

# WELL DESIGNED!

## The Wombat

**A**USTRALIA has lots of marsupials — animals with pouches. One of these is the Wombat, a furry animal, usually about a metre long from nose to tail and weighing 26-40 kg. They are the world's largest burrowing animals, living mainly in forests and coastal woodlands.

Wombats have massive muscles, and front claws like garden forks, which they use, together with their trowel-like teeth, to burrow through the soil. Using their back legs to push the soil away, they can sometimes dig at the rate of 3 metres (10 feet) an hour. Their tunnels, where they sleep, can be 20 to 30 metres long. Wombats feed mainly on grass, and the roots of trees and shrubs, living solitary lives, except when mating or rearing their young.

Like other marsupials, wombats are born partly developed. When the single baby emerges, it makes its way to the mother's pouch where it spends the next six months feeding on milk. Even when it leaves the pouch, the young wombat stays with its mother for a year or more. Unlike most marsupials, wombats have a backward-facing pouch. This prevents the pouch from filling with soil and stones when the wombat is digging, so the developing baby can survive happily.



A wombat burrow



clipart.com

Wombats are perfectly designed for their way of life. Their claws and teeth are just right for burrowing. And how convenient that the female has a backward-facing pouch to prevent her baby being buried in dirt! This is an excellent design feature. If all marsupials evolved from a common ancestor, did the wombat's pouch gradually reverse itself? A transitional stage would be useless! Intelligent design by an all-wise Creator is surely the most logical explanation.

## WEIGH IT UP!

Good detectives carefully assemble evidence before presenting it to a court of law, and it would be intolerable if the court refused to hear evidence from both sides. Many people think scientists are just as concerned to be unbiased. Yet most secular scientists have already decided to rule out anything supernatural when investigating the origin of life, and often react angrily and emotionally when anyone dares to dissent. Some even resort to verbal abuse and intimidation, which means that young people in particular are discouraged from questioning the "party line."



True science is all about weighing the evidence before reaching a conclusion. Even Charles Darwin (left) recognised there were problems with his theory, and wrote that people should evaluate "the facts and arguments on both sides of each question."<sup>1</sup> Many modern evolutionists want to stifle debate, but if they are so sure that their version of the origin of life is true, why are they so afraid to let people consider alternatives? We suggest that the reason has to do with *philosophy* not science. We believe that the evidence points overwhelmingly to the existence of a Creator, and that evolution doesn't stand up to true scientific investigation. But don't take our word for it: think for yourself — check it out. Don't let anyone else tell you what you have to believe. Denying God's existence won't wish Him away, but you have nothing to lose by believing in Him. In fact, to discover that there is a God who loves you, and to believe in His Son, Jesus Christ, is truly liberating. Jesus said, "You will know the truth, and the truth will set you free." (John 8: 32). The Bible tells us that we have all broken God's laws and deserve His judgment, but through the death and resurrection of Jesus you can experience total forgiveness and a living, eternal relationship with God. Take that step of faith, and allow His love to fill your heart and motivate your life. Millions of people have — what about you?

1. Introduction to *The Origin of Species*



### Kids' quotes about science

Genetics explains why you look like your father, and if you don't why you should.

Water vapour gets together in a cloud. When it is big enough to be called a drop, it does.

Three kinds of blood vessels are arteries, vanes and caterpillars



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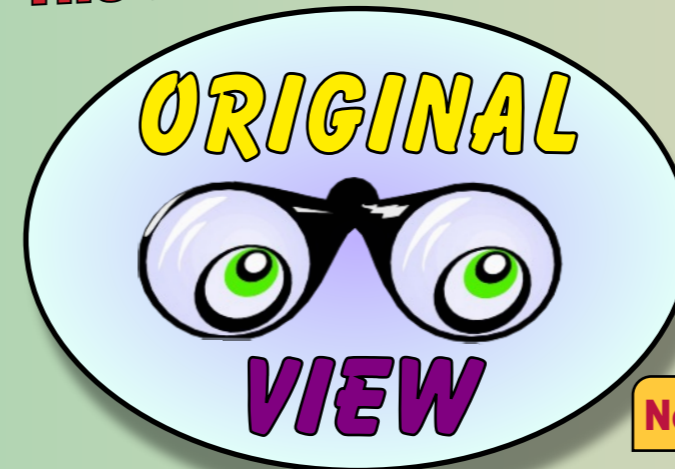
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The REAL SCIENCE paper!



