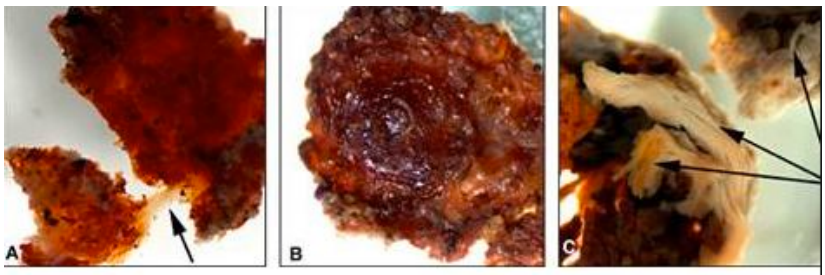
Quote: "Evolution theory is the central organizing principle of all biological and biomedical science. It makes such a **wide range of predictions** about organisms, from bacteria to whales to humans, that it is mentioned throughout this book. [emphasis added]

Question: What if the predictions are not true?

For example, evolution theory predicts that dinosaurs lived 65-100My ago. Is it possible for blood vessel tissue, collagen, hemoglobin, and other proteins that have been found in dinosaur fossils to survive for millions of years?



Tissue fragments from a Tyrannosaurus rex femur are shown at left, when it is flexible and resilient and when stretched (arrow) returns to its original shape. The middle photo shows the bone after it is air dried. The photo at right shows regions of bone showing fibrous character, not normally seen in fossil bone.

Ref: Schweitzer, Mary H.; Wittmeyer, Jennifer L.; Horner, John R. (2007). "Soft tissue and cellular preservation in vertebrate skeletal elements from the Cretaceous to the present". *Proc Biol Sci* **274** (1607): 183–97.

There are many other predictions of evolution theory which have peen proven wrong. Examples include: •Embryonic recapitulation, was shown to be a fraud
•Vestigial organs, such as the appendix, now known to be apart of the immune system
• "Junk DNA" has been discovered to have multiple genetic functions
•Darwinism predicts thousands of transitional forms should be found in the fossil record
• simpler, more primitive forms precede their evolutionary, more complex descendants' (*The Triumph of Evolution and the Failure of Creationism)* by Niles Eldredge, p.47
• if reptile-to-bird evolution is true, we should find a graded series of part-wing/part-leg creatures (successively less leglike and successively more winglike); not found in fossil record
• Human evolution theory predicts a progressive evolutionary change from one group of hominids to another, culminating in modern humans, rather than the observed reality: when all of the major anatomical features of the hominids are simultaneously considered, it becomes obvious that each major extinct group forms a discrete morphological cluster
• another failed prediction relates to the sizes of metazoan genomes: 'At one time it seemed possible that the amount of DNA would be a good measure of complexity, but as genome sizes became known, little correlation was found with perceived morphological complexity. (Valentine, J.W., "Two genomic paths to the evolution of complexity in bodyplans," *Paleobiology* **26**(3):513, 2000.)
•the fossil record predicts that evolutionary age-dates should agree with radioisotope dates; to the contrary, one can document hundreds, if not thousands, of serious discrepancies between paleontologically-inferred dates and isotopic dates.