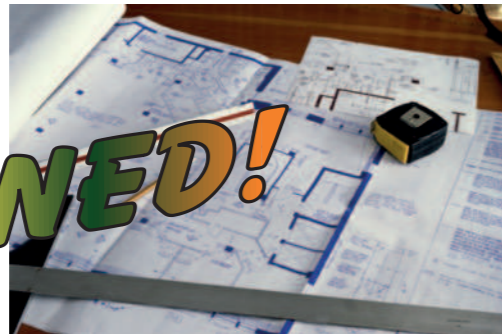


# WELL DESIGNED!



## The Humpback Whale

FOR many years, scientists were puzzled by the extreme agility of the Humpback Whale, which has large round bumps (tubercles) along the front of its flippers, giving them a serrated edge. These bumps were once thought to be a “design fault”, and put forward by some as evidence against the existence of a wise Creator.

Aircraft wings and propellers, and the blades of wind turbines, have always been designed with a smooth leading edge, as this was believed to be the most efficient design. That was until Canadian engineering professor Dr Frank E Fish took a close look at the fins of a humpback.



Humpback's flipper

Dr Fish and his research team then created blades based on these fins, tested them, and discovered that Humpback-inspired blades produced 32 percent less drag and 8 percent more lift than smooth flippers, due to vortices created by the bumps on the edge of the fin. Dr Fish created a new company, *Whalepower*, to mimic the design. They manufactured wind tur-



A Humpback Whale

bines with bumps on the edges of the blades. These showed a 20 percent increase in annual energy production compared to conventional blades, and the turbines were less likely to stall at low wind speeds. Other companies have followed suit. Some have designed ceiling fans which use 20% less energy, other have applied the principle to helicopter blades, and there are even plans to apply this design to aircraft wings.

Now that scientists have discovered the truth about the Humpback's flippers, and are copying the design, are they admitting that the evidence points to an intelligent Designer? Not at all. Having used their own intelligence to copy it, they claim the Humpback's flipper is the result of millions of years of chance, evolutionary processes! But how could something as efficient, and superior to human designs, be produced by gradual, random changes?

## A SERIOUS CHALLENGE

In his famous *Origin of Species* (1859) Charles Darwin wrote: “From so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been and are being evolved.” Since then, this theory has become widely accepted as fact even though we now know there is no such thing as a “simple” organism. Increasingly, evolutionists are having to try to accommodate, even hide, evidence which undermines their theory. We have drawn attention to some of the little-known evidence that modern plants and animals were living at the same time as the dinosaurs — whenever that happened to be. We believe it was thousands not millions of years ago, but if modern animals and plants have remained virtually unchanged for 200 million years or more, this is an even more serious challenge to Darwin's theory of continuous change.

So far, no human fossils have been found in the same rocks as dinosaurs, but there are numerous historical records of people meeting dinosaur-like reptiles. And the discovery in 2005 of soft tissue resembling blood cells in a *T. Rex* leg bone — a discovery recently confirmed, despite vehement denials<sup>1</sup> — has also shocked scientists who believe dinosaurs died out 65 million years ago. Soft tissue couldn't survive for millions of years, so maybe humans did walk with dinosaurs.

We believe the evidence fits the Biblical account of origins much better than Darwin's theory. Genesis tells us that God created all basic types of animals and plants within a short period of time, so we would expect to find evidence for their co-existence. We also believe there is a purpose in creation, and that God created us to know Him. Famous scientist Blaise Pascal said, “There is a God shaped vacuum in the heart of every man which cannot be filled by any created thing, but only by God, the Creator, made known through Jesus. “The Bible says, “He sent his only Son into the world that we might live through him” (1 John 4: 9).



Did humans once live with dinosaurs? Maybe the cartoons are correct!

1. *Scientific American*, 20th October 2012.



Head of T-Rex fossil

Photo: Paul Abramson, www.creationism.org

## SMILE

Some actual exam answers:

The Earth makes one revolution every 24 hours.

The pistol of a flower is its only protection against insects.

When you smell an odourless gas, it is probably carbon monoxide.

