

## DOLPHINS



**DOLPHINS** are some of the most intelligent creatures on earth. Evolutionists believe that these marine mammals evolved from land animals, although the fossil evidence doesn't support this theory. However, the purpose of this article is to highlight one part of the dolphin's design which evolution can't explain.

Dolphins are very stream-lined, and travel through the water at up to 25 miles (40 km.) per hour. In 1936, a Cambridge scientist, Prof. James Gray, performed tests with rigid models of a dolphin and discovered that it was theoretically impossible for the dolphin to attain such speeds, as the energy required was ten times what its muscles could produce. He felt that there were two possible solutions to this 'problem'. Either the dolphin's muscles could generate much more energy than other animals — very unlikely — or the dolphins possessed some means of reducing the friction drag of the water. The world's air forces and navies were keen to learn the dolphin's secret. Prof. Gray commented: 'Nature's design for a dolphin is much more efficient than any submarine or torpedo yet produced by man'.

he went to the USA, and during the sea crossing saw dolphins for the first time. Fascinated, he decided to learn more about these swift, graceful swimmers. He examined a piece of dolphin's skin under the microscope — and the dolphin's secret was out. The outer skin is not waterproof, but consists of a soft, waterlogged coating on a hard, fatty inner skin. The outer coating — only 1/16 inch thick — is made up of a diaphragm resting on thousands of tiny pillars, with waterlogged, spongy material between them. Therefore, every tiny oscillation in the water on any part of the dolphin's body surface is automatically adjusted for. Kramer announced that he had discovered 'a highly refined realization of the basic idea' of his 1938 patent. Tests with simulated models proved that this design reduced surface drag by as much as 60 per cent!

**It seems incredible to believe that dolphins evolved from land mammals anyway, but to believe that this amazing device for reducing surface drag also evolved by chance stretches credibility to breaking point. Even the world's most brilliant scientists couldn't invent anything as efficient, and when they discovered the dolphin's secret, they could only copy it! Such an ingenious design must owe its origin to God, the Master Designer. The real patent belongs to Him!**

### THE DOLPHIN'S SECRET

In 1938, German researcher Max O. Kramer, patented a 'Device for the Reduction of Friction Drag', which involved a method of reducing the turbulence caused by the flow of water over a battleship or air over a missile. His work was halted by the 2nd World War, but after the war

## SAYING IT WITH FLOWERS

Ask evolutionists what flowers are for and they will probably say something like "The purpose of flowers is to make seeds so that the plant can reproduce." But is that the whole answer? That doesn't explain why many flowers are so beautiful. Neither does it explain why there is such a huge variety of different flowers.



If you visit an art gallery and see a beautiful painting, you immediately think of the artist who painted it, and are impressed by their talent. Even if you had no idea who the artist was, you would never imagine that the picture was the result of an accident with pots of paint. Every painting says something about the artist who created it.

There is no evidence that flowering plants evolved, but the evidence that they are designed stares us in the face every time we look at flowers, and they are designed to show us their amazing beauty and variety. People often send flowers as a symbol of love or sympathy, or to show their thanks and appreciation. This is often described as "saying it with flowers." What are the thousands of different flowers on earth saying to us? As with the pictures in an art gallery, flowers tell us something about their Creator. The Bible tells us that in the beginning "the land produced vegetation: plants bearing seed according to their kinds and trees bearing fruit with seed in it according to their kinds. And God saw that it was good." (Genesis 1: 12). There is a Creator who loves beauty.

The Bible tells us that the God who created the flowers also created us and actually loves us. He came into the world in the Person of Jesus Christ to prove it. "He loved us, and sent his Son as an atoning sacrifice for our sins." (1 John 4: 10). Through His death and resurrection we can have a living relationship with the Creator! Please contact us if you want to find out more about knowing God.



### Have a smile

What do you call a chicken that eats cement?  
A bricklayer

Why don't centipedes play football?  
Because by the time they've got their boots on its time to go home!

Pupil: My teacher was angry because I didn't know where the Rockies were.  
Mother: Well next time remember where you put things!

