



# Creation Matters

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## Time Magazine's New Ape-Man

by James Perloff

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In 1999, following the controversial de-emphasis of evolution in Kansas schools, Time magazine struck in its August 23 issue with an editorial denouncing creationists and a huge cover story called "How Man Evolved." The latter displayed man's supposed oldest ancestor – *Ardipithecus ramidus* – while neglecting to tell readers that its fragments had been found scattered over an area of about one mile, and put together to form a "missing link." Time's cover was of a reconstructed ape-man skull, yet well less than half the skull consisted of actual fossil fragments – the rest was plaster, molded by imagination.

The most recent issue of Time, dated July 23, takes no less liberty. On the cover is a painting of an ape-man called *Ardipithecus ramidus kadabba* with the

headline "How Apes Became Human." Inside, the article begins: "Meet your newfound ancestor." The painting is based on some fragmentary bones recently found in Ethiopia by a graduate student named Yohannes Haile-Selassie. Time assures its readers that the creature walked upright. The evidence for this? A single toe bone. Time displays the bone with the unequivocal caption: "THIS TOE BONE PROVES THE CREATURE WALKED ON TWO LEGS." But not until the last page of the eight-page article do readers learn that the toe bone was actually found some *ten miles* from the other bones. What evidence exists that the toe bone belonged to Haile-Selassie's other specimens? None, other than speculation.

### Nebraska Man

There is great danger in basing conclusions on a single bone. In 1922, paleontologist

Henry Fairfield Osborn, an ardent evolutionist, was shown a single tooth found in Nebraska by geologist Harold Cook. After examining it, Osborn declared it belonged to an early ape-man, whom he named *Hesperopithecus haroldcookii* in Cook's honor. Popularly, it became known as "Nebraska Man."

Osborn hailed the tooth as "the herald of anthropoid apes in America." At the American Museum of Natural History, William K. Gregory and Milo Hellman, specialists in teeth, said after careful study that the tooth was from a species closer to man than ape. Harris Hawthorne Wilder, a zoology professor at Smith College, wrote: "Judging from the tooth alone the animal seems to have been about halfway between *Pithecanthropus* [Java Man] and the man of the present day, or perhaps better be-

...continued on p. 2

## Dr. Darwin, Meet the Great Physician

by  
Alan L. Gillen, Ed.D.  
and  
Inis J. Bardella, M.D.

Darwinists have repeatedly used the terms "constrained" and "failing" physiology to describe our heart and blood vessels. After all, the leading cause of death in the United States is cardiovascular disease, which includes heart disease, stroke, and atherosclerosis. Therefore, by Darwinian reasoning, the anatomical and physiological design of the circulatory system must be bad, and evolution in its randomness has given us a "raw" deal. This position is stated by Nesse and Williams (1995, p. 5),

"Bones, physiology, the nervous system — the body has thousands of consummate designs that elicit our wonder and admiration. By contrast, however, many aspects of the body seem amazingly crude" [like blood vessels]... "An intricate network of arteries carries just the right amount of blood to every part of the body.

Yet many of us develop cholesterol deposits on the walls of our arteries, and the resulting blockage in blood flow (atherosclerosis) causes heart attacks and strokes. It is as if a Mercedes-Benz designer specified a plastic soda straw for the fuel line!"

In this paper, we examine the Darwinists' repeated criticism of the circulatory system's functional design. A case for the exquisite design of the circulatory system in general, and

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tween *Pithecanthropus* and the man of the Neanderthal type. ..." In England, evolutionist Grafton Elliot Smith convinced the Illustrated London News to publish an artist's rendering of Nebraska Man. The picture, which appeared in a two-page spread and received wide distribution, showed two brutish, naked ape-persons, the male with a club, the female gathering roots. All this from one tooth.

However, further excavations at Cook's site revealed that the tooth belonged neither to ape nor man, but to a peccary, a close relative of the pig.

### Pitldown Man

Or take the Pitldown Man. It was declared an ape-man, 500,000 years old, and validated by many of Britain's leading scientists, including Grafton Elliot Smith, anatomist Sir Arthur Keith and British Museum geologist Arthur Smith Woodward. At the time the discovery was announced (1912), the New York Times ran this headline: "Darwin Theory Proved True." For the next four decades, Pitldown Man was evolution's greatest showcase, featured in textbooks and encyclopedias.

But what did the Pitldown Man actually consist of? A very recent orangutan jaw, which had been stained to look old, with its teeth filed down to make them more human-looking, planted together with a human skull bone, also stained to create an appearance of age.

Those who think such mistakes no longer occur need only consider the *Archaeoraptor*, promoted in a 10-page color spread in the November 1999 National Geographic as the "true missing link" between dinosaurs and birds. The fossil was displayed at National Geographic's Explorers Hall and viewed by over 100,000 people. However, it too turned out to be a fake – someone had simply glued together fragments of bird and dinosaur fossils.

### Bipedality

Even if Time turns out to be correct, and *Ardipithecus ramidus kadabba* walked on two feet, would it prove he was our "newfound ancestor"? This assertion is based on a long-standing evolutionary assumption, usually stated something like

this: "Humans are the only creatures that have evolved to the point where they can walk on two feet; therefore, if we can find the fossil of an animal that could walk on two feet, such a creature was our ancestor."

However, the assumption that two-footed mobility establishes human kinship is groundless. Gorillas occasionally walk bipedally; Tanzanian chimpanzees are seen standing on two legs when gathering fruit from small trees; Zaire's pygmy chimpanzee walks upright so often that it has been dubbed "a living link." Science News reports of the latter: "Like modern gorillas they tend to be knuckle-walkers on the ground, yet they seem to be natural bipeds, too, frequently walking upright both on the ground and in the trees." So even if a fossil creature did have some limited ability to stand on two feet, it doesn't make it man's ancestor any more than these modern apes. And man is *not* the only bipedal creature. Birds are bipedal; so was the *T. rex*. Therefore, are they human ancestors?

