



## Why Do People Believe That Humans Evolved from Animals?

The artists have colorfully illustrated the lineage of our supposed evolutionary family tree. Most people today are familiar with the monkey-to-man chart that decorates museum displays and evolutionistic textbooks. Let's go through the familiar chart, examine the names and the evidences used to support the theory, and see where it leads.

A colorful Readers' Digest book titled *The Last Two Million Years* features an introductory chapter that is quite typical of how the idea is presented to the public.<sup>1</sup>

In Darwin's time there was little evidence to support his theory; but since then a whole chain of 'missing links' has been established by study of fossil bones found at prehistoric sites. The chart...shows how, over 40 million years, descendants of the early primates gradually evolved to produce modern man.

**THINK!** How can "a whole chain" be "established" when the links are "missing?"

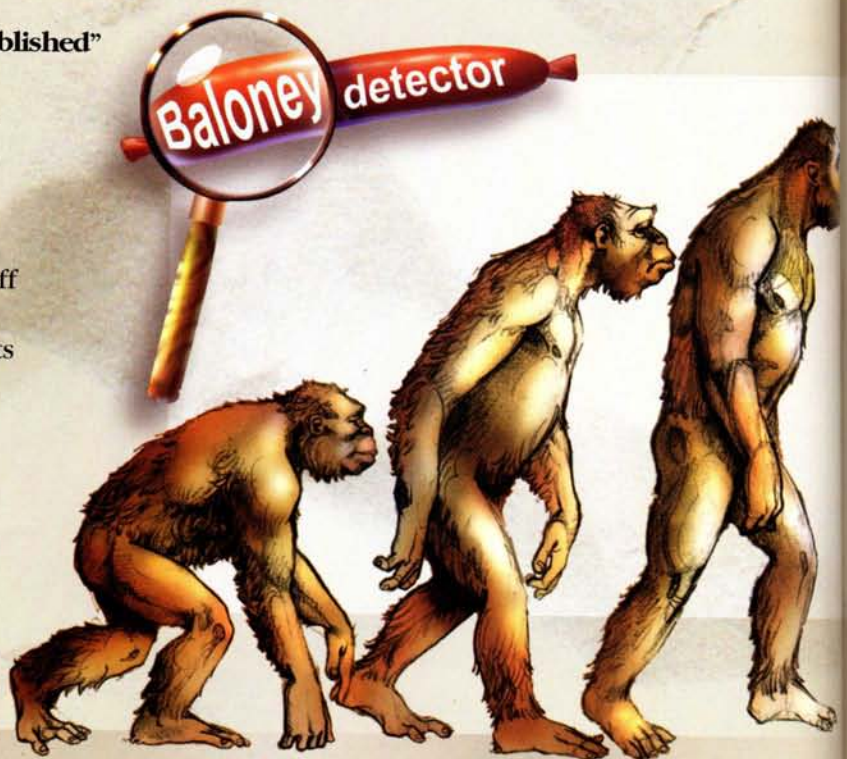
**THINK!** How can any chart "show how" anything "gradually evolved" when the premise of evolution is and always will be only a **theory**?

And notice how 40 million years is rattled off as though it were unquestionable scientific fact! It appears that writers of such statements are, to say the least, overstating their case. But read on.

...the first breakthrough came when creatures adapted to standing and walking in an upright position...Most important, they were now able to make and use tools... distinguishing [them as] true man....

**THINK!** Knowing that **some animals** have the ability to **use tools** in some rather ingenious ways, why would we believe this is the trait "distinguishing true man?"

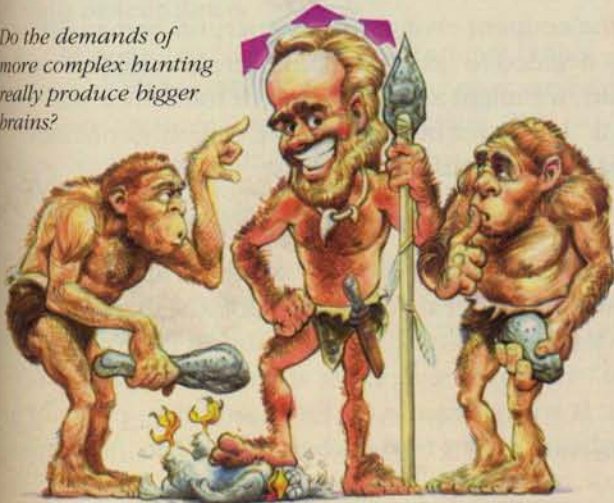
As man's brain became bigger, responding to the demands of more complex hunting, he became taller, with more refined teeth and jaws.