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The REAL SCIENCE paper!



No. 51

## CHARLES DARWIN'S "ABOMINABLE MYSTERY"

**In this issue:**  
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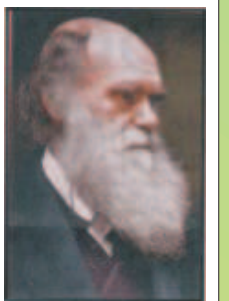


"Think of a world without any flowers" wrote songwriter Bunty Newport. And with more than 300,000 species of flowering plants on earth, such a world is difficult to imagine. But a world with flowers is very difficult for evolutionists to explain. They believe that modern plants, like everything else,

evolved from "simple" ancestors — in this case something like algae or lichen. Their problem is the total lack of any fossil evidence to support that theory.



To Charles Darwin the origin of flowering plants was "an abominable mystery." In a letter to Sir Joseph Hooker in 1881, he wrote: 'Nothing is more extraordinary in the history of the vegetable kingdom, as it seems to me, than the apparently very sudden or abrupt development of the higher plants'. The problem for evolutionists is that the first flowering plants appear in the fossil record as trees — the kind of trees we find on earth today — not small plants, and there is no fossil sequence linking them with anything more "primitive."



Michael Puggins 2005

# The large gaps in plant evolution story

Evolutionists believe that the first plants were algae which lived in the sea, and that they evolved into marsh plants, then club-mosses and ferns, horse-tails, conifers and ginkgos, and finally into flowering plants. However, each of these 'stages' appears suddenly in the fossil record with no sign of any transitions. Also, specimens of each kind are still living, and are largely identical to fossil forms. And some, like the horse-tails, were much larger in the past. The flowering plants (angiosperms) are supposed to have evolved from the conifers or ginkgos (gymnosperms), but it is admitted that the fossil evidence is lacking, as this quote shows: "It seems that the ancestors of the angiosperms diverged from an *unknown* group of gymnosperms during the late Triassic (245-202 million years ago)"<sup>1</sup> (*emphasis added*).



This "320 million-year-old" fossil fern found in Morocco is identical to modern forms.

## SUDDEN APPEARANCE

Writing about the sudden appearance of flowering plants, botanist Edward Hyams commented: 'To have reached that stage by 100 million years ago these plants must surely have evolved for almost as long again, and *the fact that we have found no material evidence for that evolution* means only that for some reason it no longer exists or that we have not looked in the right place.'<sup>2</sup> (*emphasis added*).<sup>2</sup> We suggest a third alternative: there is no evidence because they did not evolve from anything!

1. Wikipedia online encyclopedia. 2. *The Story of England's Flora*: Kestrel Books, 1979, p. 10.

How plants are supposed to have evolved (below, left to right). Note that each of these stages is represented by living plants and that there is no fossil evidence linking each stage.



## Ancestors of magnolias were – magnolias!



Science, Nov. 27th 1998 reported the discovery in China of the "world's oldest flowering-plant fossil" in rocks claimed to be 148 million years old. The report said that the flower was similar to the beautiful modern-day magnolias (above). However, this fossil is no help to evolutionists, because it still offers no clues about its supposed ancestors.

## WERE GINGKOS AND CYCADS DINOSAUR FOOD?

Ginkgo and cycad trees, which thrive on earth today, existed at the time of the dinosaurs, which evolutionists believe was some 60 million years ago. We don't agree with their dating, but whichever way you look at it, these plants just haven't evolved. The Ginkgo tree is unique and has no known relatives. And the fossils show that ancient cycads were much more advanced than modern forms — this sounds like devolution rather than evolution!