### Java Man

Time refers to "fossil discoveries as far back as Java Man in the 1890s" as validating the relationship between man and ape. But Time does not relate much of what is known about those finds.

The Java Man story began with Ernst Haeckel, the German zoologist who has become notorious for using fraudulent drawings of embryos to prove the theory of evolution (See the July issue of Worldnet Magazine). Haeckel was convinced that an ape-man must have existed, and he named it *Pithecanthropus alalus*: ape-man without speech.

One of Haeckel's students, Eugene Dubois, became determined to find *Pithecanthropus*. Haeckel believed men might have separated from apes somewhere in Southern Asia. So in 1887, Dubois signed up as a doctor with the Dutch medical corps in the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia), intending to hunt for fossils during all his spare time. Dubois, it should be noted, had no formal training in geology or paleontology at the time, and his "archaeological team" consisted of prison convicts with two army corporals as supervisors.

Years of excavation produced little of

significance. Then, in 1891, along Java's Solo River, the laborers dug up a skullcap that appeared rather apelike, with a low forehead and large eyebrow ridges. Dubois initially considered it from a chimpanzee, even though there is no evidence that this ape ever lived in Asia. However, the following year, the diggers unearthed a thigh bone that was clearly human.

Dubois, like Pitldown's discoverers, presumed that an apelike bone somewhere near a human bone meant the two belonged to the same creature, constituting Darwin's missing link. Haeckel, who had not even seen the bones, telegraphed Dubois: "From the inventor of *Pithecanthropus* to his happy discoverer!"

In 1895, Dubois returned to Europe and displayed his fossils. The response from experts was mixed, however. Rudolph Virchow, who had once been Haeckel's professor and is regarded as the father of modern pathology, said: "In my opinion, this creature was an animal, a giant gibbon, in fact. The thigh bone has not the slightest connection with the skull."

The circumstances of Dubois' find were unorthodox. He had apparently been absent when the convicts dug up his fossils. Maps and diagrams of the site were not made until after the excavation. Under such conditions, a modern dig would be disregarded.

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In 1907, an expedition of German scientists from various disciplines, led by Professor M. Lenore Selenka, traveled to Java seeking more clues to man's ancestry in the region of Dubois' discovery. However, no evidence for *Pithecanthropus* was found. In the stratum of Dubois' find, the scientists found hearths and flora and fauna that looked rather modern. The expedition's report also noted a nearby volcano that caused periodic flooding in the area. Java Man had been found in volcanic sediments. The report observed that the chemical nature of those sediments, not ancient age, probably caused the fossilization of *Pithecanthropus*.

Nevertheless, the Selenka findings and various deficiencies of Dubois' work were largely ignored, and Java Man became one of evolution's undisputed "facts."

## Peking Man

Then there was Peking Man, worked on and validated by a number of Piltdown alumni, including Davidson Black, Pierre Teilhard de Chardin and Smith. In seeing textbook portrayals of Peking Man, few students learned that the skulls had been found in scattered little fragments, and that the reconstructions were actually composites taken from various individuals. Where fragments were missing, plaster substituted, and the famous final images of Peking Man were the creations of a sculptress named Lucille Swann. Later, all of the Peking Man fossils mysteriously vanished, except for a couple of teeth, preventing Peking Man from being subjected to the kind of checking that doomed Piltdown Man.

## Neanderthals

Neanderthals were long portrayed as apemen, stooped over. This misconception was largely the result of a faulty reconstruction by French paleontologist Marcelin Boule, who mistook the skeleton of a man with kyphosis (hunchback) for an ape-man in the process of becoming upright. Another snag: Neanderthal skulls are larger than those of modern humans. This flies in the face of evolutionary tradition, which says that man evolved progressively from creatures with smaller brains and skulls. In any event, Neanderthals are no longer classed as "ape-men," and some evolutionists have even discarded them as

human ancestors.

## Australopithecines

Which basically leaves us with australopithecines, currently in vogue as man's ancestor.

However, australopithecine fossils show that they had long forearms and short hind legs, like today's apes. They also had long curved fingers and toes, like those apes use for tree-swinging. This may pose a problem for Time's thesis, since it claims the toe bone of *Ardipithecus ramidus kadabba* was over 5 million years old, yet relatively human-like – implying that it was more evolved than the toes of australopithecines, who supposedly came 2 million years later.

The main substance to the claim that australopithecines are our ancestors is some evidence suggesting that the famed "Lucy" and her peers may have walked upright. But as noted, limited bipedality does not prove human ancestry, and a number of scientists – contrary to the impression created in Time – have disagreed that australopithecines are man's relatives.

Britain's Lord Solly Zuckerman, who was raised to peerage for his scientific achievements, was a leading authority on australopithecines, having subjected them to years of biometric testing. He stated:

For my own part, the anatomical basis for the claim that the australopithecines walked and ran upright like man is so much more flimsy than the evidence which points to the conclusion that their gait was some variant of what one sees in subhuman primates, that it remains unacceptable.

Charles Oxnard, former director of graduate studies and professor of anatomy at the University of Southern California Medical School, subjected australopithecine fossils to extensive computer analysis. Stephen Jay Gould called him "our leading expert on the quantitative study of skeletons." Oxnard concluded:

[T]he australopithecines known over the last several decades are now irrevocably removed from a place in the evolution of human bipedalism, possibly from a place in a group any closer to humans than to African apes and certainly

from any place in the direct human lineage. All of this should make us wonder about the usual presentation of human evolution in introductory textbooks, in encyclopaedias and in popular publications. In such volumes not only are australopithecines described as being of known bodily size and shape, but as possessing such abilities as bipedality and tool-using and -making and such developments as the use of fire and specific social structures. Even facial features are happily (and non-scientifically) reconstructed.