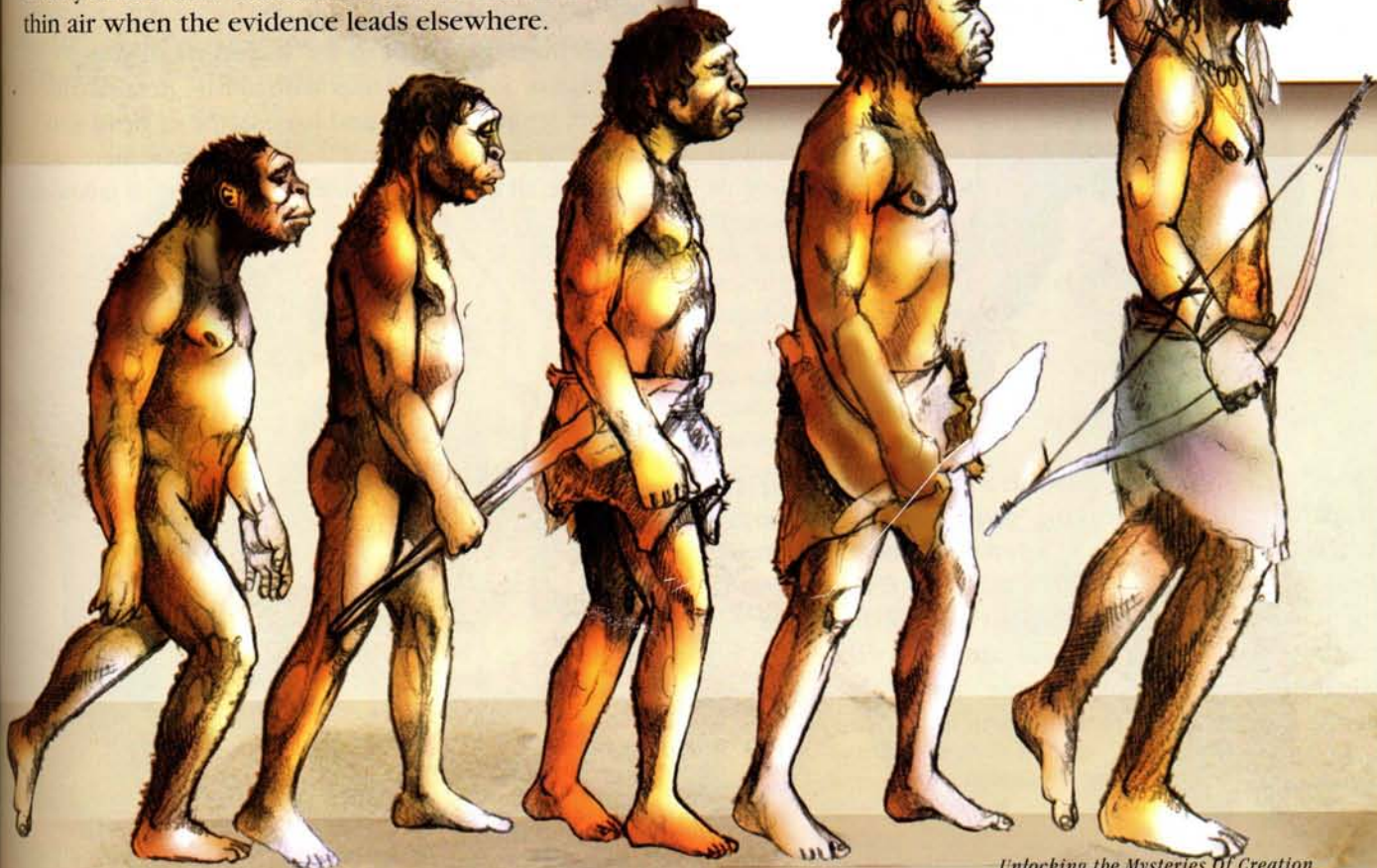


**Hold Everything!** Did you get that? What, in the name of science, has the challenge of a complex hunting project got to do with the development of a larger brain? If that worked, you probably know somebody you'd love to send out on a hunting expedition, and maybe his brain would grow larger too! And if he became taller, what happened to all the short people on the planet? Furthermore, how does any of this produce teeth and jaws that are more refined?

*Do the demands of more complex hunting really produce bigger brains?*



Welcome to Never-Never Land... or maybe it's more like the Twilight Zone. But be careful. Words often don't mean what you think they mean. And just wait until you see how conclusions can be drawn from thin air when the evidence leads elsewhere.