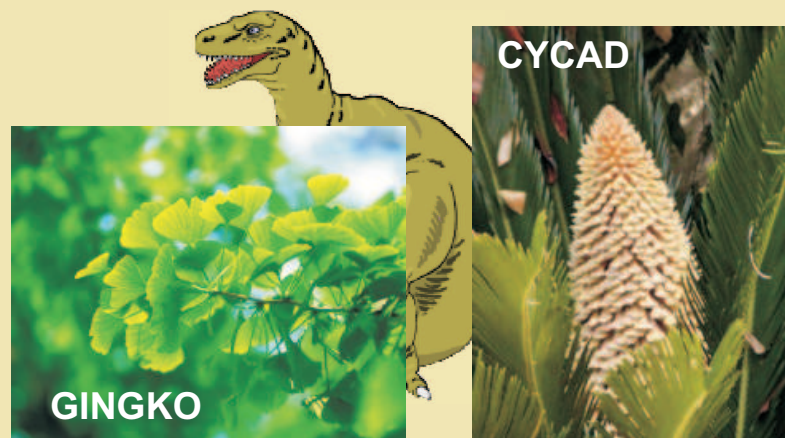


Photo: Stan Shebs (Wikipedia free online encyclopedia)

# IN THE NEWS

## Astonishing Arctic Graveyard

Scientists have discovered "an astonishing fossil graveyard" on the arctic island of Spitsbergen. The fossils of 28 giant marine reptiles — 21 long-necked plesiosaurs, 6 ichthyosaurs, and one pliosaur — were found encased in fine-grained sedimentary rock called black shale. The pliosaur fossil has still to be fully excavated from the rock, but is thought to be as "long as a bus, with teeth like machetes and a mouth that could swallow an adult human whole."<sup>\*</sup> Dr Jørn Harald Hurum, a palaeontologist from Oslo's Natural History Museum, who took part in the dig, said, "Everything we're finding is articulated. It's not single bones here and there, and bits and pieces — these are complete skeletons." Dr Hurum said an unusual chemistry of the mud could have been responsible for the remarkable preservation of the specimens: "Something happened with the chemistry that's really good for bone preservation."



### QUESTIONS

This discovery prompts some serious questions. Firstly, what were these sea-going reptiles doing in an area which is now covered in ice and snow for much of the year? Secondly, what caused them to perish and be buried rapidly enough to remain in such an excellent state of preservation? Evolutionists believe they lived 150 million years ago; no wonder they are surprised to find them so well preserved.



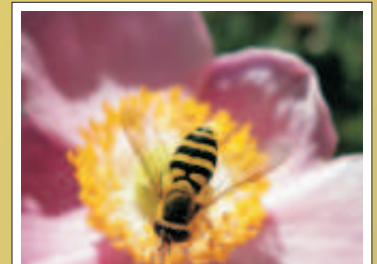
When popular theories can't explain the facts, it makes sense to look at alternative explanations. This find actually fits the Biblical record of creation and a world-wide flood quite well. According to this view, the pre-flood earth had a universal temperate climate. In fact, there is abundant evidence that the polar regions were much warmer in the past, so sea reptiles could easily have lived in the ice-free waters of what is now the Arctic Ocean. The state of the fossils indicates catastrophic burial, and the flood — which occurred only a few thousand years ago, not millions — would have provided the ideal conditions for this.

\*Source: Daily Mail. BBC News on-line.

## Grand Canyon pollen undermines theory



Not only is there a total lack of evidence that modern plants evolved, there is actual scientific evidence that modern-type plants have existed from the beginning. In 1966, Dr Clifford Burdick reported finding the pollen grains of flowering plants in the Precambrian rocks of the Grand Canyon (left). His claims were met with great scepticism. Critics said that the rock samples must have been contaminated by pollen from living plants. In 1984 the Creation Research Society organised a further investigation in the Grand Canyon. Samples of the Precambrian shale — dated by evolutionists at over 570 million years old — were taken and analysed. Great care was taken to avoid contamination. The results



A bee collects pollen. Fossil pollen from flowering plants has been found in rocks that are supposedly 570 million years old.

supported Dr Burdick's earlier research. Pollen grains of a number of plant types were identified including angiosperms — flowering plants which supposedly did not evolve until the Cretaceous period "420 million years" later! Also, the presence of bright green chlorophyll led the researchers to conclude that the strata in which the samples were found 'were formed relatively recently'.<sup>1</sup>

1. "Studies in Precambrian Pollen," CRS Quarterly, March 1988, pp. 173-182.

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