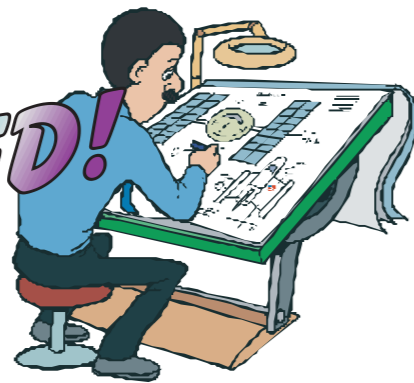


# WELL DESIGNED!

## The Cuttlefish



**C**UTTLEFISH are sometimes known as the “chameleons of the sea” because they are able to change colour very fast. They can even produce a “zebra pattern” that appears to move across their body. How do they do it? They have groups of red, yellow, brown, and black coloured cells, with layers of light-reflecting cells underneath, and make tints by combining colours just as artists mix paints on their palettes. The reflective layers produce iridescent colours similar to those seen on the wings of butterflies and hummingbirds.

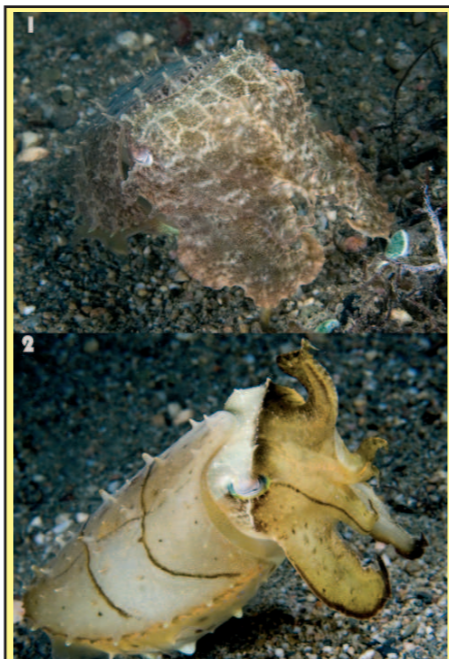
Now, some scientists, who have studied the cuttlefish, are learning how to design low-energy TV screens. Just as cuttlefish change colour by secreting different chemicals to change the space between layers, the new TV screens will use 20-30 layers of thin, cheap polystyrene with an artificial electrical system to control the space between each layer to change the colours on the screen. These screens are cheap to produce and use less than 1% of the power of normal displays.\*

Once again we find human designers copying the designs in the natural world. But they are only able to

do this after a good deal of intelligent planning and experimentation.

**Gradual evolutionary processes can't explain the cuttlefish's amazing colour-changing mechanism. It bears all the hallmarks of creative design by a wise, all-powerful Creator.**

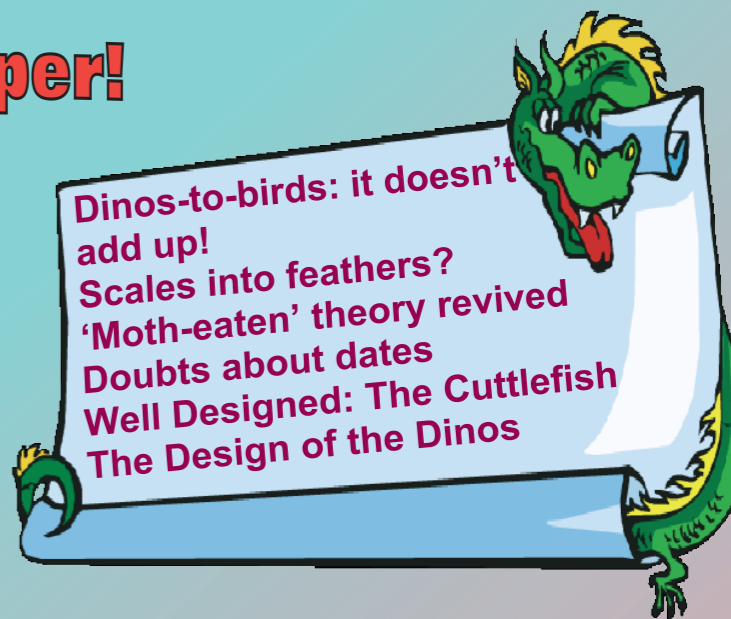
\*Find out more at <http://creation.com/cuttlefish-inspire-tv-design>



The Broadclub Cuttlefish can go from camouflage tans and browns (top) to yellow with dark highlights (bottom) in less than a second.