No. 100

Early birds catch (out) evolutionists!  
Molecular biologist exposed Darwinian bias  
Baffling wasp fossil  
A Bible-believing earth scientist  
Dinosaur dating challenges  
Well Designed: The Wombat  
Weigh it Up!

## The PHILOSOPHY vs. the FACTS

If detectives, investigating a crime, made up their minds in advance who was guilty, and only presenting evidence that supported their opinion, and rejecting that which pointed to someone else, we would rightly protest. Yet scientists who believe in evolution are often guilty of a similar bias, putting their philosophy before the facts. So the general public is misled.

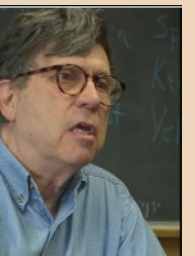
Many people have been persuaded that true scientists are unbiased and always follow the evidence wherever it leads. However, when it comes to theories about origins this is sadly not always the case. The theory of evolution is closely linked to the belief that the earth is around 4.6 billion years old, and a detailed timescale has been worked out into which all the data is expected to fit. When it doesn't, it presents evolutionists with a dilemma. Do they change their theory, or do they somehow "adapt" the evidence to make it fit? Sadly, they are more likely to adapt the evidence so that the theory is preserved.

### No "divine foot in the door"

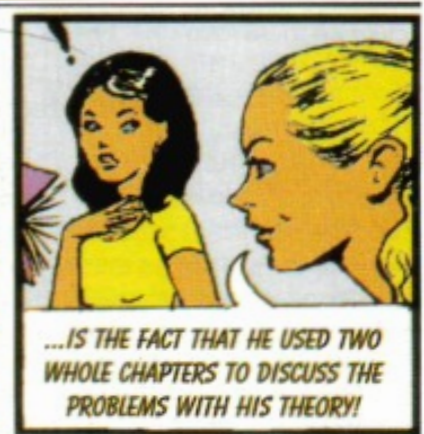
Evolutionary scientists who only accept naturalistic explanations will sometimes go to great lengths to deny any place for a Creator, even when the evidence points in that direction. Consider this quote by the late Dr Richard Lewontin (right) as an example: "Our willingness to accept scientific claims that are against common sense is the key to an understanding of the real struggle between science and the supernatural. We take the side of science in spite of the patent absurdity of some of its constructs.... because we have a prior commitment, a commitment to materialism... Moreover, that materialism is absolute, for we cannot allow a Divine Foot in the door." (*The New York Review*, p. 31, 9th Jan. 1997). So much for "unbiased scientists"!



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Drawn by Mohamed Haggwa

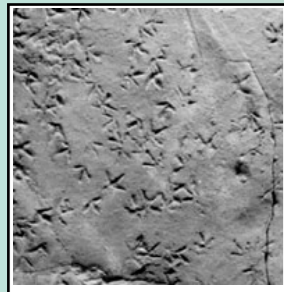
## EARLY BIRDS CATCH (OUT) EVOLUTIONISTS!

**T**HE oldest bird fossils are found in Jurassic rocks, dated at '150 million years old'. However, tracks preserved in much older rocks contradict this theory. The clear imprints of birds' feet have been discovered in Carboniferous rocks, dated at '300 million years old'. On December 30th. 1932, C.M. Sternberg told the *American Palaeontological Society* about tracks found in Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1841. He pointed out that they were mentioned in the proceedings of *The Geological Society of London* in 1842, and noted that the tracks had been made by a bipedal animal. He said, 'Superficially, they resemble the tracks of some wading birds, but *of course*, there is little possibility of their having been made by birds.'<sup>1</sup> (*emphasis added*).



A modern wading bird

Photo © clipart.com



In 1844, Dr Alfred T King did not hesitate to describe tracks found in the Carboniferous rocks of Pennsylvania, USA, as 'bird-tracks', whilst recognising that this claim would be met with scepticism by geologists.<sup>2</sup> These tracks are 110 million years too early according to the evolutionary timescale!

