

WELL DESIGNED!



The Titan Arum

THE Titan Arum is one of the world's largest plants, growing as tall as 3 meters (10 feet). It grows in the wild only in the Indonesian rainforests. The plant has some ingenious mechanisms for attracting pollinating insects. It produces a strong smell like rotting meat, and this, combined with the red colour of the centre spike (spathe), and its ability to produce heat up to 32° C (90° F), lures flesh-eating insects into the plant.

Once they are inside, a special mechanism traps the insects and the plant's slippery walls prevent them from climbing out. The insects pollinate the plant's female flowers, which are only receptive for one day. The male flowers remain closed, but open the next day, by which time the female flowers are no longer receptive, so self-pollination is avoided. The trapped insects are showered with pollen from the male flowers, after which the plant releases them. Once they escape, the insects can pollinate another flower. The plant soon dies, producing bright-orange fruits (left) that attract hornbills and other birds, which eat them and spread the seeds.



A Titan Arum plant

This strange and fascinating plant uses several methods to ensure pollination, all of which needed to work properly from the beginning. Gradual evolutionary processes could not do this. The evidence supports design by a wise Creator.

US Botanic Garden

THE TIME ILLUSION

Many people find it difficult or impossible to believe that "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," (*The Bible, Genesis 1: 1*), yet have no problem believing that some kind of microbe crawled out of the "primeval soup" several billion years ago, and through millions of years of gradual changes evolved into humans and all other life-forms.

It seems that the concept of *time* is the main reason. The idea that anything can happen, even the impossible, given enough time, is strongly fixed in many people's minds. Yet this is an illusion. The impossible remains impossible no matter how much time is available! The *Second Law of Thermodynamics* states that everything in the universe is deteriorating and getting more random. Left to itself, the universe would end up dead and lifeless.

We have explained why evolution can only happen if each step confers some advantage which can be selected and passed on, and have given some examples which present a formidable challenge to Darwin's theory of gradual change.

We believe God is outside of time, and doesn't need time — His powerful word is enough. The Bible tells us that God is the source of both physical and spiritual life. His Son, Jesus Christ, came to earth to make it possible for us to know God through His death and resurrection. This life begins when we put our faith in Jesus, and continues into eternity, where time will no longer matter! "Whoever has the Son has life; whoever does not have the Son of God does not have life." (*1 John 5: 12*). You are not a lucky fluke, but of value to God! Believe in His Son —and get a life!



POSSIBLE — OR IMPOSSIBLE?



Could the pebble on the left turn into a fish? Would millions of years help? Of course not — the impossible will remain impossible!

CHUCKLES

'Doctor! Doctor! I feel like a bridge.'
 'What has come over you?'
 'Doctor! Doctor! I feel like a pair of curtains!'
 'Pull yourself together!'
 'Doctor, Doctor I've lost my memory!'
 'When did this happen?'
 'When did what happen?'

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The REAL SCIENCE paper!

ORIGINAL VIEW
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No. 71

INSIDE:

- Step by Step?
- Orchids' Clever Design
- In the News: Aquatic Ape Theory
- Climbing Evolution's Mountain
- Not so Lucky!
- Well Designed: The Titan Arum
- The Time Illusion

IMPROBABLE or IMPOSSIBLE?

Could microbes turn into people?

© Sebastian Kaulitzki: Dreamstime



For a microbe to turn into a person instantly — that would be the stuff of magic. But for it to happen over millions of years, well, that's supposed to be science. In an old fairy tale by the Brothers Grimm a princess kisses a frog and it turns into a prince. Only a story, of course. Yet according to the theory of evolution, over the course of millions of years amphibians have evolved into people. How? We are told that anything can happen, given enough time! As one scientist wrote: "Time is the hero of the plot... Given so much time, the impossible becomes possible, the possible becomes probable, and the probable becomes virtually certain. One has only to wait; time itself performs miracles."*

No one denies that change happens in the living world, but can lots of small changes add up, to turn microbes into amphibians and amphibians into humans? Can impossible things really happen, given a long period of time? Is time "the hero of the plot", or the enemy? We believe the impossible remains impossible, no matter how much time there is, and those who claim otherwise are just engaging in wishful thinking.