The July 23 Time includes a graphic showing the evolution of man, starting with the supposed *Ardipithecus ramidus kadabba*, with progressively more human figures culminating in man. However, it is very easy to arrange bones to demonstrate "evolutionary progress." In 1927, Osborn, along with other evolutionists, created a diagram of man's evolution. Skulls were displayed in progressive order. No. 1 in the sequence was the fraudulent Piltdown Man. No. 4 was a Neanderthal; No. 6 Cro-Magnon Man. No. 8 was labeled "Australian" (aborigine). No. 9? "Negro." No. 10? "Chinese." No. 11 (and last)? "Caucasian."

Because 99 percent of an organism's biology resides in its soft anatomy, it is very easy to invest a bone with imagination. For this reason – despite the protests of Darwinists – evolutionary anthropology is not a science like physics or chemistry. The laws of physics and chemistry can be demonstrated in a high school laboratory. Evolutionary anthropology, on the other hand, consists of speculations about unobserved events that supposedly occurred millions of years ago. Science cannot observe the past with the same authority as the present. As Lowenstein and Zihlman noted in New Scientist: "The subjective element in this approach to building evolutionary trees, which many palaeontologists advocate with almost religious fervor, is demonstrated by the outcome: There is no single family tree on which they agree."

There was a wealth of evidence concerning the assassination of John F. Kennedy: hundreds of eyewitnesses interviewed by the Warren Commission; the

Zapruder movie that caught the actual slaying; the autopsy; fingerprint evidence; ballistics evidence. Nevertheless, controversy has never stopped raging about what actually took place. Scores of books challenged the evidence, offering widely differing explanations as to who killed Kennedy, from what angle(s) he was shot, etc. Even the autopsy results were challenged in a best-selling book.

Granted, the Kennedy assassination was a politically charged event. Nonetheless, if that much disagreement can occur over something that happened just 38 years ago, how can a paleontologist pick up a fragment of bone, supposedly 5 million years old, and declare its meaning with a high degree of certainty? Unlike the Kennedy assassination, there are no eyewitnesses who saw this creature, no Zapruder movie of it, no soft tissues to examine.

### Other weaknesses

Other weaknesses permeate the Time article. It states that Haile-Selassie's bones are known to be 5.6-5.8 million years old, because this "can be accurately gauged by a technique known as argon-argon dating." It says the result was "confirmed by a second dating method." However, argon-argon dating has been demonstrated in various studies to be *unreliable* and Time doesn't mention what the second method was.

Time refers to the "astonishingly complete skeleton of Lucy" – but those words belie the fact that about 60 percent

of Lucy's skeleton, including most of the skull, was missing.

In explaining why apes began to walk upright, Time quotes anthropologist C. Owen Lovejoy: "To walk upright you have to do so in synchrony. If the ligaments and muscles are out of synch, that leads to injuries. And then you'd be cheetah meat." But even fully coordinated, healthy human beings cannot outrun a cheetah!

Time also neglects the fact that species vary widely within themselves. Darwinian anthropologists use cranial capacity (skull size) to judge the evolutionary status of our supposed ancestors, but even in modern humans, cranial capacity ranges from 700 to 2200 cubic centimeters, and has no bearing on intelligence. People's bone structure varies greatly, based on heredity, age, sex, health and climate. Some are big-boned, some small-boned. There are sumo wrestlers and pygmies. Doubtless, our ancient forebears were also diverse in their looks. How, then, can one assign a single fossil bone to a distinct place in human history? Apes vary widely, too; australopithecines may simply be a type that became extinct. Science journalist Roger Lewin, though an outspoken evolutionist, has noted:

It is an unfortunate truth that fossils do not emerge from the ground with labels already attached to them. And it is bad enough that much of the labeling was done in the name of egoism and a naive lack of appreciation

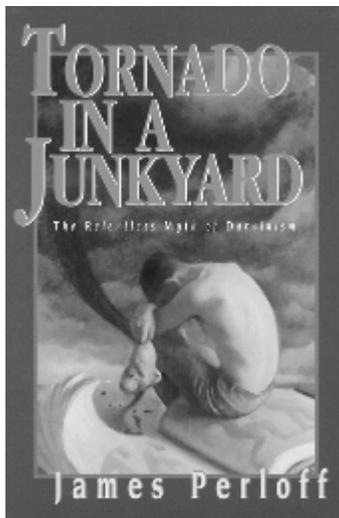
of variation between individuals; each nuance in shape was taken to indicate a difference in type rather than natural variation within a population.

Another oddity surfaces in Time's diagram of the evolution of humans, chimps and gorillas. Human ancestors are shown going back almost 6 million years. But no chimpanzee or gorilla ancestors are depicted before a million years ago. If chimps and humans really diverged about 7 million years ago, as Time asserts, then where are all the fossils of *chimpanzee and gorilla* ancestors? Why does every bone fragment turn out to be a *human* ancestor?

Perhaps that question was answered by Dr. Tim White, anthropologist at the University of California, Berkeley. Though quoted in Time, and noted as Haile-Selassie's thesis adviser, he has previously stated: "The problem with a lot of anthropologists is that they want so much to find a hominid that any scrap of bone becomes a hominid bone."

As creationist Marvin Lubenow notes, "No one will care if you discover the oldest fossil broccoli, but if you are fortunate enough to discover the oldest fossil human, the world will beat a path to your door."

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### Tornado in a Junkyard: The Relentless Myth of Darwinism James Perloff. 1999. Refuge Books, 321 pages.

*The author, a free-lance writer, is a former unbeliever who was drawn into atheism by evolution. Tornado in a Junkyard is a user-friendly book that has a primary appeal to laymen. The first 16 chapters give a well-written account of the major scientific issues involved in the creation-evolution controversy. They will provide not only a worthy review for those already familiar with the subjects, but also an excellent introduction to the issues for those who are new to the conflict. Everyone will benefit from the last several chapters which deal with the Scopes trial at La Hollywood, the social consequences of Darwinism, and a look at accomplished creationists. The book ends with a unique gospel presentation geared toward the skeptic reader.*

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the coronary vessels in particular, is made by discussing its flexibility in adjusting blood pressure, and in providing alternate routes of blood flow if blockage or impairment of a vessel occurs.

