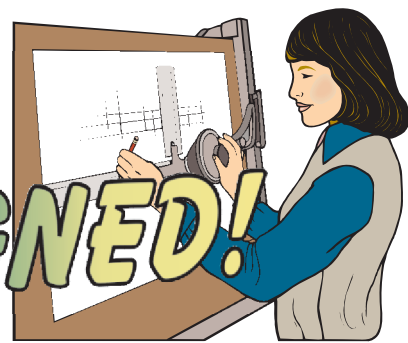


WELL DESIGNED!



ELEPHANTS are the earth's largest land animals, weighing as much as 6 tonnes. They are best known for their trunks, which are quite unique in the animal kingdom. In fact, elephants couldn't exist without them.

There are about 50,000 muscles in an elephant's trunk (proboscis). The end of the trunk is so sensitive that it can pick up a pin. It is also used as an arm to obtain grass, leaves and fruit for food, as a weapon, and to suck up water, which is either squirted into the mouth, or used as a shower. An elephant's neck is short, and without the trunk it would be unable either to eat or drink. In fact, if for any reason a wild elephant lost its trunk it would soon die.



How did elephants get their trunk? In his *Just-so Stories* Rudyard Kipling told of a time when elephants had no trunks. One day a baby elephant had its nose stretched by a crocodile, and elephants have had long trunks ever since. Just a fable, of course. Yet evolutionists claim that elephants evolved their trunks gradually over 40 million years, but this is surely another *Just-so* story.



Elephants

An elephant's trunk is much more than a stretched nose. When elephants suck water up into their trunks, special valves close to prevent the water entering their lungs, which could be fatal. All other mammals drink through their mouths, so drinking with the nose is a very dangerous and unnatural thing, and could never have evolved gradually. Evolutionists have to believe that while elephants were evolving their trunks they were also evolving those 50,000 special muscles, the brain connections to make them work, and the valves to prevent water inhalation. And if the elephants' ancestors were able to exist without trunks, why would any of this have been necessary anyway? Most animals exist quite happily with short noses, so there would be no advantage in growing a longer one.

Elephants are unique animals which look as though they were designed by an intelligent, wise Creator.

MEET THE DESIGNER!

When archaeologists come across ancient structures like Stonehenge in England, they longed to find out more about the people responsible. Who built that 4,000 year-old stone circle? Why did they do it? How did they move stone blocks weighing as much as 20 tonnes — some from over 200 miles away in the Welsh mountains? We may never know the answer, but everyone knows that Stonehenge was designed.

From an early age we begin to wonder how our world and universe came into being, and it's reasonable to believe that an intelligent designer or creator is responsible. We believe that Designer has not hidden Himself from us, but has revealed Himself to us in a book called the Bible, where we read "Since the creation of the world God's invisible qualities—His eternal power and divine nature—have been clearly seen, being understood from what has been made, so that men are without excuse" (*Romans 1: 20*). In other words, intelligent people believe in design! But we can know more than that! The Bible not only tells us how creation came into being, but how human rebellion spoil that good creation and lefts scars which are still visible today. It also tells us how God revealed Himself as someone who knows and loves us personally, and took human flesh in the person of Jesus Christ who is "the image of the invisible God" (*Colossians 1: 15*). It's possible to have a relationship with God; to actually meet the Designer! God really longs for you to know Him and live with Him for ever!

If you want to learn more, ask the person who gave you this paper, or contact us.



Stonehenge

Kids' quotes about science

Water vapour gets together in a cloud. When it is big enough to be called a drop, it does.

It is so hot in some places that the people there have to live in other places.

Genetics explains why you look like your father, and if you don't why you should.

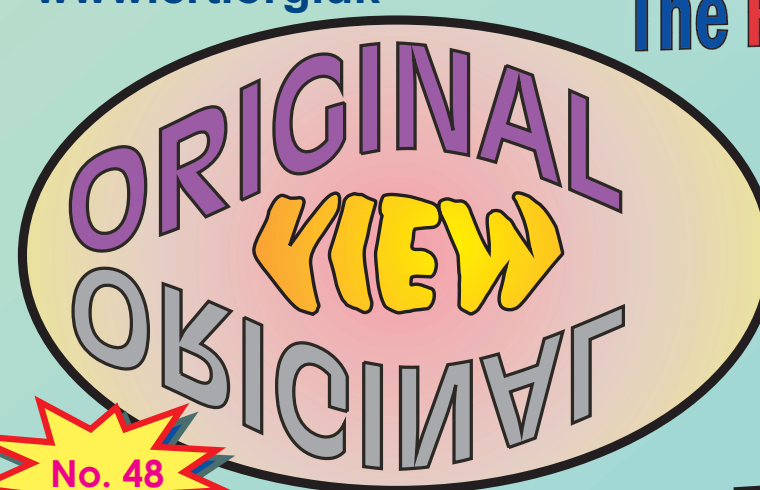
Three kinds of blood vessels are arteries, vanes and caterpillars