## Players in the Sideshow of Pseudoscience

When considering the subject of human evolution, it is very helpful to understand the human drama behind the conjectures that have come and gone over the years. Preconceptions and often a pathetically twisted antagonism to God or organized Christian religion have permeated the characters on this controversial stage. Unlike great men of science who have worked hard to unravel the mysteries of nature to benefit mankind or the environment, the protagonists of human evolution have had one goal in mind: to find evidence that rejects the God of the Bible and the Genesis account of man's creation. Their negative aspirations have fostered a world of speculative pseudoscience used to support various philosophies of meaninglessness and, worse yet, social chaos. This ungodly approach to anthropology is not an exercise in objective science, but an egocentric competition to reduce man to the level of a beast.

**Recommended Reading:** *In the Minds of Men* by Ian Taylor. It is a classic thorough study behind the scenes of the people, the events, and the findings of this modern mind-game that has confused the thinking of millions of people.





# Where Are the Missing Links?

## The Evolutionary Adam?

In the chart found in the book, *The Last Two Million Years*, we find the first entry labeled simply, "Common Ancestor."

The caption declares:

This creature is believed to have been a forest-dwelling creature, the ancestor from which modern apes and man both descend. **No traces of such a creature have yet been found.**

You're probably wondering why the publisher paid the artist to paint a picture of a supposed ancestor that has never been found. Good question. This is a good reminder of the fact that this religion of evolutionary origins is based on beliefs and pre-suppositions. So if there are no facts they take the liberty to put in a good drawing.



Other charts have started with a creature named "Gigantopithecus" (meaning "giant ape"). However, when enough scientists insisted it was nothing more than just that, a giant ape, it was finally removed from the line leading to man. Richard Leakey, the famed anthropologist, showed in his later books that Gigantopithecus simply became extinct and did not evolve toward man. (Note his article in *Time* magazine 11/7/1977).

If the eminent evolutionary expert on human origins has decided to take our "common ancestor" off the chart, we might as well remove it too. Since this "link" has never been found, we can only conclude that **it must still be missing!**

## Ramapithecus

The chart in our impressive Reader's Digest book describes the next so-called "link" as "a more advanced primate... appearing by 14 million years ago." The interesting thing about *Ramapithecus* is that **it was all made up from one tiny piece of a jawbone about two inches long!** The "find" was made in India in the 1930s. Some time later another small piece of jawbone was dug up in Africa. They claimed it belonged to the same species.

Even though the evidence was fragmentary, some people can make a little of anything go a long way! Look at some of the evolution books on the library shelves from the 1950s to 1970s and you'll see drawings of *Ramapithecus* with all the details. His posture, length of arms and legs, shape of head and amount of body hair are all artistically complete. And just think: all of this from a couple inches of jawbone!





So why include this flimsy evidence in the chart? The answer is simple. Yale University paleoanthropologist, David Pilbeam, **believed** this was more man-like than ape-like! Now they realize that some living baboons have similar tooth and jaw structures. So, it isn't surprising that *Science Digest* published this statement in 1981:

A reinterpretation of ... [this] ... jaw ... now suggests that *Ramapithecus* was an ancestor of neither modern humans or modern apes. Instead Pilbeam [himself] thinks it represents a third lineage that has **no living descendants**.<sup>2</sup>

If an old bone has "no living descendants," that means it can't be related to man. So now we have to remove another "link" from the chart. It's definitely a missing one.

## Australopithecus

One of the long-standing and well-known suspects on the familiar line-up is called *Australopithecus*. The name literally means "southern ape." That should tell you a lot!

Quite a few skulls have been found over the years and given this designation. Perhaps the most famous one was found by Dr. Louis Leakey in 1959 in the Olduvai Gorge of Tanzania. He called it *Zinjanthropus bosei*, but it was dubbed "nutcracker man" and claimed to be 1.8 million years old. Two types of this extinct ape are included: *A. africanus* and *A. robustus*. Since the brain case and skull form of this animal are distinctly ape, you may wonder why it was included in the chart of man's ancestry.



The reason *Australopithecus* was included on the lineup evolving to modern man is simple: tiny **supposed stone tools were found near the bones**. When you see the pictures in the old evolution books, you'll notice the so-called "tools" are chips of rock about the size of a small acorn. What kind of micro-technology is supposed to be indicated by these pathetic bits of stone? Anybody would be justifiably skeptical about such conclusions.