## Circulatory System: Flawed or Flexible?

Many Darwinists describe the circulatory system as being flawed, maladapted, constrained in its physiology, arbitrary, and a historical legacy. Nesse and Williams (1995, p. 128; 1998) claim that on the one hand they admire apparent perfection in some body parts, like bones, yet find poor design in the arteries of the heart. They ask (Nesse and Williams, 1995, p.5),

“In the case of the heart, ... why doesn't the body repair clogged arteries? Why does anything hurt? And why are we, after millions of years, still prone to a streptococcal infection?”

Darwinists assume that modern humans are trapped in a “Stone Age” body — that the random forces of evolution have left humans in a body that is outdated for our times. However, scientific research reveals that the circulatory system has flexible, not failing, physiology. Its “failure” is due to man's lack of exercise, poor diet, infection, or familial inheritance. Although the body may have been corrupt since the Edenic curse, it is neither inept nor flawed in its original design.

Let us consider the Darwinists so-called “plastic straw” arteries. If arteries were made of concrete, steel, or fiberglass, they would have no flexibility. Arteries would certainly last longer, but oxygen and nutrients would not diffuse across blood vessel walls in a specific, purposeful manner to provide cells and tissues with the individual metabolic substrates they require.

Flexibility of the circulatory system is evidenced in blood flow and direction due to branching anastomoses. The union of the branches of two or more arteries supplying the same body region is called an *anastomosis* (means connecting). Anastomoses between arteries provide alternate routes for blood to reach a tissue or organ. If blood flow stops momentarily when

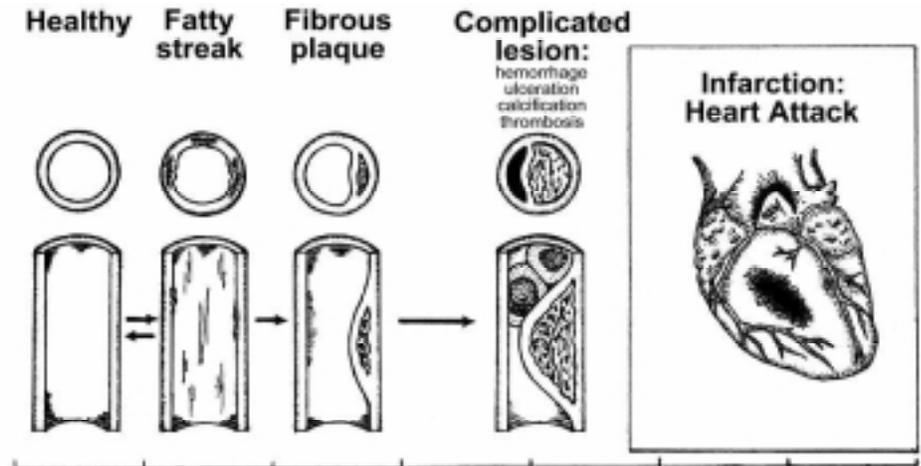


Figure 1. Pathway to a Heart Attack

Schematic concept of the progression of coronary atherosclerosis. Fatty streaks are found as one of the earliest lesions of atherosclerosis. Many fatty streaks regress, whereas others progress to fibrous plaques and eventually to atheromata. These may then become complicated by hemorrhage, ulceration, calcification, or thrombosis, and may produce myocardial infarction.

normal movements compress a vessel, or if disease, injury, or surgery blocks a vessel, then circulation to that part of the body is not necessarily stopped. The alternate route of blood flow to a body part through an anastomosis is known as *collateral circulation*. Alternate blood routes may also be provided by nonanastomosing vessels that supply the same region of the body (Tortora and Grabowski, p. 675).

Immediately after an acute coronary occlusion, blood flow ceases in the coronary vessels beyond the occlusion, except for small amounts of collateral flow from surrounding vessels. The area of muscle that has either zero flow, or so little flow that it cannot sustain cardiac muscle function, is said to be infarcted. The overall process is called a *myocardial infarction*, or a heart attack.

When a sudden occlusion occurs in one of the larger coronary arteries, the small collateral arteries dilate within a few seconds, but the collateral blood flow at that time is usually less than half that needed to keep the cardiac muscle alive. After eight to 24 hours, collateral flow increases, doubling by day two or three, and often reaching normal coronary flow in the previously ischemic (blood starved) muscle within about one month. In fact, the flow is capable of increasing even further with increased metabolic loads.

Because of these developing collateral channels, many patients recover from

various types of coronary occlusion when the area of muscle involved is not too great. Does this design sound like a constrained, failing physiology, or one that is flexible and able to meet changing body needs?

The response of the circulatory system to a heart attack demonstrates its flexibility. Minute anastomoses of the coronary arterial system are plastic in their overall arrangement and exhibit flexible qualities, forming where the need is greatest. Next to the nervous system, the circulatory system probably exhibits the greatest ability to adjust or adapt to change. It is said to be plastic or accommodating in nature. This designed, flexible physiology is far from the so-called faltering physiology that the Darwinists claim was the result of the random, physiochemical forces of evolution.

If the area of heart muscle damage is large, the remainder of the heart muscle actually enlarges in an attempt to compensate for the lost muscle function from the infarction. The heart does adapt. With regular exercise, the heart muscle increases its cardiac output. More blood, carrying oxygen and nutrients, is pumped with each contraction and the heart rate decreases. This is why those who exercise regularly have slower resting heart rates than individuals who do not exercise.