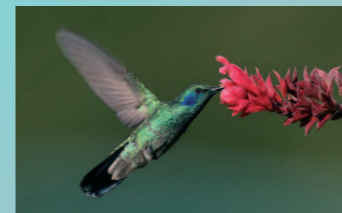
Wikipedia photo by Nick Hobgood

## The REAL SCIENCE paper!

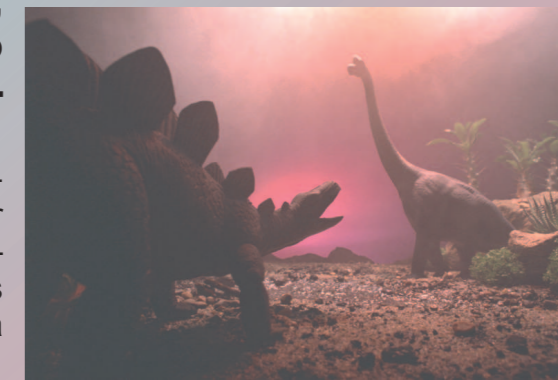


# DID DINOSAURS TAKE FLIGHT?

We know that dinosaurs existed, because lots of fossils have been found. They don't appear to be living on earth today, so what happened to them? According to some evolutionists dinosaurs didn't die out — they evolved into birds!



Is this theory credible? Did hummingbirds, for example — which beat their wings up to 90 times a second — really evolve from lumbering dinos? Is there any real evidence, or is this idea a flight of fancy?



## THE DESIGN OF THE DINOS

MANY people believe that dinosaurs are evidence for evolution. They are supposed to have evolved from lizards called archosaurs, yet the fossils show that the various kinds of dinosaurs appeared suddenly, with no links to archosaurs. Dinosaurs are actually wonderful examples of *design*. Consider the fossil brachiosaurus (right). It's long neck was built like a crane (left), with its framework of bones. Cranes are not built by chance, so isn't it logical to believe that dinosaurs had a Designer too?

We have considered some of the problems with the theory that dinosaurs evolved into birds. Birds have a special design, with many features not shared by dinosaurs, including a unique respiratory system. New evidence suggests that birds existed before the dinosaurs, which fits in perfectly with the Biblical creation account. We believe the Bible provides an accurate and trustworthy record of the origin of life, and that theories which appear to conflict with it always turn out to be mistaken. The Bible says: “For 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). Dinosaurs and birds are part of that evidence! But God has done more than show Himself through creation: He has revealed Himself in the Person of Jesus Christ. “This is how God showed his love among us: He sent his one and only Son into the world that we might live through him. (1 John 4: 9). We were designed to know God, and through faith in Jesus we can!



Wikipedia photo from Berlin Museum by Axel Mauruszat

### SMILE, PLEASE

What was the wordiest dinosaur that ever existed?  
A Thesaurus!

What do you call a dinosaur that smashes everything in its path?  
Tyrannosaurus wrecks!

*Original View* is published three times a year by the Creation Resources Trust (Reg. Charity No. 1016666). Editing, design and layout by Geoff Chapman. Unless otherwise stated, articles are written by the editor. There is no subscription charge, but donations are invited. Contact CRT at P O Box 3237, YEOVIL, BA22 7WD. Phone/fax: 01935 850569. E-Mail: [info@crt.org.uk](mailto:info@crt.org.uk). Other resources, e.g. DVDs, CDs, books, literature, etc., also available by post or on-line at [www.crt.org.uk](http://www.crt.org.uk). Scriptures taken from the HOLY BIBLE NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION © 1973, 1978, 1984 by the International Bible Society. Used by permission of Hodder & Stoughton. All rights reserved. Illustrations in this issue from Clipart.com, Wikipedia.com and Planet-Medien-AG

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### DID THEY TAKE A FLYING LEAP?