*—Dr George Wald (1954), "The Origin of Life," in "The Physics of Chemistry and Life", Simon & Schuster: New York, p:12

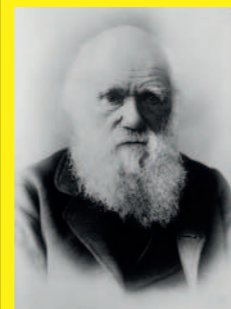


GEN & EV



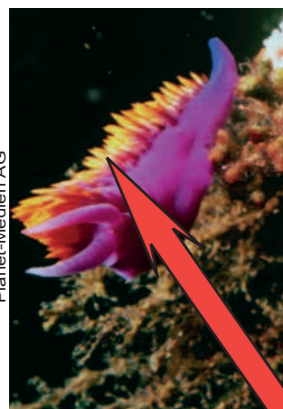
STEP-BY-STEP?

Gradual evolution could only happen if each step gave the organism some selective advantage which could then be passed on to the next generation. If not, it would not be selected. On this page we give some examples which challenge the step-by-step theory.



"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.

Sea Slug steals stingers



How could the sea slug evolve this complex system gradually, with each step conferring some selective advantage? Think about it!

Most sea creatures leave sea anemones (below) well alone, because their tentacles are tipped with poisonous barbs, which usually burst on touch, with fatal results. However, the Nudibranch Sea Slug (left) swallows these barbs without bursting them. What happens next? There are tubes, lined with moving hairs, leading from the Sea Slug's stomach to the fronds on its back. The barbs from the sea anemone are transported along these tubes to the fronds, where they are stored, ready to be used to attack its own enemies!



How would a "proto-bat" survive?

According to Darwinian theory, bats evolved from mouse- or shrew-like ancestors. Let's leave aside the fact that the oldest fossil bats are 100% bat, and that no transitional fossils have been found.



For a ground-dwelling animal to evolve wings, there would have to be a stage where the fingers of the hypothetical transitional form (below) were growing longer. This would mean that it could neither walk nor fly properly. Such a change would be of no advantage, but a hindrance, so natural selection would surely weed out anything which departed from the norm?



B. NEWTON

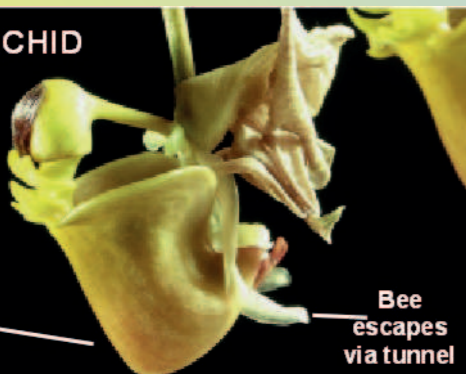
Orchids' clever design

In order to get pollinated, the *Bucket Orchid* lures and traps bees with a scent which mimics female bees. The bee, in search of a mate, enters the flower, slips on a slimy surface and falls into the "bucket", which contains liquid, fed by a dripping gland. There is only one way of escape — through a narrow tunnel, and a conveniently-placed step enables the bee to enter the tunnel. However, before it can escape, the plant grips the bee, and glues sacs of pollen to its back. After allowing the glue time to dry, the plant releases the bee. If the bee visits another plant, the same process occurs, except that, this time, the pollen sacs are detached, completing the cross-pollination! Gradual evolution? Darwinists, please explain!

BUCKET ORCHID

Bee, attracted by scent, enters the plant

Bee falls into "bucket"



Bee escapes via tunnel

By Orchid: Wikipedia

The Hammer Orchid



The Hammer or *Drakaea* Orchid relies on one species of wasp for pollination. To attract the male wasp the orchid mimics the shape and scent of the wingless female. The male alights on the orchid and tries to fly away with what it thinks is a female. As it struggles, a hinged mechanism tips the wasp upside-down against the fertile part of the flower and dusts it with pollen. When the wasp gives up, and goes to another plant, the pollen is transferred. This arrangement is of no advantage to the wasp, and unless the whole mechanism worked, would be of no advantage to the orchid either, so how could it be the result of step-by-step evolution?

By Brundm: Wikipedia

IN THE NEWS

Did they swing or swim — or neither

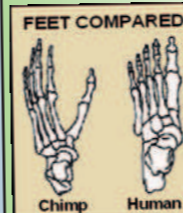


An orang-utan enjoys a dip. But did we evolve from aquatic apes?