It's interesting that Richard Leakey (Louis' son), in his book called *Origins*, has removed *Australopithecus* from the chart leading to *Homo sapiens*. The southern ape has been placed in a totally separate lineage altogether. If Leakey, one of the leading evolutionists of the 20th century, has removed this supposed "link" from the chart, we may as well remove it too, don't you think?

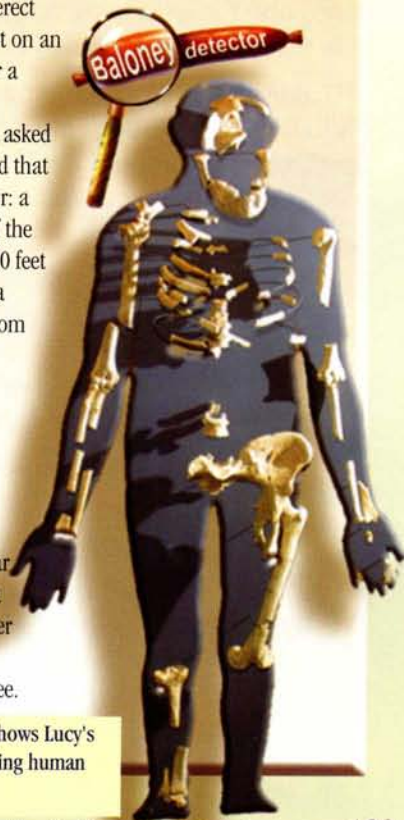
## Lucy

The December 1976 issue of *National Geographic* magazine featured what they thought was a major discovery in Ethiopia. It was a collection of bone fragments from a three and a half foot tall chimpanzee skeleton found in 1974 by a young American graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, Donald Johanson. The bones were claimed to be over three million years old. They named it Lucy because the team was hearing their radio playing a rock and roll song by the Beatles titled "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds." From about 1979 it gained the favor of many evolutionists as the key ape-like ancestor of modern man even though it is acknowledged to be a chimpanzee, but one that is claimed to have walked upright.

Now there are upright walking chimps living today, but how did they know this old chimp Lucy walked with an erect posture? The evidence was dependent on an interpretation of the knee joint. After a university lecture in Kansas, a well-informed creationist, Mr. Tom Willis, asked Mr. Johanson publicly where he found that important knee fragment. The answer: a mile and a half away from the rest of the skeletal fragments in a rock strata 200 feet deeper! Next question: Why include a fossil fragment so widely separated from the main find? Johanson insisted, "anatomical similarity" was all the justification needed.

**THINK!** Is that kind of evidence adequate to make Lucy our ancestor? Such evidence sounds embarrassing. No wonder the popular evolution-sympathizing press has not made it public. It's likely just a matter of time before Lucy is also knocked from the branches of man's family tree.

This evolutionist display shows Lucy's chimp bones in a misleading human outline? More baloney!







## The Discovery That Rattled All the Other Bones

### ***Homo Habilis* (1470 Man)**

*Homo habilis* is next on our chart from the Reader's Digest book. In June 1973, the *National Geographic* magazine published an article that was devastating to conventional ideas about human evolution.

It reported a new find in Kenya, Africa by anthropologist Richard Leakey, the leading evolutionary expert on the so-called "hominid" ancestors of *Homo sapiens*. The discovery was called "skull 1470" (fourteen-seventy) for its catalog number in the Kenya national museum.

Leakey made an astounding challenge, highlighted prominently in bold letters by *National Geographic*. He wrote:

**"Either we toss out this skull  
or we toss out our theories  
of early man."**

The anthropologist said this fossil was 2.8 million years old, yet it belongs to man's genus. In other words, Leakey claimed it was more man-like than any of the other near-man relics on the chart. The problem was that the skull was found beneath volcanic ash that had been acceptably dated for years by evolutionist reckoning as 2.6 million years old. That would make a human looking ancestor over a million years older than our nearest ape-like ancestor.

It's no wonder Leakey made the puzzling statement: "*It simply fits no previous models of human beginnings.*" And because of the skull's "*surprisingly large braincase,*" Leakey shockingly admitted, "*it leaves in ruins the notion that all early fossils can be arranged in an orderly sequence of evolutionary change.*"



Keep in mind that the National Geographic Society is a major financial supporter of field explorations (including Leakey's) to find fresh new specimens to put on the line-up of man's evolutionary origins. It is worth noting that they are willing to publish such discoveries with considerable fanfare even when they are controversial.