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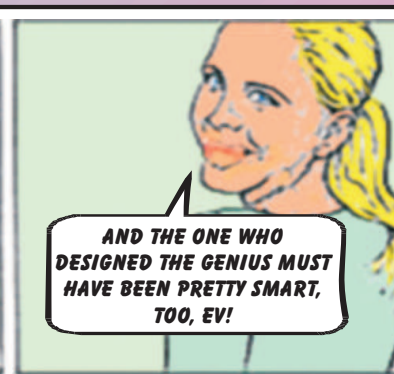
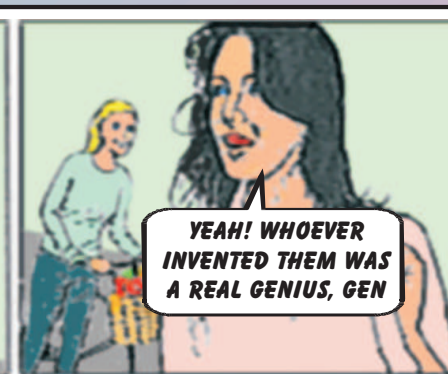
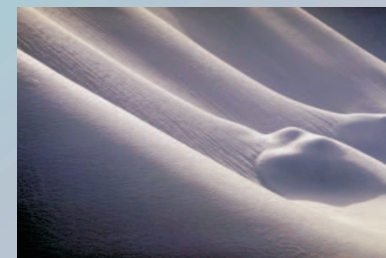
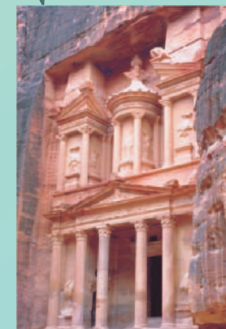
In this issue:
Getting the message
Design argument grows
The Gorilla with the Stick
Elephants
Meet the Designer!

INTELLIGENT people believe in DESIGN!

Telling the difference between things which have been designed and things that are the result of chance, natural processes is simply a matter of *logic*. We all recognise design when we see it.

Take a look at the three photos on the left. They are all rock formations, but everyone would agree that only one could have been formed by natural forces. The other two are unmistakably the product of human hands. At the top we see part of Petra — a Middle-eastern city carved from solid rock. At the bottom is the Sphinx of Egypt.

On the right, and below, are photos of snow formations. Here again it is easy to tell the difference between the snowdrift — formed by the wind — and the snow sculptures which are obviously the product of intelligent minds. (read more inside)



Getting the message.

If you were taking a walk along a beach and saw ripple marks (right) you would realise that they had been formed by the movement of the tide. But if you came across the words "I love you" (below) written in the sand you would know immediately that an intelligent person had written the message, since the movement of water and tide could never have created that effect. And if you spotted some sandcastles, you would know that someone (probably children) had built them, even though they may have left the beach. In fact, the tide would very soon obliterate both the message and the sandcastles when it returned.



These examples clearly demonstrate that we only need to use *common logic* to tell the difference between things which are designed and those produced by chance. Time, chance and natural forces can destroy complex things, but not create them.

are designed and those produced by chance. Time, chance and natural forces can destroy complex things, but not create them.



ABOVE AND LEFT: Clear evidence that intelligence was involved

IN THE NEWS

NEW



The gorilla with the walking-stick

THERE was great excitement recently when someone observed a female gorilla in the Congo using a stick to help it wade through a pool of water. Evolutionists claimed that this was further evidence that apes and humans are closely related. Some even suggested that this meant that apes were beginning to discover technology.

In the *Daily Mail* (Oct. 3rd.2005), well-known anthropologist Desmond Morris wrote, "What we are seeing here is the birth of gorilla technology. It may only be the first step on a journey on which we humans have advanced a million miles, but it is still a first step." But how does he know that? Maybe gorillas have always used sticks like this — we just haven't spotted it before. And does Desmond Morris really believe that in a few thousand years gorillas will develop the ability to build

A gorilla was seen using a stick. Big deal! Lots of animals use tools

computers and space ships, drive motor cars and gain academic degrees?

