^{am} The article discussing this subject (Mar-Apr 1978 American Scientist) is filled with speculative terms on how four bones of the reptile jaw might have migrated up into the mammal ears, forming the stirrups and anvils. There are no transition fossils that show this migration.

SCIENTIFIC CREATIONISM (continued)

- ⑤ / 11. ~~12. Tree pollen is abundant in the Cambrian rocks.~~ *see attachment*
- ⑤ / 12. ~~13.~~ ¹² Many studies in various fields indicate a relatively young age for the earth. These include radiometric dating, decay of the earth's magnetic moment, rate of shrinkage of the sun, low ocean sedimentation ~~rate~~, high influx of cosmic dust and meteorites, low genetic mutation load, rapid dissipation of the heat of the earth, etc.
- quantity

Limitations

1. Creation is not experimentally demonstrable.
2. ~~Neither~~ ^S scientific creationism ~~or evolution~~ ^{does not} fit the rigorous definition of a scientific theory, since ~~they~~ can not be observed, tested, repeated or falsified.
3. ~~Dating anomalies are no limitation, since creation could have occurred at any time in the past. Neither does it matter which fossils are found in which rocks, unless a vast age for the earth can be proved.~~

part of assumption?

Attachment

①

EVIDENCES

- ④ 3. Experimentation shows widespread harmful effects of genetic mutations. Mathematical probability limits the benefits and harm of mutations to the area of microevolution.
- ① 4. The Cambrian rocks contain fossils of undisputed multicellular organisms which represent most major phyla in the animal kingdom, including chordata. There are no undisputed transitional fossils among major groups. These are evidences of an abrupt appearance of distinct original groups.
- 9.8. The fossil record shows all past animal life divided into three categories: (a) those maintaining their unchanged forms from the Cambrian to the present, (b) those that degenerated in size, and (c) those that became extinct.

Attachment (con't)

(2)

11. 12. Pollen grains of angiosperms and gymnosperms are found in Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian rocks.

32/4/81.4

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SCIENTIFIC CREATIONISM (continued)

5. Catastrophism, in the form of one or more large-scaled floods, produced widespread sedimentation, fossilization, and extinction.

Evidences

1. The cambrian rocks contain fossils of undisputed multicellular organisms which represent most major phyla in the animal kingdom, including chordata. There are no undisputed transitional fossils among major groups. These are evidences of an abrupt appearance of distinct original groups.
2. The fossil record does not show a transition from reptile to mammal skull. An article discussing this subject (Mar.-Apr. 1978 American Scientist) is filled with speculative terms on how four bones of the reptile jaw might have migrated up into the mammal ears, forming the stirrups and anvils. There are no transition fossils that show this migration.
3. The law of biogenesis says that life comes only from similar life, and the law of entropy says that all systems eventually go from order to disorder.
4. Experimentation shows widespread harmful effects of genetic mutations. Mathematical probability limits the benefits and harm of mutations to the area of microevolution.
5. Proteins, DNA, RNA, complex enzymes and intricate biochemical mechanisms are required to operate in precise sequences in a cell for growth and reproduction to occur. The absence of any controlling or directing mechanism results in death.
6. Hydraulic sedimentation research has approximated the distribution patterns found in the natural sediment layers.
7. Evidences of rapid burial of living organisms include large-scale beds of closed bivalve fossils and numerous vertical tree fossils extending vertically through many geologic layers (polystrate).
8. The fossil record shows all post animal life divided into three categories: (a) those maintaining their unchanged forms from the cambrian to the present, (b) those that degenerated in size, and (c) those that became extinct.
9. At various locations, rocks are grossly out of order according to the geologic column. Assumptions are required to explain this arrangement which does not show an increase in complexity with time.
10. Disputed evidence that man co-existed with some dinosaurs are hundreds of footprints of dinosaurs found in the same layers, and occasionally super-imposed, with unweathered prints possibly made by bare human feet.

SCIENTIFIC CREATIONISM (continued)

11. Pollen grains of angiosperms and gymnosperms are found in Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian rocks.
12. Many studies in various fields indicate a relatively young age for the earth. These include radiometric dating, decay of the earth's magnetic moment, rate of shrinkage of the sun, low ocean sedimentation quantity, high influx of cosmic dust and meteorites, low genetic mutation load, rapid dissipation of the heat of the earth, etc.

Limitations

1. Creation is not experimentally demonstrable.
2. Scientific creationism does not fit the rigorous definition of a scientific theory, since it cannot be observed, tested, repeated, or falsified.