In 2002, science journal *Nature* reported the discovery of prints (left) resembling those of modern wading birds in late Triassic sediments in Argentina. According to evolutionary dating these rocks were formed 55 million years before the first birds appeared! Researchers, aware of the dilemma this presents them with, attributed the tracks to ..'an

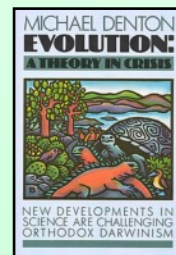
unknown group of theropods showing some avian characteristics.'<sup>3</sup> However, this explanation was unconvincing, so the rocks were later "re-dated" as Eocene (early Tertiary), which made them 55 million years "younger"!

1. *Bulletin of the Geological Society of America*, Vol. 44, October 31st 1933. 2. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, Vol.11, No.6, Nov-Dec 1844. 3. 'Bird-like Footprints from the Late Triassic', *Nature*, No. 417, 2002, pp. 936–938. Acknowledgements to Creation Ministries International for the above information.

|      |               |           |
|------|---------------|-----------|
| 1.8  | QUATERNARY    | CENOZOIC  |
| 65   | TERTIARY      |           |
| 145  | CRETACEOUS    |           |
| 199  | JURASSIC      | MESOZOIC  |
| 251  | TRIASSIC      |           |
| 299  | PERMIAN       |           |
| 318  | CARBONIFEROUS | PALEOZOIC |
| 359  | DEVONIAN      |           |
| 416  | SILURIAN      |           |
| 443  | ORDOVICIAN    |           |
| 488  | CAMBRIAN      |           |
| 542  | PRECAMBRIAN   |           |
| 4600 |               |           |

Evolutionary timescale (Millions of years ago)

## Molecular biologist exposed Darwinian bias



In his hard-hitting 1985 book *Evolution: a Theory in Crisis*, agnostic molecular biologist Dr Michael Denton highlighted many of the flaws in Charles Darwin's theory, and claimed that Darwinism had become a dogma which "is still, as it was in Darwin's time, a highly speculative hypothesis entirely without factual support."<sup>1</sup> The flaws he exposed included the claim that life originated from non-life, and that the fossil record shows a gradual progression from simple to complex. Of course, many others have voiced similar objections, but Denton's carry more weight because they are purely scientific, with no religious connotations.

In the final chapter, "The Priority of the Paradigm,"\* Denton gave examples where evolutionists overlook or play down evidence that contradicts what he called "a highly speculative idea for which there is no hard evidence." and concluded that "ultimately the Darwinian theory of evolution is no more nor less than the great cosmogenic myth of the twentieth century."<sup>2</sup>

Dr Denton received lots of criticism from evolutionists, so has he changed his mind? Not at all! In 2016 he wrote another book, *Evolution: Still a Theory in Crisis*.<sup>3</sup>

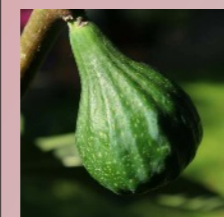
1. *Evolution: a Theory in Crisis* Burnett Books 1985. p. 77.

2. Ref. 1 p. 358. 3. The Discovery Institute 2016.

\*Paradigm: "a framework containing the basic assumptions, ways of thinking, and methodology that are commonly accepted by members of a scientific community."

## BAFFLED BY WASP FOSSIL

*Science Daily* (5<sup>th</sup> December 2013). reported: "A 115-million-year-old fossilized wasp from northeast Brazil (right) presents a baffling puzzle to researchers. The wasp's ovipositor, the organ through which it lays its eggs, looks a lot like those of present-day wasps that



lay their eggs in figs (left). The problem, researchers say, is that figs arose about 65 million years after this wasp was alive." Why? Because fig wasps and fig trees rely on each other. The fig wasp's life cycle depends on laying eggs in figs.

So, how could fig wasps exist for 65 million years without the figs they rely on? There is clearly something wrong with the evolution theory, and the dating system which often produces such contradictory results.

Another thing about this fossil is that, because it is almost identical to modern fig wasps, it shows that no evolution has happened in those supposed "115 million years".



Image: Sam Heads



## BIBLE-BELIEVING SCIENTISTS

### Dr Tas Walker - Earth Scientist

Dr Tas Walker holds a B.Sc. (Earth Science with first class honours), a B.Eng (hons) and a doctorate in mechanical engineering, all from the University of Queensland. For over 20 years he worked for the Australian electricity industry, conducting geological assessments of new fuel supplies for power stations across Queensland, including the planning of a large hydro-electric development, using his geological knowledge.