The case of the gorilla with the stick only proves one thing: gorillas sometimes use sticks! There's no big deal in an animal using a tool — quite a few animals do. Dolphins use sponges to root around the sea bed for food, sea otters use rocks to break open shell-fish, woodpecker finches use cactus spines to dig grubs out of wood, Egyptian vultures use stones to break open ostriches' eggs, elephants use branches as "fly swatters", and crows have been seen to actually fashion pieces of wire into hooks to extract food from a container — something no ape has ever done. However, no one suggests that the use of tools by these animals is evidence that they are related to us. It just proves that animals are cleverer than most people think!

The fossil evidence doesn't support the view that we are related to gorillas or any other kind of ape. Apes have always been apes and people have always been people — and they always will be!



Dolphins sometimes use tools

DESIGN ARGUMENT GROWS

Our page one article suggested that we should simply use our logic when deciding the difference between things which are designed and things which are the result of natural processes. Take the example of the Egyptian Sphinx (below); when western explorers first saw it, their reaction would not have been to ask whether it was the product of intelligence, but to wonder who the intelligent designers were. It would never have entered their heads to think the action of wind and sand could have done it. In fact, many centuries of sandstorms have actually been *erasing* the detail of that giant sculpture.



When it comes to the world of nature, however, **Many biologists have already decided there is no Creator**

many people's logic seems to fly out of the window. They look at things which are much more complex than anything humans ever designed, and claim they are the result of mindless evolution! The evidence for design in nature is so strong that biologists often have to deny what they really feel, as the quote by Dr Francis Crick reveals (above right). Note, also, that Dr Richard Dawkins admits that biology reveals "complicated things" which look designed, yet he denies they were. Like the two quoted, many biologists have already decided that there is no Creator. They then have to ignore or try to explain away all the evidence for intelligent design. Real science doesn't rule out any explanation, but accepts that the most logical explanation is likely to be the right one. No wonder more and more scientists are moving away from evolution and accepting intelligent design.

However, many hard-line Darwinists are reacting in a very unscientific way. In the United States they are doing everything they possibly can to prevent students from hearing the evidence for design, and ridiculing anyone who opposes evolution. It makes you wonder what they're scared of. The truth, maybe?

NOTABLE QUOTES

"Biologists must constantly keep in mind that what they see was not designed, but rather evolved." — Dr Francis Crick, *What Mad Pursuit*, New York: Basic Books (1988),

"Biology is the study of complicated things that give the appearance of having been designed for a purpose." — Dr Richard Dawkins, *The Blind Watchmaker*, 1986.



The world is full of things which defy an evolutionary explanation, and appear to be wonderfully designed. Why not apply the same logic that we do to things designed by humans: if it looks designed then it makes sense to believe it was!

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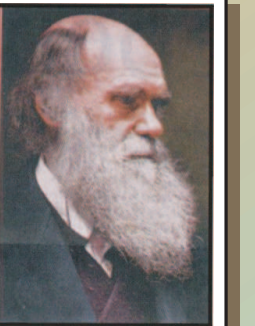
Facing Darwin's CHALLENGE



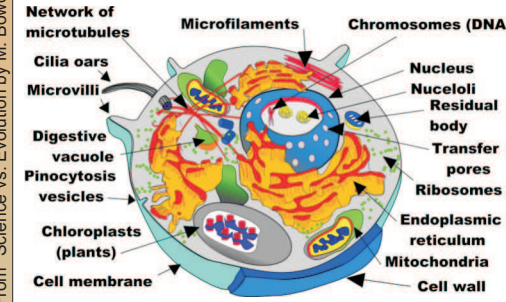
Powerful electron microscopes have revealed a hidden world which Charles Darwin could never have dreamt of. Scientists have discovered complex molecular machines which are so tiny that they haven't even tried to explain how they could have originated by gradual evolution.

Although Darwin thought cells were mere blobs of jelly, we now know they are extremely complex. But there are even more amazing things inside the cell, such as the *ATP synthase* motors which capture and transfer chemical energy in the bodies of living organisms, including ourselves. These motors are so small that 200,000 would fit on to a pinhead! They rotate 6000 times a minute, and there are trillions in your body. How would Darwin have felt about this? We believe his challenge has been met many times over.

"If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down."
—Charles Darwin, 'The Origin of Species', 1859.



A CELL — NOT SIMPLE!



From "Science vs. Evolution by M. Bowden