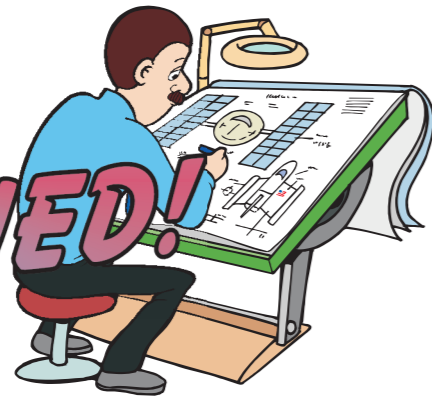


**WELL
DESIGNED!**



Sea Cucumbers

Despite their name, Sea Cucumbers are not vegetables but animals — they get their name because some species look like cucumbers. There are over 1000 species, ranging from 2cm. (¾ in.) to 1.8 m. (6 ft.) in length.

Most sea cucumbers lay their eggs directly into the water, where they are fertilised by sperm that is released in the same way. They have an advanced immune system including special cells which eat invading organisms. They can also expel some of their internal organs if attacked, and then grow replacement organs.



A digger uses hydraulics

Sea cucumbers move along the sea bed using a complex “hydraulic system”. Sea water is filtered and sucked into a “ring canal”, then it flows through tubes that lead to lots of tiny “tube-feet”, which poke through holes in their body. Each foot is

controlled by a valve, which opens and closes, as necessary, to move the foot. Each tiny foot also has a suction pad at the end to enable it to cling to the rocks. The sea cucumber’s hydraulic system is similar to that used in machinery and the brakes of cars, which are powered by oil being pumped through tubes.

Charles Darwin wrongly believed that all living organisms would evolve over time, but living sea cucumbers are similar to fossils which evolutionists claim are “over 500 million” years old. Hydraulic systems used by humans didn’t happen by accident, but involved intelligent design, so surely the design of these strange but amazing sea animals points to the work of a Creator? Evolution can’t explain their origin.



From wikipedia.com

ANOTHER WORLD-CHANGING BOOK!

Darwin’s *Origin* certainly changed the world — but was it a change for the better? In fact, the influence of Darwin’s book has been extremely destructive. Although it would be unfair to blame Darwin himself for this, he did sub-title his book ‘The preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life’, and applying this principle to human life has horrifying implications.

Evolutionary theory is the foundation-stone of communism, which has been responsible for the deaths of over 140 million people. *The Great Soviet Encyclopedia* entry on “Darwinism” (volume 7, pp. 114-116) shows how Marx, Engels and Lenin used his theory as a basis for their policies, and Stalin, one of the cruellest dictators of modern times, became an atheist after reading Darwin. German dictator Adolf Hitler was an evolutionist, too. Sir Arthur Keith — himself an evolutionist — wrote: “The German Fuhrer ... consciously sought to make the practice of Germany conform to the theory of evolution.” (*Evolution and Ethics*, 1949). Hitler believed Germans were the “Master race” and set out to eliminate the “unfit”, which in his book included Jews, blacks and the mentally and physically disabled. He sent 6 million Jews to the gas chambers. If Darwin’s book had never been written the Second World War might never have happened.



Stalin and Hitler

However, there is another world-changing book — the Bible — which is the best-selling book of all time. Though often attacked and vilified, the Bible remains intact.* It inspired people like William Wilberforce, Lord Shaftesbury and Elizabeth Fry to improve the lives of their fellow-human beings, and some of our greatest scientists, like Linnaeus, Kepler, Newton and Faraday, to investigate a world they believed was created by God. Written over several thousand years, the Bible has a common theme: God’s plan for the world and humanity. It tells how God created a good world, how rebellious humans spoiled it, and how God’s Son, Jesus Christ, came on a rescue mission. “God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life.” (*John 3:16*). It also tells us that Jesus Christ will return to judge the world and set up His Kingdom of justice and peace, and that God will restore the whole of creation. Unlike evolution’s hopeless creed, the Bible has a message of hope which is changing the lives of thousands of people every day. We are not products of mindless chance, but created in God’s image, and precious to Him. If you want to discover why you were born, and the true meaning of life, put your faith in Jesus Christ, not Darwin!

