

Patterns of Intelligence

APPENDIX A

REGARDING VESTIGES, BAD DESIGN, ETC.

One argument of evolutionists is their claim that if God existed, He would not have designed DNA that created "vestigial organs" in a species.

"Vestiges" or "vestigial organs" are sections of DNA that appear to be left-over from parent species, via evolution, because these "organs" appear to have no function in the child species.

The arguments of evolutionists are that certain sections of DNA should not be on the DNA because they would not have been designed and put there by an intelligent Creator (i.e. God) who designed the DNA of all species.

One famous example of a vestige is the "wings" of an ostrich. While these "wings" do have some function, even important functions, the sections of DNA which create these seemingly worthless "wings" seem to be left over from a distant "parent species" of the ostrich.

As one evolutionist said:

"Wouldn't it be odd if a creator helped an ostrich balance itself by giving it appendages that just happen to look exactly like reduced wings, and which are constructed in exactly the same way as wings used for flying?"
(Why Evolution is True, by Jerry A. Coyne, 2009, page 58)

In both of Darwin's books he speaks about rudimentary organs (i.e. vestigial organs) which appear to have no purpose.

It turns out there are **no** vestigial organs on any species!!

The concept of vestigial organs came about at a time, for example in the 19th century, when the technology did not exist to know what the functions of these important "organs" were used for.

For example, Darwin did not know about the "Gut-Associated Lymphoid Tissue" system (G.A.L.T.), which is the immune system specific to the digestive tract. This system includes the appendix, which evolutionists consider to be a vestigial organ, but it is not - it is very important!!

Now that technology has increased over the decades, it is now known what all, or virtually all, of these supposed vestigial organs are used for.

For example, while the wings of ostriches are not used for flight, they are critical for balancing the bird while running and for making fast right-angle turns.

They are also used for thermoregulation, courtship displays, providing stability while mating, warning signals and other communication, nest building, and providing shade and shelter for their young. (See New Scientist letters, 21 June 2008, p 24)

In some cases, the so-called vestigial organs are of critical importance in the embryo stage of development, even before the animal is born.

Other vestigial organs are important when the species is young.

Other vestigial organs are important under certain weather conditions.

As an example of weather conditions in humans, the external ear muscles (*pinna auricle*) are important to protect the blood in the ear from freezing and they are used to collect sound (Bergman and Howe, 1990). They are also important in hearing and they provide an acoustical advantage to humans.

For more information on the ears, Google: "The Intricate and Masterful Design of the Human Ear" by Aaron R. Morrison, M.D.

As another human example, the *plica semilunaris* in the human eye is used to enable unrestricted mobility for the eyeball when turned outward. And so on.

The claims of evolutionists of vestigial organs is an old technology which evolutionists won't let go of because they have no real evidence for the theory of evolution. They grasp at every straw and deception they can find, even when it is old technology. They act very authoritative in their lies just in case students don't find the truth.

Everything has a function and everything was designed, whether we yet know the purpose or not.

Vestigial organs are actually an evidence for creation science because there is no way that random evolution could have developed some of the highly sophisticated "organs" that have very subtle, but very important, purposes.

The term "vestigial organs" should be replaced by the term "subtle organs," but don't hold your breathe for that change to be made in the evolution books.

For more information about vestigial organs, see, among many other resources:

Vestigial Organs Are Fully Functional: A History and Evaluation of the Vestigial Organ Origins Concept, by Jerry Bergman.