A consonant is a large piece of land surrounded by water.

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## The REAL SCIENCE paper!

ORIGINAL  
VIEW  
OBVIOUS

No. 69

# 'AGE OF DINOSAURS' MYTH

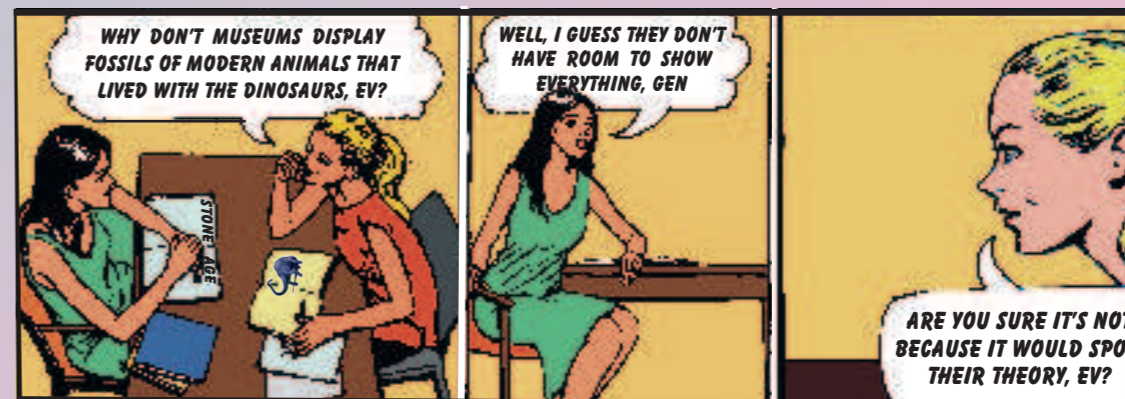
Most people have been persuaded by our media and educational system that there was an “Age of Dinosaurs”, during which no modern-type animals or plants existed. Reconstructions of this supposed era (right and below) show a very different world from the one we know, with no sign of any modern animals or plants. The truth is very different. There is abundant fossil evidence that most modern groups co-existed with the dinosaurs.



This evidence is found in museums throughout the world, although most of it is hidden from public view. Why? Have evolutionists purposely hidden it in order to keep the “evolution show” on the road? Dr Zhe-Xi Luo, Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, has admitted: “In a sense, ‘The Age of Dinosaurs’ ... is a misnomer.”<sup>1</sup> In this issue we give you the opportunity to consider some of the facts for yourself.

1. *Evolution: the Grand Experiment*, New Leaf Press, 2009, p.173.

GEN  
&  
EV



Drawn by Michael Higgins

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## EARLY BIRDS CATCH OUT EVOLUTIONISTS!

**D**ID birds evolve from dinosaurs? That's the popular theory. But growing evidence reveals that birds lived *with* dinosaurs — and they were not primitive birds, but modern types. Road-runners (right), are popularly featured in American cartoon films. Following the discovery of fossil footprints in dinosaur-age rocks in China, Martin Lockley of the Dinosaur Tracks Museum, University of Colorado, commented, "It is a huge surprise to find evidence of a roadrunner-like species darting around beneath the feet of Cretaceous dinosaurs.... If the tracks had been found in very recent deposits in North America, we would have assumed they were made by the well-known roadrunner, but finding them in the Cretaceous of China, long before even the nearest relatives of roadrunners had evolved, makes us call them 'roadrunner-like'."<sup>1</sup> However, that is a cop-out, since the evidence suggests they were true road-runner tracks. They just don't fit the evolutionists' theory.



Wikipedia photo by Mark A. Wilson



Wikipedia photo by Mega-chan

Water-birds much like this modern grebe lived alongside dinosaurs

Forty fossil specimens of a very modern-looking, web-footed, duck-like bird named *Gansus yumenensis* were discovered in similarly aged rocks in China. BBC News reported: "Ducks may have been paddling around in primeval swamps when *T. rex* was king of the dinosaurs."<sup>2</sup> And the science journal *Nature* commented, "At least duck, chicken and ratite bird relatives were co-extant [living] with *non-avian dinosaurs*." *Gansus*, which resembled modern grebes, "could fly like modern birds," said expedition member Jerald Harris of Dixie State College in Utah. "In short, no one expected to find a bird this modern in rocks this old."<sup>3</sup>

Some scientists claimed that *Gansus* was a "missing link in bird evolution." How could it be, since it was 100% bird? These finds totally undermine the popular theory of bird evolution.