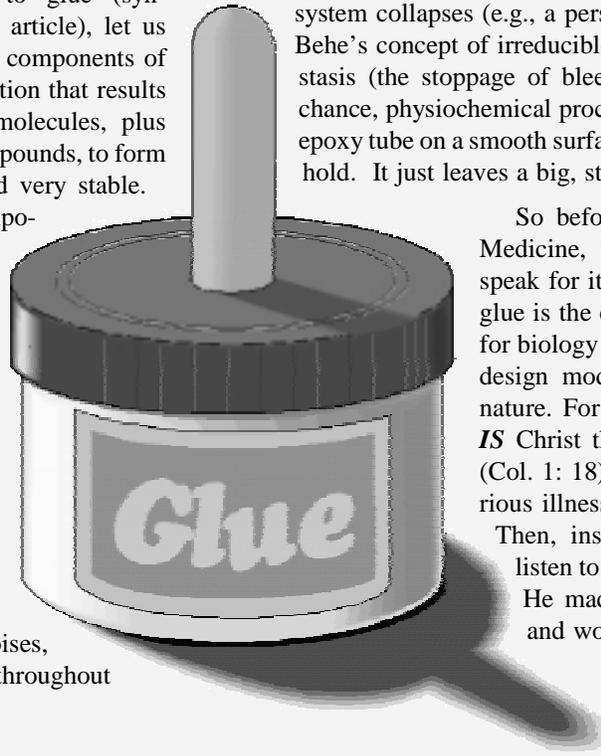
## Atherosclerosis

The number-one killer of Americans is

# Good Glue

In order to best understand what it takes to “glue” (synthesize) all biology together (see main article), let us explore what makes a good glue. Two components of the glue are a resin and a catalyst. The reaction that results involves the joining together of smaller molecules, plus combining them with oxygen-containing compounds, to form a “polyether resin.” This resin is hard and very stable. Good epoxy glue also has two separate components: resin (fibrous grit) and a hardener (accelerating the sticky goo matrix). It works best on rough surfaces because this gives the glue more surface area to bond. It takes two tubes and a rough surface to hold an object firmly.

Darwin’s theory, on the other hand, is like having just one component of the epoxy glue. It may stick temporarily, but it doesn’t hold. Glue that doesn’t hold is not worth buying. On the one hand, Darwin’s idea of variation and natural selection may make some sense when discussing finches, tortoises, earthworms, and pigeons, but applying it throughout biology does not hold.



For instance, can it explain the origin of blood clotting in the cardiovascular system? Over two dozen interdependent, cascading reactions must occur for a successful blood clot reaction. Take away just one of those components and the whole system collapses (e.g., a person becomes a hemophiliac). Behe’s concept of irreducible complexity explains hemostasis (the stoppage of bleeding) much better than any chance, physiochemical process. Just like using only one epoxy tube on a smooth surface, Darwinian theory will not hold. It just leaves a big, sticky, gooey mess.

So before we jump into Darwinian Medicine, we should let the evidence speak for itself. In biology, the binding glue is the evidence. A better paradigm for biology and medicine is a creation or design model of the human body and nature. For the Christian, we know that it **IS** Christ that holds all things together (Col. 1: 18). When you encounter a serious illness, see your family physician. Then, instead of looking to Darwin, listen to the Great Physician; after all, He made the human body fearfully and wonderfully (Ps. 139:14)!

— A.G.

cardiovascular disease — occlusion of the arteries by either atherosclerosis or blood clots. Occlusions in the major arteries (brain, lungs, and heart combined) kill more than 650,000 Americans per year (Vogel, 2001). The most common fatal occlusions are those which occur in the coronary arteries. Most of these lethal occlusions form when cholesterol lumps or plaques, lining the arteries, crack and break open, producing a jagged surface. Immediately a clot caps off that rough patch and, like a clog in a drainpipe, blocks off the blood supply to the tissues downstream. Deprived of nutrients and oxygen, these tissues literally suffocate.

When atherosclerosis constricts the coronary arteries slowly, over a period of many years rather than suddenly, collateral vessels can develop at the same time that the atherosclerosis does. Therefore, the person may never experience an acute episode of cardiac dysfunction. Eventually, however, the sclerotic process develops beyond the limits of even the collateral blood supply to provide the needed blood flow, and sometimes even the collaterals develop atherosclerosis. When this occurs, the heart muscle becomes severely limited

in its work output, often so much so that the heart cannot pump even the normally required amounts of blood. This is one of the most common causes of cardiac failure, occurring in large numbers of older people.

There are solutions beyond Darwinian Medicine to help us, along with diet and exercise. In the last decade researchers have made major advances in treating these emergencies, thanks mostly to a handful of drugs that can be used in the crucial hours as a heart attack is occurring. Streptokinase and TPA (tissue plasminogen activator) work by turning on the enzyme plasminogen, the body’s own, specially designed enzyme for breaking down clots. These “clot-busters” have become a mainstay of clinical medicine.

## Dr. Darwin?

In *Discover* magazine, Lori Oliwenstein (1995) describes the revolution taking place in biology and medicine, suggesting that Charles Darwin and his theory of natural selection have something to offer today’s medicine. She affectionately refers to Charles as “Dr. Darwin” because modern neo-Darwinists, such as Paul Ewald

and others, have successfully predicted outcomes of hemorrhagic fever and the changing Ebola virus. No creationist would deny Ewald’s contributions to biology and the understanding of emerging pathogens. This, however, is an example of employing our knowledge about microevolution or variation within specific virus and bacteria kinds. No one is debating the changing within kinds.

What is more disturbing is the suggestion that Dr. Darwin’s philosophy of survival of the fittest be applied in medicine, such as the idea that we still have a stone-age body in the New Age. The suggestion of linking Charles Darwin to your family physician is like having your local high school biology teacher come into the operating room and perform bypass surgery on a failing heart.

“Nothing in Biology Makes Sense Except in the Light of Evolution” was the title, thesis, and brazen pronouncement of the geneticist and committed evolutionist Theodosius Dobzhansky (Dobzhansky, 1973). Almost 30 years later, the majority of secular biologists have concurred, and now Nesse and Williams (1995) maintain,

“Nothing in Medicine Makes Sense Except in the Light of Evolution.” It is Darwinian evolution, they maintain, that is the glue that holds all areas of biology and medicine together. Creationists agree that Darwin made some keen observations in biology regarding earthworms, tortoises, finches, and iguanas. But microevolutionary changes (variation) do not explain everything in either biology or medicine. The glue (see sidebar, previous page), however, that should bind all biology and medicine is experimental evidence, not evolution.

