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, this 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 — whatever that happened to be. We believe it was thousands not millions of years ago, but 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 leg bone — a discovery recently confirmed, despite vehement denials — 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 this co-existence. We also believe there is a purpose in creation, and that God created us to know Him. Famous scientist Barrie Pascal said, “There is a God shaped vacuum in the heart of every man which cannot be filled by any creature but only by God, the Creator, made known through Jesus.” The Bible says, “He sent his onlybegotten Son into the world that we might live through him” (John 4:46). We do 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.”

In this issue we give you the opportunity to consider some of the facts for yourself.

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**EARLY BIRDS CATCH OUT EVOLUTIONISTS!**

**DID** 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.” However, that is a cop-out, since the evidence suggests they were true road-runner tracks. They just don’t fit the theory.

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.” 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 geese, “could fly like modern birds,” said expedition member Jerold Harris of Dart State College in Utah. “In short, no one expected to find a bird this modern in rocks this old.”

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.

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**“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 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 labeled it “junk” or “pseudogenes.” What a discovery! Dr Richard Dawkins wrote: “Pseudogenes... are exactly what we need for an evolutionary clock... What pseudogenes are useful for is embarrassing creationists. It suggests that even their creative ingenuity is not up to the challenge. An “intelligent designer” should have created a pseudogene — a  gene that does absolutely nothing and gives every appearance of being a superfluous version of a gene that used to do something — unless he was deliberately sitting out to fool us.” However, creation scientists have always liked that there was yet 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 2001.” Health researchers believe this discovery will help them to develop effective treatments for genetic conditions.

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**Elderly mammals surprise**

There are three main groups of mammals: placentalians, 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.

Cetaceans, a mammal that resembled modern dolphins, was discovered in China in rocks of this period. BBC News reported: “It dates back to 164 million years ago*, a time when non-avian dinosaurs.” Gansus, which resembled modern geese, “could fly like modern birds,” said expedition member Jerold Harris of Dart State College in Utah. “In short, no one expected to find a bird this modern in rocks this old.”

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**References**