Let's realize the implications of Leakey's comments. He stated that the chart with which we have all become familiar is now a "*notion*" left "*in ruins.*" The "*orderly sequence of evolutionary change*" apparently does not rate any better than a "*notion.*"

After this high profile publicity, Leakey lectured in San Diego, California as well as other places. Audiences heard him explain his conviction that his discovery eliminates everything we've been taught about human origins. He said he had nothing to offer in place of the popular concepts.



## What about the Artist's Reconstruction?

Though skull 1470 has a cranial capacity well within the range of modern humans, isn't it remarkable how the *National Geographic* artist can characterize a face he has never seen? All the soft superficial fleshy parts of a face are a big guess. Yet the ears, lips, nose, hair and skin color are all presented to the gullible public as though the scientists had a crystal ball into the past.

## What Does Science Really Tell Us?

In his thoroughly researched book, *Bones of Contention*, author Marvin Lubenow brings to light that the facial bones were not clearly connected enough to know for sure if the face should be flat like a human or with jaw extended like an ape.<sup>3</sup> As he further pointed out, "*Homo habilis* is a flawed taxon, or category, because it is a mixture of fossils that can legitimately be called human, and other fossils that are definitely not human." Well now we have a problem. Evolutionists can't have a candidate for a missing link that is admitted to have a skull qualifying as modern man, but that dates back to over two and a

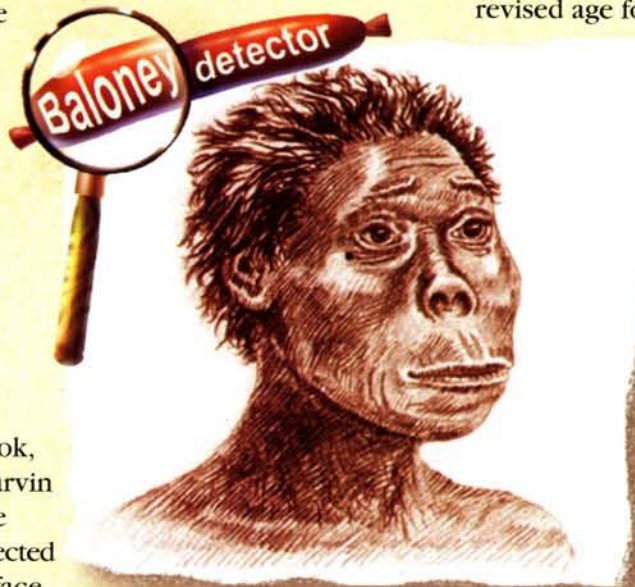
half million years ago. This paradox continued for almost a decade.

Finally, in 1981, evolutionists came up with a technical way to adjust the radiometric date and assign a revised age for the volcanic ash strata at

the Olduvai Gorge under which skull 1470 was found. Now they're saying it's less than two million years old, and that other *Homo habilis* fossils are dated much younger. All of them are contemporary with the human-looking characters called *Homo erectus* near the end of the chart.<sup>4</sup>