## Conclusion

Although the problem of cardiovascular disease is great, a look into the overall design of blood flow is amazing and wondrous. The Creator has left many “fingerprints” to demonstrate that He foreknew and planned for flexibility in the circulatory system. Not only is He the Originator, Creator, and Maker of the circulatory system, but He also is the One who sustains life.

As indicated above, if vascular disease occurs slowly, the network of blood vessels can adjust and new anatomical routes are formed to compensate for reduced blood flow. Whenever the vigor of contraction is increased, regardless of cause, the rate of coronary blood flow simultaneously increases. Conversely, decreased activity is accompanied by decreased coronary flow. The cardiovascular system is remarkably adaptable to changing conditions. In conclusion, coronary arteries and blood vessels surrounding the heart are not flawed, but are designed for flexibility.

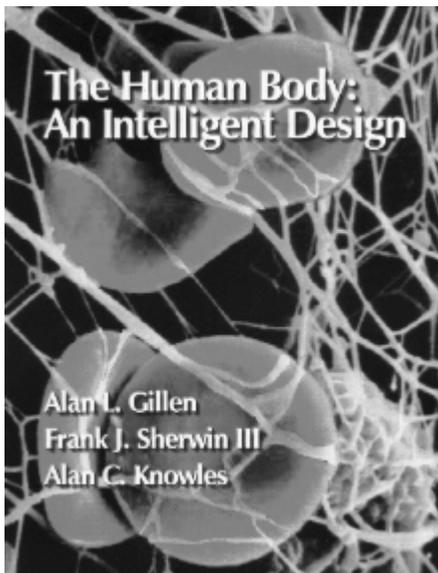
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**A**s creationists, how can we expand our outreach of proclaiming the creation message to more people?

I use the term “common man” to describe the huge majority of people in our society. With respect to the subject of creationism versus evolutionism, the term excludes scientists, theologians, and other members of the intelligencia, although there are times when the strategies I refer to will lead one into dialogue with this smaller group.

People who fall into the “common man” group are either those women and men with little or no college education, or those with college degrees in fields other than science. The central question is, “How do we witness to them without getting them to attend a creation seminar?” Attendance at a creation seminar is wonderful, but it usually comes after seeds are sown in their minds.

The key is to proceed as you would if you want to be an active witness for Christ as Savior. Some say the best witness is to live a Christ-like life in front of people so they hunger for what you have. That idea is not wrong, but it is not enough. For example, I have an unsaved friend who appears to be as Christ-like as most born-again Christians. The only way an unsaved person could tell him from a Christian would be to stake out his home and see that he does not attend church. Thus, a Christian has to have some other way to show that Christ is in his life. That concept can be expanded to include proclaiming Christ as Creator.

To communicate to the “Common Man” one must understand the basics, be available, set up opportunities, and then let the Lord guide what happens. There will be some stumbling at first. For example, I wear novelty



T-shirts whenever possible. Once I walked into a post office with the AIG platypus shirt. The clerk, who was very knowledgeable about evolution, pretty much intellectually whipped me because I was not well grounded in the basics of what my shirt presented.

Although one will never reach perfection, there will be success to varying degrees. I have a bumper sticker that says, “Fish Don’t Walk and Jesus Lives.” At a garage, another patron noticed the sticker and tried to argue in favor of evolution using the so-called walking fish. That time, thanks to CRSnet, I was knowledgeable enough to hold my own with him.

Recently, a bulldozer operator did some work on my rural road. I worked beside him, doing the shovel and grunt work. When it was time for a break, he asked me about my vanity license plate (Bug Man), which opened a long discussion about the amazing insects. It was easy to glide into informing him that the public schools are brainwashing children with evolutionism. Best of all, I was also able to witness for the Creator of insects. It was a natural conversation -- no brow beating -- and several times I keyed off his expressions of awe as I described some great things about common insects.

It doesn’t have to be a T-shirt or bumper sticker. I have a couple of insect decals on my

windshield. Last Fall the windshield was cracked from a rock flung by a passing semi. The fellow who replaced the windshield asked about the decals and another conversation developed, while he worked, which was very similar to that of the dozer operator.

Neither does it have to be a long conversation. Today, I went to Lowes wearing another T-shirt with a message, and the check-out lady just had to read it. (This one features a man telling a monkey the things of which the man is capable, but the monkey is not.) Once again, though briefly, I had the opportunity to tell her the public schools are teaching that we came from an apelike ancestor. She, like the vast majority of people, has a gut feeling that evolution is wrong, but just doesn’t realize how the children are being indoctrinated.

It doesn’t take a Ken Ham or Henry Morris to do all the work. I am a bumbling dummy who just makes himself available. Anyone can wear a button, cap, or something with some kind of slogan, or simply a picture of a particular animal. When a “Common Man” comments about it, the conversation easily can be used by the Lord in ways that will amaze you. It’s a good idea to keep a set of tracts handy, and leave one with the person when the conversation is over.

These strategies (which I did not originate) work for those Christians who take the Great Commission seriously. It is easy for creationists to incorporate them into a creation ministry that can affect a large number of people.

*Karl, who has a Master’s degree in education administration, is a middle school math teacher in West Virginia.*

## **Attention CRS members!**

**If you have not renewed your membership, this will be your final issue of Creation Matters.**

# What Is Red Shift?

by Ron Samec, Ph.D.

*Editor's note: The following article by Dr. Samec was in response to a question e-mailed to the Creation Research Society.*

**R**ed shift is the stretching of the wavelengths of light. The same sort of thing happens to sound waves. When an ambulance is approaching you, its frequency has a higher pitch. The waves are “bunched-up”. When it is going away, you hear a lower pitch, the waves being stretched out. This is called Doppler shift.

Star light does the same thing. When a star is moving away from you, the waves are stretched, making them longer. They are also redder, because red waves have longer wavelengths than blue waves. When a star is coming toward us, its waves are bluer, being shifted or “bunched up.”