*For information on the Bible’s reliability, see: www.christiananswers.net/q-eden/edn-t003.html

Laughter is good medicine

What has four legs, is big, green, fuzzy, and if it fell out of a tree would probably kill you?
A pool table.

What do you get when you cross a cheetah and a hamburger?
Fast Food.

What did one tomato say to the other?
You go on ahead and I’ll ketchup!

Why do golfers take an extra pair of socks?
In case they get a hole in one.

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The REAL SCIENCE paper!

ORIGINAL
VIEW
OBSCURED

No. 57

BOOK THAT CHANGED THE WORLD!

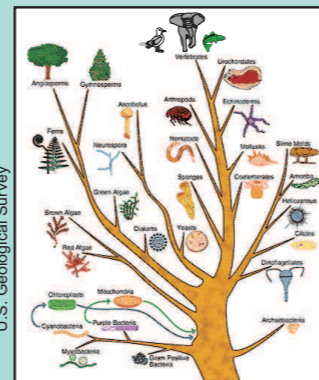
In this issue:
Darwin “borrowed” others’ ideas
Do you have a pet wolf?
Darwin’s pigeon loft
Sea Cucumbers
Another world-changing book!

In 2009, Charles Darwin’s fans will celebrate the 200th anniversary of his birth, and the 150th anniversary of the publication of *The Origin of Species* — a book which, without doubt, changed the world. There will be special exhibitions, TV programmes and newspaper and magazine articles about Darwin, and he will be hailed as “a great scientist.” Are these celebrations justified? In 1960, atheist Sir Julian Huxley said: “Darwin pointed out that no supernatural designer was needed; since natural selection could account for any new form of life.” Was Huxley right? Have Darwin’s theories stood the test of time?

Evolutionists often get annoyed when Darwin’s theories are criticised, but it’s unlikely that he would have objected, as he recognised his views were controversial. In the Introduction to his *Origin*, he wrote: “A fair result can be obtained only by fully stating and balancing the facts and arguments on both sides of each question.” What better time to do so than his bicentenary? If you haven’t read Darwin’s *Origin*, do it now!

Note that two chapters were devoted to “Difficulties” and “Objections”, and highlight words and phrases like “we must suppose”, “probable”, etc..

John Murray, Darwin’s publisher, asked one of his special advisers, the Rev. Whitwell Elwin, for his opinion of the manuscript. In a letter to Murray, dated 3rd May 1859, he wrote, “At every page I was tantalised by the absence of the proofs.” Some would say Elwin was biased, but did Darwin really provide evidence for his theory that all life had a common origin? At least 700 PhD. scientists don’t think so — see www.dissentfromdarwin.org



Did Darwin really provide evidence that all life had a common origin, as depicted in this “tree of life”?

U.S. Geological Survey

See our ‘alternative’ Darwinday website at www.darwinday.org.uk



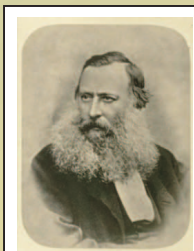
Drawings by Michael Proppin

THE MEN WHOSE IDEAS DARWIN "BORROWED"!

CHARLES Darwin's ideas were not really new, as others had already written about natural selection and evolution. His own grandfather, Erasmus, had written about it in his 1794 book *Zoonomia*. Then there was Edward Blyth, a Christian creationist, who argued that natural selection was a mechanism put in place by a Creator to allow animals to adapt to changing and hostile environments. He wrote three major articles on natural selection that were published in *The Magazine of Natural History* from 1835 to 1837. Charles Darwin read some of Blyth's articles while on *HMS Beagle* and actually corresponded with him. Alfred Russel Wallace published a paper with similar ideas, and sent it to Darwin in 1858. A joint paper was read to the Linnean Society the same year, and Darwin's *Origin of Species* was published soon afterwards. Did Darwin rush to publish to prevent Wallace from pre-empting him? Many think so. And did Darwin borrow Blyth's ideas and use them to support an opposite conclusion?