Evolutionists are divided about the way birds began to fly. Some believe it started when birds' ancestors took running jumps off the ground, perhaps as they tried to catch insects with their forelimbs. As they did so, their scales may have gradually frayed into feathers. A big problem with this theory is that, if scales became adapted for use as an insect net, they would be useless as wings. Others believe they started to fly by jumping from a height. Either way it seems unlikely they could ever learn to fly gradually. Jumping from a height without fully-formed wings could be fatal — hardly the way to begin a new species!



The theory that the ancestors of birds evolved wings and flight seems far-fetched

## GEN & EV








## DINOS TO BIRDS? IT DOESN'T ADD UP!

One reason for rejecting the dinos-to-birds theory is that, if we accept the dates assigned to the various fossils, the creatures which are supposed to have "proto-feathers" lived millions of years later than fully feathered birds! Neither birds nor any other creature can be older than their ancestors!

Many evolutionists claim that there are fossils of "feathered dinosaurs", but some scientists disagree, including Dr Alan Feduccia — an expert on birds, and an evolutionist. He says that the so-called "proto-feathers... appear to be bits of decomposed skin and supporting tissues that just happen to resemble feathers to a modest degree."<sup>1</sup> The dates given to the fossils said to be ancestors of modern birds (see below) are much younger than *archaeopteryx*, which, although often claimed to be a "missing link" was 100% bird.

Recently, new evidence emerged which some evolutionists say proves birds could not have evolved from dinosaurs. It concerns the way birds' lungs are designed, and the way they walk. Zoologist Dr John Rubens believes that birds appeared before the dinosaurs and lived alongside them.<sup>2</sup> The dinos-to-birds theory simply doesn't add up, and seems little more than a flight of fancy!

1. (*Journal of Morphology*, 266:125-166, October 2005). 2. *Science Daily*, 9th June 2009.

BAMBIRAPTOR	CAUDIPTERYX	SINOSAUROPTERYX	ARCHAEOPTERYX
			
"Bird-like dinosaur", dated at 75 million years old. According to some scientists it "most likely had feathers", but no feathers were found.	Evolutionists are divided about this fossil, dated at 124 million years old. Some say it's a "feathered dinosaur", others a flightless bird.	Dated at 130 million years old, this so-called "feathered dinosaur" had a coating of thin, hollow filaments, claimed to be "primitive feathers."	Dated at 153 million years old. Often claimed to be a "missing link." However, it was 100% bird, though dated much earlier than it's supposed ancestors!

Photos from Wikipedia. Re-produced under Creative Commons Licence.

www.darwinday.org.uk

## SCALES INTO FEATHERS WON'T GO

All birds have feathers, which are amazingly designed for lightness and strength. They also provide insulation. Did the feathers of birds evolve from the scales of reptiles? This is the popular theory, but there are serious problems with it. Firstly, there is no convincing evidence of any half-way stage between scales and feathers (see above) News reports about the discovery of "feathered dinosaurs" are often exaggerated (see box, right). Secondly, when reptiles moult they lose their scales like a shell, which is replaced by a new set of scales. Birds, on the other hand, moult feathers individually. Each feather is rooted separately in their skin, and may have 40 or more muscles at its base.


It takes a lot of faith to believe the scales-to-feathers theory. No wonder Charles Darwin said that the sight of a peacock's feather made him feel sick!



Did reptilian scales evolve into the peacocks' feathers?



Artist: Arthur Weasley



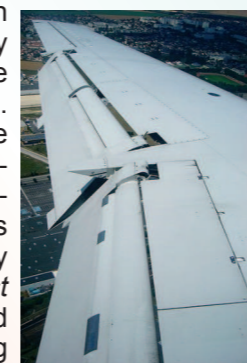
Drawing of *Gigantoraptor*, dated at 85 million years old, and described as "the feathered one-ton relative of modern birds." (*The Independent*, 14th June 2007). But no feathers were actually found!

## BIRDS HAVE THE EDGE OVER PLANES!

If you are on a flight, when coming in to land you may have noticed flaps on the edge of the wings (right). These help to slow the plane down, ready for landing. Scientists have discovered that birds have had this "leading edge" technology all along. *New Scientist* (14th April 2007) reported that film footage of flying eagles had revealed that the birds deploy a wing flap just as jumbo jets do. The flaps on jumbo jets, which are important for passenger safety, and controlled by the pilot, are not the result of random chance, but intelligent design. The even better design of birds' wing feathers points to intelligence, too, not chance evolution.