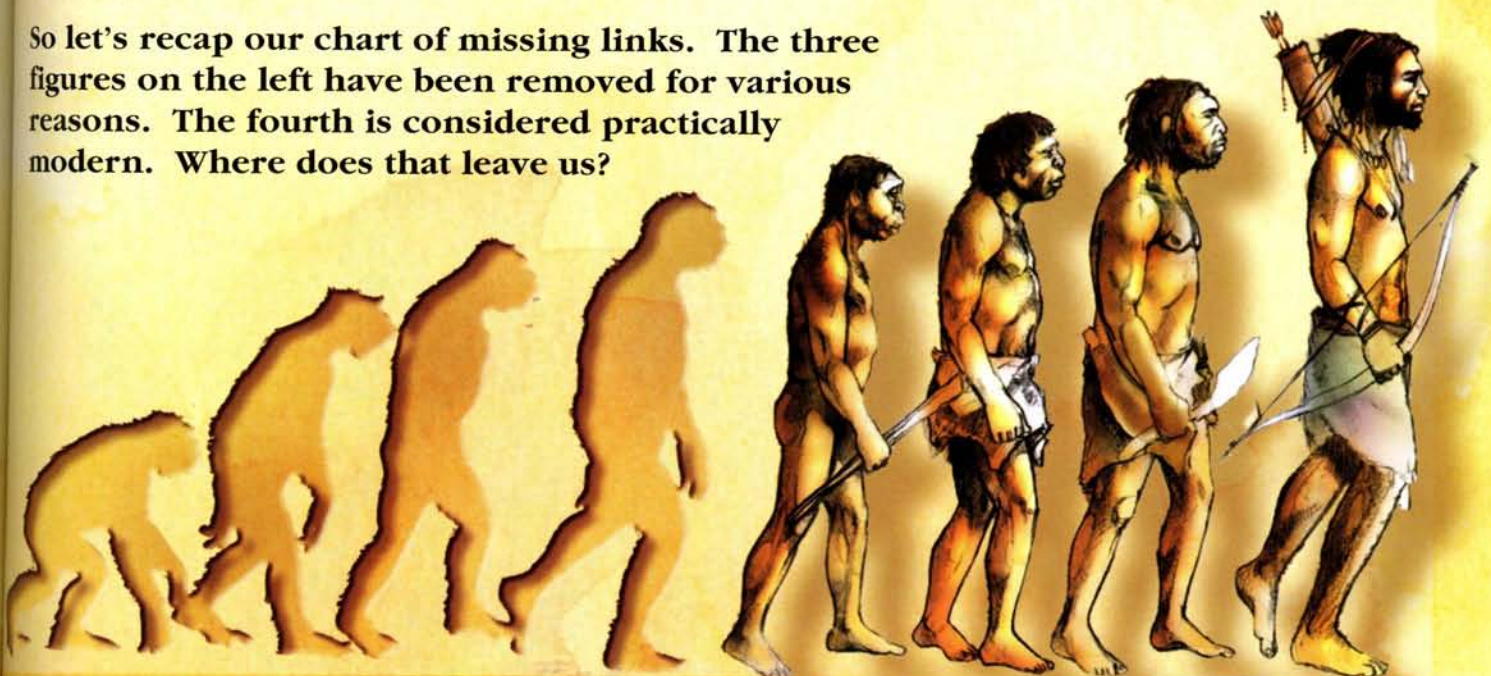
Since *Homo habilis* physically looks like true man, regardless of the age they assign it, how can it be something evolving to

man? What would they do if they found human looking bones in the same geologic age assigned to the dinosaurs? Will they push man's origin back 100 million years or figure a way to reassign the age of the rocks again? Just wait and you will learn about even more mysterious finds (mysterious only because they don't fit the commonly accepted evolutionary beliefs about human beginnings).



Artistic reconstruction of "1470 man"

So let's recap our chart of missing links. The three figures on the left have been removed for various reasons. The fourth is considered practically modern. Where does that leave us?





## What's in a Name?

When you see the Latin term "homo" at the front end of a species name it means "man." The word "sapiens" means "wise." So *Homo sapiens* means "wise man". The participle "*anthropus*" or "*anthropo*" also relate to man. When you see the word "pithecus" it means "ape." Now let's realize that people make up all sorts of stories (or theories) to convince others their beliefs are acceptable. The outspoken German evolutionist-zoologist of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Ernst Haeckel, believed in the ape-man story so much that he commissioned a painting of *Pithecanthropus alalus*: "ape-man without speech."<sup>5</sup>



# Is Homo Erectus the Missing Link?

**The next "missing link" on our classic lineup is called *Homo erectus*.... Why?** The Life Nature Library volume titled *Early Man* begins chapter 4 with the title: "*Homo erectus*: A True Man At Last!" The "erectus" part of his name means he walks with upright posture, unlike the apes that use their arms in walking.

Two discoveries are often shown as examples:

## Java Man

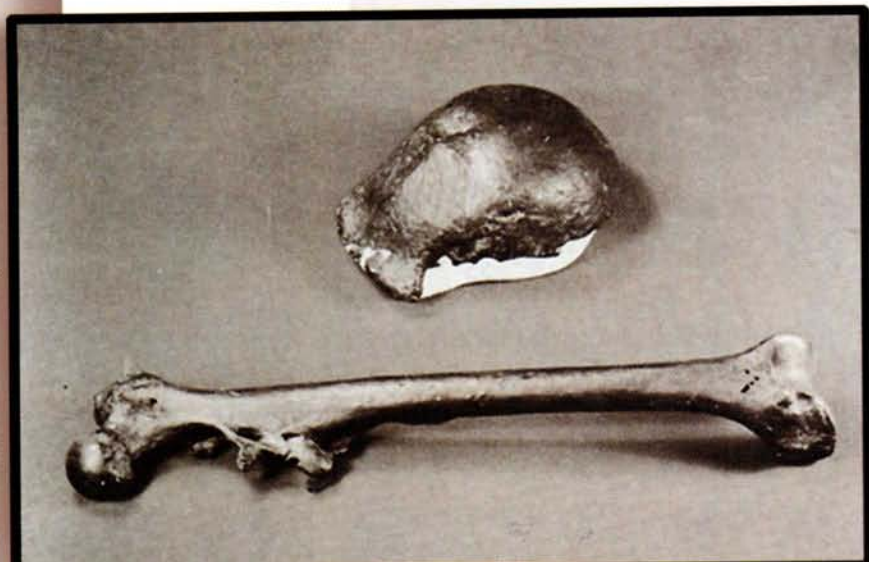
In 1887, a young Dutch medical doctor, Eugene Dubois, joined the army so he could be assigned to the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia). His goal was to find the "ape-man" concocted by his professor, Mr. Haeckel (remember him?). By late 1891, his army crew of up to 50 laborers had extracted tons of animal bones on Java Island. Finally they brought him a tooth and the dome of a skull they found by the bank of the Solo River. Dubois declared it had both human and ape features. Almost a year later a human leg bone and another tooth were dug up 50 feet from the skull cap.