Erasmus Darwin



Edward Blyth

The fact that natural selection could be used to support such opposing viewpoints as creation and evolution, proves that it all depends upon how evidence is *interpreted*. The biblical account of creation in Genesis says that God created animals and plants to reproduce "according to their various kinds." This is exactly what we observe in the living world, and this is all that Darwin ever observed. He wrongly believed that small changes could add up to large changes over millions of years, e.g. fish to amphibians, amphibians to reptiles, reptiles to birds and mammals. Natural selection is not capable of producing that kind of change, so most evolutionists now say that mutations (genetic mistakes) combined with natural selection are the answer. But most mutations are harmful, and no one has ever seen a mutation that *added* any new information. Without this evolution can't happen.

"Survival of the fittest" is not evolution!

Darwin's theory gave rise to the idea of the "survival of the fittest" or "the struggle for existence." He noticed that, although many wild animals produced a large number of young, only a few survived, and these would normally be the strongest. They would then pass on their genes to their own offspring. This is natural selection in action, but it has nothing to do with the theory that all life on earth evolved from a single-celled organism that lived several billion years ago. The survivors of a litter of lion cubs would breed to produce more lions, and, although they may be better able to survive than their parents, they would still be lions. Lions, tigers and other "big cats" sometimes interbreed to produce hybrids, which suggests they all belong to the same original "kind." However, any changes will always be limited, so this is not evolution.



Do you have a pet WOLF?

Darwin compared natural selection to artificial selection. There are similarities, but also differences. Take the dog family (scientific name: *canis*). It is generally agreed that members of this family, which includes a number of species and many sub-species, descended from a wolf-like ancestor. *Natural* selection has produced such variations as jackals, coyotes, wild dogs and foxes, but *artificial* selection by human breeders has produced some 300 different varieties of domestic dogs. In fact the dog family has a wider range of variations than any other mammal. However, since domestic dogs have been bred mainly for the benefit of humans, most of them would not survive in the wild. The original wolf-like ancestor must have had all the genetic information necessary to produce these wide variations, but these variations will always produce more of the same kind. Dogs will never evolve into something else!



A coyote



Many domestic dogs would never survive in the wild. The fur of a shih tzu (above left) will grow down to the ground unless it is cut regularly, and the pekinese (above right) has very short legs. Neither would last long in the jungle!

The world's smallest dog - a chihuahua - with a Great Dane, one of the largest

EVOLUTION'S MISSING SCENES

Charles Darwin admitted that the lack of transitional fossils was "the most serious objection that can be urged against my theory." 150 years later, the situation hasn't become any better. According to *National Geographic*, "The fossil record is like a film of evolution from which 999 out of every 1000 frames have been lost on the cutting-room floor."¹ A film with 999 out of every 1000 frames missing would hardly be a film — just a collection of unconnected pictures, and that's exactly what the fossil record is! Darwin's theory can't account for the sudden appearance of fossils of complex invertebrates in some of the lowest (Cambrian) rocks, with no evidence they evolved from anything else. He wrote: "If numerous species belonging to the same genera or families have really started into life at once, the fact would be fatal to the theory of evolution through natural selection." Does this mean his theory is dead?

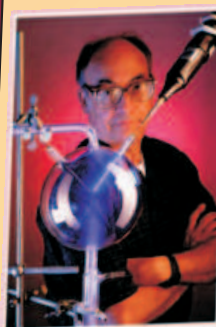
1. "Was Darwin Wrong?" *National Geographic*, November 2004.

IN THE NEWS

Did life start in volcanoes?



The origin of life has always been an insoluble problem for those who try to explain everything naturally. Darwin never attempted it; at the end of *The Origin of Species*, he suggested that life had "been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one." Since then, secular scientists have desperately tried to find a way to explain how the huge chasm between non-life and even the simplest forms of life could have been bridged.



In 1953, American scientists Stanley Miller (left) and Harold Urey set up an experiment to mimic the conditions they believed existed on the "early earth," using an apparatus containing ammonia, methane, hydrogen, and water vapour to represent what they believed was earth's early atmosphere. They zapped the gas with an electric spark, representing lightning, and found that some amino acids had formed. Amino acids are only the building blocks of proteins, not life, yet some people claimed this showed that life could have started by accident in the beginning, even that they had "created life" in the laboratory.