Dr Tas Walker leading a geological field trip in Australia

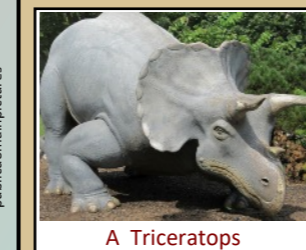
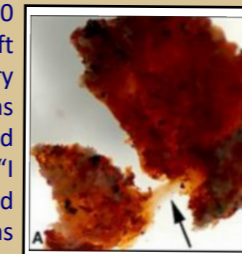
A committed Christian, and Biblical creationist, Dr Walker has used his varied experience to develop a biblical geological model to connect geological structures in the field with biblical history, including the world-wide flood of Noah's time. He regularly leads geological field trips where he demonstrates how the evidence in the rocks supports the Biblical model. He believes that the evidence for global catastrophe from the smallest rock to the largest landscape is overwhelming, and anyone can see the evidence for catastrophe – if they know what to look for.<sup>1</sup> He says, "I believe an understanding of the Bible has the potential to revolutionize our comprehension of geology, our heritage and our future. I believe it can have practical application in earth science and mineral exploration."

Dr Walker believes that coal seams were formed catastrophically, rather than in a swamp environment. One of the evidences for this is the existence of water-worn boulders scattered within the coal, which point to huge volumes of flowing water washing the vegetation into place. He now works full-time for Creation Ministries International, and has his own geology website, which contains lots of interesting information.<sup>2</sup>

1. Watch Dr Walker's DVD "Rapid Rocks" at this link: [www.tinyurl.com/2mh4vhah](http://www.tinyurl.com/2mh4vhah). 2. [www.biblicalgeology.net](http://www.biblicalgeology.net)  
Acknowledgements to Creation Ministries International for the above information.

## Red blood cells and soft tissue challenge dating of dinosaur fossils

In June 2015 the media reported the discovery of red blood cell-like structures in eight separate dinosaur bones which had been stored in London's Natural History Museum for 100 years.<sup>1</sup> This was not the first example of soft tissue in dinosaur bones. In 1992 Professor Mary Schweitzer sliced into a T. Rex bone and was astounded to discover what looked like red blood cells and soft-tissue (right). She said, "I looked at this.. and I thought, this can't be. Red blood cells don't preserve." Her surprise was due to her belief that the bone was 68 million years old. Many of her science colleagues were sceptical, but stringent tests confirmed her original conclusion.



A Triceratops

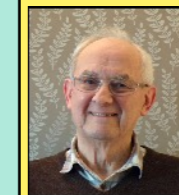
When researcher Mark Armitage of California State University found soft tissue in a fossil Triceratops horn in Montana, USA, he suggested that this indicated that dinosaurs roamed the earth only thousands of years in the past. His discovery was reported in a secular science journal,<sup>2</sup> but soon afterwards his employment was terminated. There have also been a number of cases of Carbon-14 being found in dinosaur bones, which points to an age of only thousands of years.<sup>3</sup>

**These evidences tell us that something is seriously wrong with popular theories about dinosaurs, and that some scientists would rather the public didn't know because of the implications.**

1. BBC News 9<sup>th</sup> June 2015. 2. Science Direct July 2013.  
3. [www.newgeology.us/presentation48.html](http://www.newgeology.us/presentation48.html)

## The future of Original View

This is the last issue of *Original View* to be published by CRT. Starting in 1990 as a two-colour paper (right), and later becoming full-colour, it has been produced three times a year ever since. From the first issue we have sought to present an alternative view to the popular evolution theory, encouraging critical thinking by using scientific evidence to demonstrate that it is not unscientific or anti-intellectual to believe in intelligent design and Biblical creation. We know that many people have found this publication helpful, challenging and informative, and some will be sad that it will no longer be published. The reason is that the editor (left) is 79, and needs to "wind down" a little.



We do have fairly large stocks of back issues, which are available free on request — though donations for postage are welcome. If you are interested, please ask for a list. We would like to thank all who have distributed the paper over the past 32 years, and donated towards the cost.

●There is a possibility that another organisation may take over publishing *Original View*. If this does happen we will inform everyone who is on our mailing list.