Dubois consulted with Haeckel, put the head bone together with the leg bone, and called it *Pithecanthropus erectus* ("upright ape man"), but it soon became known as "Java Man." With no qualifications to peg the age of the strata, he claimed his

"missing link" was half a million years old. A 1907 German expedition discovered that the bone-bearing sediment was produced by a volcanic eruption. The locals reported that flooding had changed the river course in the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, the bones could be as recent as 500 years.<sup>6</sup>

Java Man provoked controversy. Respected scientists of the time had trouble with Dubois' ego and eccentric claims. Dubois boasted his discovery of the ape man, and when contemporary experts disagreed, he finally refused to let anyone inspect his fossils. In 1920, he finally announced his discovery of two human skulls, known as the Wadjak skulls that had been found over 30 years earlier in Java and dated at 10,000 years old. Why didn't he expose those when he found them? Because they were human! And remember, his goal was to find the "ape man."

Since 1950, evolutionists have treated Java Man as the primary example of *Homo erectus*, an early form of man. But in Dubois' final years, trying to separate his find from other discoveries vying for fame, he insisted his "*Pithecanthropus*" was a giant gibbon, although he still called it the "real missing link."<sup>7</sup> It's another case of a "missing link" all right. There's no evidence here to link man to apes at all, but it still finds an honored place in many textbooks.





## Peking Man

It's amazing what people see when they put great effort in trying to find something that supports what they are eager to believe. In 1921, 25 miles from Peking, China, two molar teeth were dug from a limestone hill named Chou K'ou Tien, meaning "dragon-bone hill." In 1927, another tooth was found by Davidson Black, a Canadian doctor. Excited to find the missing link in China, he announced his discovery as *Sinanthropus pekinensis*, or "Peking Man."

With a sizeable Rockefeller Foundation grant, scores of laborers were hired to sift through hundreds of tons of earth. In 1929, an almost complete brain case was found similar to Dubois' Java skullcap. By 1934, thousands of animal bones were found, including elephants and deer.

**Mixed with them** were only 14 skull fragments of Peking Man along with 11 jawbones, 7 thigh fragments, 2 arm bones, a wrist bone and 147 teeth. When Dr. Black died, Franz Weidenreich took charge and fashioned a model skull that became known as "Nellie" from all the fragments. Casts of this composite reconstruction appear in museums worldwide. But what's the rest of the story?

In an effort to preserve and move the bone fragments during the confusion of World War II, **all of them were lost**

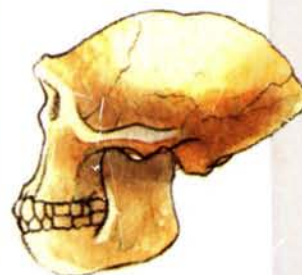
**except for two teeth.** Before the war, the eccentric Roman Catholic priest, Teilhard de Chardin, invited French scientist Marcellin Boule, to visit Dragon-bone Hill. Boule published his opinion that the bones were obviously a collection of battered monkey skulls. After examining the bones and the entire site, he concluded that all the animal fragments were discarded by hunters who had eaten them.

Earlier still, in 1931, another French expert on the Old Stone Age, Henri Breuil, spent 19 days at the site, also at the invitation of de Chardin. Breuil found a 23-foot deep ash heap surrounded by fused soil, indicating a significant furnace used by an industrious people. Yet the evolution textbooks mention only "traces of fire" with the assertion that Peking Man was one of the most primitive users of fire.<sup>8</sup>

The 160-foot deep quarry is filled with broken animal bones from top to bottom. Also found there are the bones of normal humans, as well as man-made stone tools. These facts are rarely revealed in popular evolution-biased textbooks today. The details of the people and events behind all of this read like a murder mystery. Anyone wanting the full story will enjoy the account researched by Ian Taylor in his excellent book, *In the Minds of Men*.