1. <http://scienceblogs.com> June 15th 2006
2. BBC News online, 20th January 2005.
3. *Nature*, January 13th 2005.

## CRETACEOUS PARROT

Have you ever seen a picture of dinosaurs that included parrots flying around, or perched in nearby trees? Probably not, but the discovery of a fossil parrot in Cretaceous rocks has overturned the popular view of the "age of dinosaurs." *Nature* commented: "The existence of this fossil supports the hypothesis... that most or all of the major modern bird groups were present in the Cretaceous."<sup>1</sup> The fossils of albatross, penguins and cormorants have also been found in these rocks. 1. 'A lower jaw from a Cretaceous parrot,' *Nature* 5th November 1998.



www.crt.org.uk

## EARLY MAMMALS SURPRISE

There are three main groups of mammals: placentals, marsupials, and monotremes (egg-layers). Evolutionary scientists used to believe that the only mammals around during the time of the dinosaurs were tiny shrew-like animals. So they were surprised when fossils representing all these groups showed that they lived at the same time as dinosaurs.

*Castorocauda*, a mammal that resembled modern beavers, was discovered in China in rocks of this period. BBC News reported: "It dates back to 164 million years ago\*, a time when mammals were thought to be primitive creatures confined to land. But this animal was adapted to life in water, meaning scientists may now have to rethink their theories."<sup>1</sup>

JURASSIC BEAVER



Wikipedia picture by Nobu Tamura

PLATYPUS



In 1985, fossils of a platypus-like monotreme were discovered in 110 million-year-old rocks\* in Australia. National Geographic commented: "Australia's duck-billed platypus (left) has been around much longer than previously thought."<sup>2</sup>

What about marsupials? A fossil believed to be the "oldest known ancestor to kangaroos, koalas, possums, and wombats"<sup>3</sup> was discovered in Liaoning Province, China, in 125 million-year-old rocks.\* *Sinodelphys szalayi* (right) was so well preserved that even its hair and soft tissue were visible.



Wikipedia photo by Laikaylu

\*We quote these dates, but do not endorse them.

1. BBC News online, 24th. February 2006.
2. "Platypus Much Older Than Thought, Lived with Dinosaurs" <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news> 22nd. January 2008.
3. "Oldest Marsupial Fossil Found in China" <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news> 15th December 2003.

## HOPPING with dinosaurs

The frog in the picture below looks just like a modern frog. Yet this is a reconstruction of a fossil frog found in Jurassic rocks said to be "200 million years old." Named *Vieraella* it was "anatomically very similar to modern frogs. For example, its hind legs were adapted for jumping, and the skull already possessed the lattice-like form found in modern species."<sup>1</sup>



Wikipedia photo by Nobu Tamura

So modern-type frogs were hopping around under the dinosaurs' feet, and there are no fossils of "proto-frogs," which suggests that frogs have always been frogs!

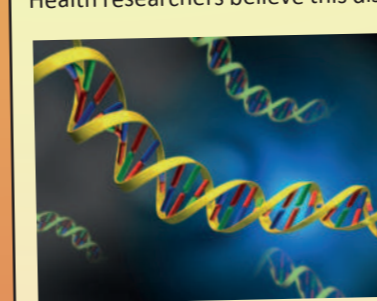
1. [wikipedia.org/wiki/Vieraella](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Vieraella)

## IN THE NEWS

### "Useless" DNA theory junked

MANY of the arguments used by evolutionists have been overturned, e.g. so-called "vestigial organs" — parts of our bodies once thought to be useless left-overs from our "evolutionary past" before their function was discovered. The latest theory to bite the dust is "junk DNA." For years, evolutionary scientists have insisted that some 98% of our DNA had no function, so they labelled it "junk" or *pseudogenes*. Well-known evolutionist Professor Richard Dawkins wrote: "Pseudogenes... are exactly what we need for an evolutionary clock... What pseudogenes are useful for is embarrassing creationists. It stretches even their creative ingenuity to make a convincing reason why an intelligent designer should have created a pseudogene — a gene that does absolutely nothing and gives every appearance of being a superannuated version of a gene that used to do something — unless he was deliberately setting out to fool us."<sup>1</sup> However, creation scientists have always said that there was no such thing as junk DNA — we had simply not discovered its purpose.