Red shift can also happen in other ways. An alteration of the speed of the wave, for example, can cause a change in wavelength. Some have proposed that changes in some dimensionless (without units) variables have caused the speed of light to vary in the past. If the speed was faster in the past, then we would witness red shift in the light of faraway galaxies. But, the red shifts associated with the so-called “Big Bang” is cosmological red shifts. These are due to the stretching of space. If the universe is expanding, as light waves travel in it, the waves will stretch also. The further they travel in an expand-

ing space, the more red shift there will be.

From God's word, we know that He stretched out the heavens. See the Bible verses I have listed below. Thus red shift is a proof that God's word is true!

Psalm 104:2 Who coverest thyself with light as with a garment: who stretchest out the heavens like a curtain

Isaiah 40:22 It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; that stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in

Isaiah 42:5a Thus saith God the LORD, he that created the heavens, and stretched them out...

Isaiah 45:12 I have made the earth, and created man upon it: I, even my hands, have stretched out the heavens, and all their host have I commanded.

Jeremiah 10:12 He hath made the earth by his power; he hath established the world by his wisdom, and hath stretched out the heavens by his discretion.

Other references to the stretching out of the heavens include II Samuel 22:10;

Psalm 18:9; Psalm 144:5; Job 9:8; Job 26:7; Job 37:1; Job 37:18; Isaiah 44:24; Isaiah 48:13; Isaiah 51:13; Isaiah 51:15; Jeremiah 51:15; Ezekiel 1:22; and Zechariah 12:1.

Notice that in Isaiah 40:22, God spreads out the heavens as a curtain. The Lord is a master teacher. He is using a 2D surface analogy to describe a 3D space, the same way that modern cosmologists do! Also, God says that He spread out the heavens as a tent, thus giving the tent surface an additional dimension. When you get to a camp site, you get out the tent and unroll it and spread it out on the ground. It is just 2D. Then you insert rods to stretch it into 3D. Again, the analogy is a 2D surface stretching with a 3D-curvature dimension.

Actual space is 3D with an additional fourth curvature dimension. The tent analogy is like our present-day balloon analogy of the heavens. Of course there were no balloons in Isaiah's day; otherwise, God might have used them to illustrate the idea! This stretching action by God is the most likely source of the cosmological red shift and the Cosmic Background Radiation. Thus red shift is evidence that God's word is true!

*Dr. Samec, CRS Board Member, is Chair, Science Education and Professor Of Physics and Astronomy, Bob Jones University.*

# Can We Prove Creation To Be True?

by David A. Kaufmann Ph.D.

The often-repeated mantra of atheistic evolution is that “evolution is science, while creation is religion.” The inference here is that evolution can be proven to be scientifically true, while creation must be accepted on faith. Actually, the truth of the matter is that neither can be proven absolutely to be true, and both must be accepted on faith.

There are five ways to prove something is true: 1) the scientific method, 2) the legal method, 3) the logical method, 4) statistical inferences, and 5) the Berean method.

## Methods of “proof”

The **scientific method** involves making observations, making hypotheses, repeating the collection of observations under controlled conditions, and devising further tests in an attempt to falsify the hypotheses. Therefore, the scientific method cannot be applied to the unobservable past. Science can help us to discover much about how a cell operates, or how plants or animals function, but it can tell us little about how they originated.

Empirical science is therefore limited to the present, helping us to discover the way things are and the way they operate; we cannot employ it to discover ultimate origins. Only a gross misunderstanding and a crass arrogance by evolutionists allow them to claim that observations in the present prove their model of origins to be true about the unobserved past. On the other hand, creationists freely admit that the scientific method cannot be used to prove creation to be true.

The **legal method** applies to historical events. First, there is the testimony of witnesses. No person has ever witnessed macroevolution occurring. No one has ever witnessed a “big bang,” “a little bang,” or even “a little poof.” No one has ever witnessed nonliving chemicals combining to form DNA or complex proteins. And no one has observed viruses turning into bacteria, or fish turning into reptiles, or reptiles turning into birds, or apes turning into humans. Likewise, no person witnessed the creation of time, matter, space, and life as recorded in the Book of

Genesis.

Secondly, there is the method of documentation to determine legal proof. There are no documents stating that particles-to-people evolution has taken place. There is documentation in the Bible about the method and details of creation, but here one must accept the accuracy of the Biblical statements on faith.

Thirdly, there is physical evidence for legal proof. There is much physical evidence pertaining to origins, and creationists believe that the preponderance of physical evidence is supportive of the creation model of origins: e.g., the laws of thermodynamics, the results of mutations, the fixity of kinds, the complexities of DNA and functional proteins, the gaps in the fossil record, the unreliability of geochronometric dating methods, etc.

The **logical method** is limited by its presuppositions, which are not facts, but rather are preliminary assumptions one must make as the original premises. Although the logic may be correct, if the presuppositions are wrong or in error, then the conclusion is in doubt. Many times evolutionists boldly claim that their presuppositions are true, thereby convincing the audience that their conclusions are true as well.

The **statistical inference method** uses probability theory to arrive at an accurate mathematical conclusion. It has some validity when the study population is well-known, but when the population consists of a small sample, some validity is lost.

The **Berean method** (Acts 17:10-11) determines truth by comparing it to statements or deductions from passages in Scripture. This method is essentially good, but it, too, has internal weaknesses with semantics, hermeneutics, and exegesis.

These five methods can be used to prove that a belief system is true, but they all have limitations.

## Faith

The bottom line is that neither the evolution nor the creation model of origins can be proven absolutely, and they both must

be taken on faith. There are three categories of faith: 1) reasonable faith — that which is consistent with the evidence, 2) blind faith — that which is supported by little or no evidence, and 3) unreasonable faith — that which is held in spite of the evidence. It is my view that in the last decade creationists appear to be maintaining a reasonable faith, while most evolutionists are clinging to either a blind faith or an unreasonable faith.

The creation model can be studied or taught in three different ways: 1) scientific creation, using only observed data; 2) Biblical creation, using only Biblical passages; and 3) scientific-Biblical creation, a complete reliance on Biblical passages, but also using observed data to support and develop the creation model of origins. These are not contradictory systems of study, but really are supplementary, each appropriate for different situations.