3,000 years ago, a wise man described "the way of an eagle in the sky" as "amazing." (*The Bible*, Proverbs 30: 19).



## IN THE NEWS

### Moth-eaten theory returns



For many years the case of the Peppered Moths was a standard text-book example of "evolution in action." There are two varieties of Peppered Moth — the dark and the light (left). Before the Industrial Revolution in Britain the light moths were more common, but as trees became blackened by soot from factory chimneys, they were more easily seen and eaten by birds, so the darker variety multiplied. Creationists have always insisted that this is not "evolution in action", but simply natural selection. There always were — and still are — two varieties of the moth.



### 'SCIENTIFIC BLUNDERS'

In 1999 the *Daily Telegraph* reported: "Evolution experts are quietly admitting that one of their most cherished examples of Darwin's theory, the rise and fall of the peppered moth, is based on a series of scientific blunders."<sup>1</sup> The scientist who did the original moth experiments in the 1950s, Bernard Kettlewell, had cheated by glueing dead moths to tree-trunks! Apparently, the moths don't usually alight on tree-trunks, but prefer to hide. However, evolutionists have recently been trying to rehabilitate the moth theory. The *Daily Mail* published a half-page article claiming the moths are "the perfect demonstration of Darwin's theory of evolution." It pointed out that, with cleaner air, the lighter variety has become more common again.<sup>2</sup>

There are still only two varieties of these moths, so we can only conclude that evolutionists are so desperate for evidence that they have to resurrect this discredited theory. But what on earth does variation in the colour of moths have to do with Darwin's claim that all life on earth evolved from single-celled ancestors?

1. 14th March 1999. 2. 20th June 2009

## Doubts about Dates

Although evolutionists claim that dinosaurs became extinct at least 60 million years ago, there is actually no way to date dinosaur fossils directly. They are dated by an indirect method which relies on several unprovable assumptions, and is full of inconsistencies.<sup>1</sup> In fact, there is strong evidence that some dinosaurs died much more recently, because soft tissues have been preserved that couldn't possibly have survived for millions of years.

These include *Scipionyx samniticus*, a theropod dinosaur<sup>2</sup> with internal organs preserved (see box, right), and a *Tyrannosaurus rex* thigh-bone with soft tissues and red blood cells. Dr Mary Schweitzer of Montana State University (an evolutionist) discovered the evidence in 1997 when the bone had to be broken before being lifted by a helicopter. She said, "This is certainly not something I ever dreamed I'd see." According to *Discover* magazine, "By all the rules of palaeontology, such traces of life should have long since drained from the bones. It's a matter of faith among scientists that soft tissue can survive at most for a few tens of thousands of years."<sup>3</sup> The latest evidence comes from an "80-million-year-old" hadrosaur (duck-billed dinosaur) fossil from North Dakota which contained soft tissues including collagen, muscles and haemoglobin from blood cells. *Science Daily* commented, "When an animal dies, protein immediately begins to degrade and, in the case of fossils, is slowly replaced by mineral, a substitution process assumed to be complete by 1 million years."<sup>4</sup>

Evolutionists are puzzled, but so committed to their "millions-of-years" theory that they can only express amazement that soft tissues have survived so long! We suggest an alternative explanation: these dinosaurs died just a few thousand years ago. And if we take into account the numerous historical records of people meeting giant reptiles, we are forced to consider the exciting possibility that humans and dinosaurs co-existed!

1. See "Measuring Earth-time", *Original View* No. 40. 2. Wikipedia, accessed 26th June 2009. 3. April 2006. 4. 1st May 2009.



T. Rex fossil (Photo: Paul Abramson)



*Scipionyx samniticus*, dated at 113 million years old. Parts of the dinosaur's windpipe, intestines, liver, and muscles were preserved. It's liver was so well preserved that it is thought it retains both its original shape and colour.

Photo from Wikipedia by Giovanni Dall'Orto.