In September 2012 a study by the International ENCODE project revealed that "Long stretches of DNA previously dismissed as 'junk' are in fact crucial to the way our genome works... It is the most significant shift in scientists' understanding of the way our DNA operates since the sequencing of the human genome in 2000."<sup>2</sup> Health researchers believe this discovery will help them to develop effective treatments for genetic conditions.

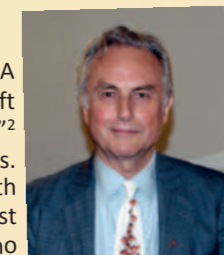


So what does Professor Dawkins (right) have to say now? In a debate with the Chief Rabbi, Dr Jonathan Sacks, who asked for his opinion on the latest discovery, he replied, "I have noticed that there are some creationists who are jumping on [the ENCODE results] because they think that's awkward for Darwinism. Quite the contrary, it's exactly what a Darwinist would hope for, to find usefulness in the living world. Whereas we thought that only a minority of the genome was doing something... now we find that actually the majority of it is doing something."<sup>3</sup> Professor Dawkins has clearly done an about-face, but creation scientists were right all along.

1. *The Greatest Show on Earth*, 2009, pp. 332-333.
2. *The Guardian* (online) 5th September 2012.
3. BBC RE:Think Festival, 12th September 2012.



Wikipedia photo by David Shankbone



## Experiment refutes evolution



Dr Carl Werner, (left) who studied biology at the University of Missouri and later became a doctor of medicine, was challenged by a college classmate to prove that evolution was either right or wrong. Rising to the challenge, he embarked on a fascinating experiment. He explains, "It was based on a simple prediction.

That if evolution was not true, and that animals did not change over time, I should be able to find modern-appearing plants and modern-appearing animals in the dinosaur rock layers, and this is, in fact, what I found... Museums were, for the most part, not displaying the most important vertebrate fossils. They were kept out of the view of the public."

Over 13 years, Dr Werner travelled 160,000 miles, visiting 10 dinosaur dig sites and 60 natural history museums. He searched the literature, and began interviewing scientists, and discovered that all the major groups of modern plants and animals had indeed been found as fossils in the same rocks as dinosaurs. In many cases, fossil specimens were given a different name to their living counterparts to hide the fact that they were identical. Dr Werner's prediction was fulfilled, and his conclusion, based on the facts, is that evolution has not happened. His research is recorded in his book and DVD series *Evolution: the Grand Experiment*. (available from the address on the back page)

## Deep-sea fossils = deep trouble for evolution

A collection of fossil animals discovered off the coast of Florida suggests that present day deep-sea fauna like starfish and sea cucumbers (right) and crabs appeared earlier than previously believed and survived periods of mass extinctions



Wikipedia photo by Cubanito



Fossil crab from Cretaceous rocks

similar to those that supposedly wiped out the dinosaurs. Researcher Ben Thuy commented, "We were amazed to see that a 114 million year old deep-sea assemblage was so strikingly similar to the modern equivalents."<sup>1</sup> Were they surprised because these facts don't fit their theory?

1. ScienceDaily.com 10th October 2012.

## GROWING WITH DINOSAURS

The Wollemia Pine (right) has been called the "dinosaur tree." Found as fossils in the same rocks as dinosaurs, it was thought to have been extinct for 2 million years, until living specimens were discovered in a remote part of Australia in 1994.



Wikipedia photo by Fritz Celler-Grimm

This is only one example of modern trees which existed at the time of the dinosaurs. These include ginkgos, cycads and redwoods.