Creationists do not advocate that Biblical creation be taught in public schools or colleges, both because of legal restrictions and, more importantly, because teachers who do not believe the Bible to be true should not be asked to teach it as truth. Creationists do, however, believe it is legal and scientifically desirable to teach scientific creation along with macroevolution in public schools and colleges, letting the students ascertain which origins model has the most credibility.

## Natural laws

One criticism made by evolutionists is that creationists do not believe in natural laws. To the contrary, however, creationists insist that all physical matter, including life forms within the universe, function according to natural laws. Creationists do not wave the magical wand of supernaturalism every time we can't explain some phenomenon.

The natural laws were instituted by the Creator as a method of maintaining His created material in daily life. While it is possible for the Creator to intervene supernaturally in the world from time to time (e.g., Biblical miracles and modern day miracles), these are exceptions to the rule of natural laws.

Creationists, then, agree with evolutionists concerning the role of natural laws in the operation of the universe. Where we differ is in the role that natural laws play in creating something. The universe exists, and we can observe its operation.

But how were time, space, matter, and life originated? Neither creation nor evolution is occurring today. Natural laws are conservative and operational, not creative and developmental. These onetime, non-observed, nonrepeatable, creative events of the past must have been accomplished by the power of the Creator in ways which were vastly different from the natural laws we observe today.

Evolutionists have to create their own triune god of naturalism: Father Time (needed to have the impossible happen), Mother Nature (natural laws are all there is), and Lady Luck (evolution can happen by chance). I think one of the biggest scientific hoaxes ever sold to the American public is that “chance has creative powers.” The objective meaning of chance is a statistical probability. It is merely a mathematical ratio of what happens (the numerator) to the number of possible events (the denominator). Chance has no creative powers. It is only a mathematical expression of the probability of an event’s occurrence.

Can we prove creation to be true? The scientific method, the legal method, logic, statistical inference, and the Berean method all help us understand it and believe it. But in the ultimate analysis, we must accept it on faith. “Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear” (Hebrews 11:3).

*Dr. Kaufmann, now retired, was Professor of Exercise Science at the University of Florida from 1970-1998. Dave currently serves as secretary on the CRS Board of Directors.*



## Visit the newly re-designed CRS web site!

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## Thanks!

The Board of Directors wishes to thank our current webmaster, Fred Williams, for the new look and added features. The Board also wishes to thank our former webmaster, Chris Ashcraft, for his tireless efforts to establish and upgrade the CRS website from 1997-2000.

May the Lord bless these men for volunteering their time and expertise.

# Creation Calendar

**Note:** Items in "Creation Calendar" are for information only; the listing of an event does not necessarily imply endorsement by the Creation Research Society.

September 10-16

*Western Canyons Bus Tour* — Creation Tours led by  
Dr. John Meyer, Dir. CRS' Van Andel Creation Research Center  
Origin Phoenix, AZ. Paid registration required.  
*Contact:* Dave Endy, Pilgrim Tours (800)322-0788

September 23

*The True History of the World*  
by Brand Adams  
South Bay Creation Science Association  
7:00 pm, Cornerstone Community Church, Torrance, CA  
*Contact:* Garth Guessman (310)952-0424

September 27

*Design in Human Physiology* by Dr. Joseph Mastropaolo  
12:00 noon (OK to bring sack lunch)  
Azusa Pacific University, Mary Hill Center #130  
*Contact:* Mark Armitage (626)815-6000 x5519

October 7-13

*Utah Photo Tour* — Field trip sponsored  
by Creation Safaris and BSA of San Fernando Valley, CA  
*Contact:* David Coppedge (661)298-3685, bwana@creationsafaris.com

October 18

*Dinosaurs and the Bible* by Dave Phillipps, M.S.  
12:00 noon (OK to bring sack lunch)  
Azusa Pacific University, Mary Hill Center #130  
*Contact:* Mark Armitage (626)815-6000 x5519

October 27

*Evolution Violates the Constitution and Promotes Extinction of All Life*  
by Dr. Joseph Mastropaolo  
South Bay Creation Science Association  
7:00 pm, Cornerstone Community Church, Torrance, CA  
*Contact:* Garth Guessman (310)952-0424

October 27

*KATY Bike Trail:* Bicycle along the beautiful Missouri River Bluffs  
Family Creation Safari, 9:00 am - 6:00 pm  
CSA for Mid-America (Kansas City Area)  
*Contact:* Tom Willis (816)618-3610, csahq@juno.com

November 15

*Halos, Half-lives, and Heresy* by Mark Armitage, M.S.  
12:00 noon (OK to bring sack lunch)  
Azusa Pacific University, Mary Hill Center #130  
*Contact:* Mark Armitage (626)815-6000 x5519

November 24

*Squaw Creek Wildlife Refuge:* Migration and other marvels of God  
Family Creation Safari, 9:00 am - 5:00 pm  
CSA for Mid-America (Kansas City Area)  
*Contact:* Tom Willis (816)618-3610, csahq@juno.com

**2002**

February 23

*Critical Thinking to Detect Flaws in Evolution Arguments*  
by David Coppedge  
South Bay Creation Science Association  
7:00 pm, Cornerstone Community Church, Torrance, CA  
*Contact:* Garth Guessman (310)952-0424

## What Are Creationists Thinking about ...?

*As new scientific discoveries make the headlines, have you ever wondered how your fellow creationists are reacting? Have you ever thought of a "crazy" new idea about origins and wanted to bounce it off another creationist?*

Now you can keep in contact daily with creationists from all around the world. The Creation Research Society sponsors **CRSnet**, an online community of CRS members who have e-mail access to the Internet. Not only do participants discuss the latest scientific findings related to origins, but they also receive news about the CRS — its research, publications, and activities — and other creation-related news.

For more information, send an e-mail message to Glen Wolfrom at [contact@creationresearch.org](mailto:contact@creationresearch.org).  
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