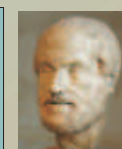
Yet there were a number of serious problems with this experiment. Critics pointed out that a "cold trap" has been used to isolate the amino acids, and that on the early earth another flash of lightning would have destroyed them. Also, the amino acids produced were a mixture of right- and left-handed types, and living organisms use only left-handed ones. More serious was the fact that their experiment assumed there was no oxygen on the early earth (The experiment won't work if oxygen is included in the mixture of gases), but studies of rocks have shown that oxygen was present. In 1991, Miller admitted, "Scientists are having a hard time agreeing on when, where and — most important — how life first emerged on the earth. The problem of the origin of life has turned out to be much more difficult than I, and most other people, envisioned."

However, Miller (who died in 2007) is again in the news, with the discovery that he did another (unreported) experiment in which "steam had been injected into the gas to simulate conditions in the cloud of an erupting volcano." This also produced amino acids, and because "volcanic clouds are also filled with lightning" some scientists are now claiming that this shows that life may have started in the vents of volcanoes!² Unfortunately for these hopeful scientists, the twin problems of the mixture of left- and right-handed amino acids and their preservation remain. In their desperate attempt to deny a Creator, they are clutching at straws!

1. "The Elusive Origin of Life", *Scientific American*, February 1991, pp. 100–109.
2. "Volcanoes may be Original Womb of Life," *LiveScience.com* 20th October 2008.



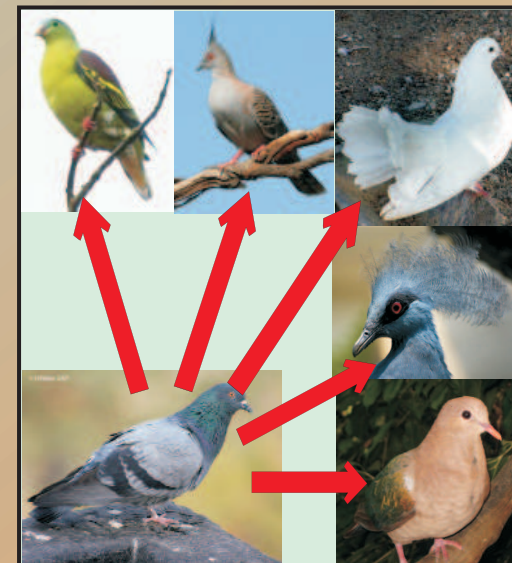
WHAT DID DARWIN SEE IN HIS PIGEON LOFT?



Aristotle (left), who died in 322 BC, studied pigeons, and, like Darwin, suggested that the different varieties of pigeons and doves were related.

Charles Darwin bred domestic pigeons, and was amazed at the many different variations that could be obtained by selecting certain traits. He wrote: "I am fully convinced that all are descended from the rock-pigeon." (*Origin*, chapter 1). Today, there are even more varieties of pigeons and doves: some have fan-shaped tails, some have feathers on their feet, some have crests on their heads. Pigeon breeders develop new varieties by selecting interesting characteristics to breed from. But why did Darwin think this kind of variation was evidence for evolution? All pigeons and doves belong to the same "kind" — even Aristotle, who died in 322 BC made similar observations. So although Darwin was right to suggest that all these different pigeons had descended from rock pigeons (wild pigeons), he was quite mistaken to present this as evidence that all life on earth had evolved from some hypothetical "common ancestor" that lived millions of years ago — pigeons will always be pigeons! The genetic information to produce these differences must have been present in their original ancestors.

All that Darwin saw in his pigeon loft was *variation within the "pigeon kind"* — nothing more! And when modern-day evolutionists give examples of "evolution in action" it's still only *variation*.



The many different varieties of pigeons and doves probably did descend from the wild pigeon, but this is not evolution.

www.crt.org.uk

www.animalpicturesarchive.com