EVOLUTIONARY scientists often have disagreements about human origins. The latest controversy concerns a revival of the "aquatic ape" theory, which was first proposed in 1960 by Sir Alister Hardy. In the *Daily Mail* (10th May 2013) John Nash wrote: "Forget about swinging in the trees. Experts now say our earliest ancestors were apes who loved to monkey around in the water."

This theory, which naturalist Sir David Attenborough described as "an extremely interesting idea", supposedly explains why people like swimming, and why we have large brains — it's because our water-dwelling ancestors lived on sea-food. The theory also claims to

explain why we retained the hair on our heads — it protected our ancestors from heat and cold when they put their heads above water. The report continued: "Biologists have had difficulty explaining how humans learned to walk upright on two legs, while our primate cousins continue to move mostly on all fours and only stand up or move on two legs with difficulty and then only for short periods. The aquatic ape theory suggests that our ancestors were forced upright to wade through water. Their legs grew stronger and a pelvis suitable to bipedalism developed."



Chimp Human

A comparison between the feet of apes and humans clearly shows that apes' feet are designed for swinging in trees, not walking or swimming. If an ape's foot began to change into a human-type foot it would be at a disadvantage. Such a change would not be preserved. We believe that our ancestors neither swung nor swam, but that humans were specially created in God's image (*The Bible, Genesis 1: 27*).



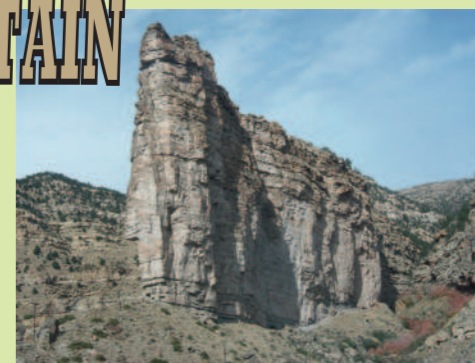
Apes are designed to live in trees, not to walk or swim

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CLIMBING EVOLUTION'S MOUNTAIN

In his 1996 book *Climbing Mount Improbable* well-known evolutionist Professor Richard Dawkins claimed that Darwin's theory solves the problem of the origin of complexity. He likened evolution to climbing a high mountain. Viewed from one side, a mountain might appear impossible to scale, but if there were a gradual slope on the other side, a climber could eventually reach the top. He believes that evolution proceeds through lots of small, lucky changes which gradually add up to big changes, just as climbing a mountain can be achieved by a gradual ascent.

In 2005, Prof. Dawkins wrote: "When cascades of small chance steps accumulate, you can reach prodigious heights of adaptive complexity. That cumulative build-up is evolution. Its guiding force is natural selection."¹ So Prof. Dawkins believes it's all down to good luck! ¹ "Big Ideas: Evolution," *New Scientist* 17th September 2005.

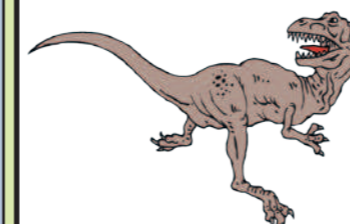


TIME IS THE ENEMY OF EVOLUTION!

NOT SO LUCKY!

Evolutionists claim that birds evolved from dinosaurs or some other kind of reptile. One of the problems with this idea is that reptiles and birds have totally different respiratory systems. Reptiles (like mammals) have bellows-type lungs. Birds have a unique "one-way" system, where air flows in one direction, passing through air sacs.

A step-by-step change from the reptilian to the avian system would appear to be impossible. Far from being a "bit of luck", such a change would be highly **unlucky**, because it would mean the loss of normal respiratory function — and death!



Renowned geneticist and inventor of the 'gene gun', Dr John Sanford (right) says that time is the enemy of evolution, not "the hero of the plot." In his book *Genetic Entropy and the Mystery of the Genome*,¹ he explains how genetic mistakes called mutations accumulate. Since mutations are nearly always harmful, and often lethal, the more time you have, the greater the deterioration in the genome. Dr Sanford writes, "The bad news is that our species, like we ourselves, is dying... Life is not going up, up, up. It is going down, down, down. Selection does not create information, and at best can only slow its decay."² This fact strongly supports the view that the human race has not been around for more than a few thousand years, since it has not yet become extinct! ¹ Available from address on back page. ² Sanford, p. 152.



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