Ape



Homo Erectus



Modern Man



A museum casting of the Peking Man fabrication that is called "Nellie."

**THINK!** What kind of science depends on models of evidence that are now lost?

After the death of all the main characters involved in Peking Man, he was re-designated as *Homo erectus*, just like Java Man. Yet the more than 200 other examples of *Homo erectus* found in Asia, Africa and Australia seem to physically qualify as thoroughly human.



## A Twist of Irony

Praise to the Lord, the  
Almighty,  
The King of Creation!  
O my soul, praise Him,  
For He is thy health  
and salvation!  
All ye who hear,  
Now to His temple  
draw near;  
Join me in glad  
adoration!

You may have sung this lovely hymn in church before. Did you ever notice the name of the one who wrote it? Who would ever have thought that the composer's name would be associated with an idea about origins so totally different than the Bible upon which he based his hymn of praise?

Back in the Puritan days of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, a German Lutheran minister and teacher, gifted in poetry and hymn writing, took long walks in a forested valley near Dusseldorf. Eventually the valley (or "tal") was named after him. His name was Joachem Neander. And so the place came to be known as "Neander-tal" or Neander Valley.

Two hundred years later, the owner of the valley hired workers to quarry limestone for cement production. In 1856, a human skeleton was found in the floor of a cave there. The skullcap, the pelvis, and a few other bones were saved. A science teacher saw how old and rugged the bones were and figured they belonged to someone who died in the flood of Noah's time. However, the timing was right for great deception and controversy to arise because of this fossil.

Evolutionists adopted this find as evidence for human evolution and of course, publicized this lie worldwide. Sadly, because of the lies surrounding this fossil, many do not even believe in the Almighty, the King of Creation.



# Are Cavemen Our Ancestors?

Before we get to modern man on the far right side of the chart, we encounter two other individuals that are curiously labeled "men." This is appropriate since both Neanderthal **Man** and Cro-Magnon **Man** are both true humans indeed.

**THINK!** If two of our supposedly evolutionary ancestors are already evolved into man, then why are they in a chart of so-called "missing links" that is supposed to show us the creatures leading up to *Homo sapiens*?

## Neanderthal Man

The very name, Neanderthal, arouses involuntary thoughts of a hunch-backed, primitive brute with a thick overhanging forehead and a gorilla-like face. But what is the real story on Neanderthal Man? (The proper German pronunciation is nee-ANDER-tall).

## The Beginning of Fossil Man Deceptions

Remember that in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century modern world, the prevalent understanding of man's ancestry was based on the Genesis history of creation and Noah's flood. Darwin's outrageous book was published in 1859. Promoters of Darwinism were under pressure to find evidence linking man with animals. Although the first Neanderthal bones were called archaic humans, their heavy features and bowed leg bones soon sparked the imagination of those wanting a missing link.

Following the first Neanderthal discovery, over 60 more similar fragmentary skeletons were found in different parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. Even female and child skeletons displayed evidence of a very strong breed of people. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, popular books commonly

showed Neanderthal Men as naked, hairy, club-swinging, dim-witted brutes. But were they?

## How did we figure Neanderthals were primitive?

From the 1920s major museums featured full-scale dioramas depicting Neanderthal families as primitive, backward and powerful. The public image of earliest man digressed. Instead of thinking about Adam falling from perfection in Paradise, modern students were impressed that we arose from brute beasts. People began joking that young men with physical prowess were akin to strong but stupid apes.

Professor Rudolf Virchow of the University of Berlin (who came to be known as the founder of modern pathology) studied the bones of Neanderthal Man in 1872. He saw evidence that here was an essentially modern *Homo sapiens* who suffered rickets in childhood, arthritis in old age, and had been struck more than once in the head before his death. However, another professor of anatomy interpreted the bones with an evolutionary slant and gave them the name *Homo neanderthalensis*.<sup>9</sup> However the evolutionary myth about Neanderthal flourished for a hundred years.

Finally, in 1981, articles began appearing in the public media that admitted what the academic elite had known for years. One headline read: "**Neanderthal Man: He may not have been the hairy ape we thought he was.**"<sup>10</sup> So why were Neanderthals displayed as hunchbacked and



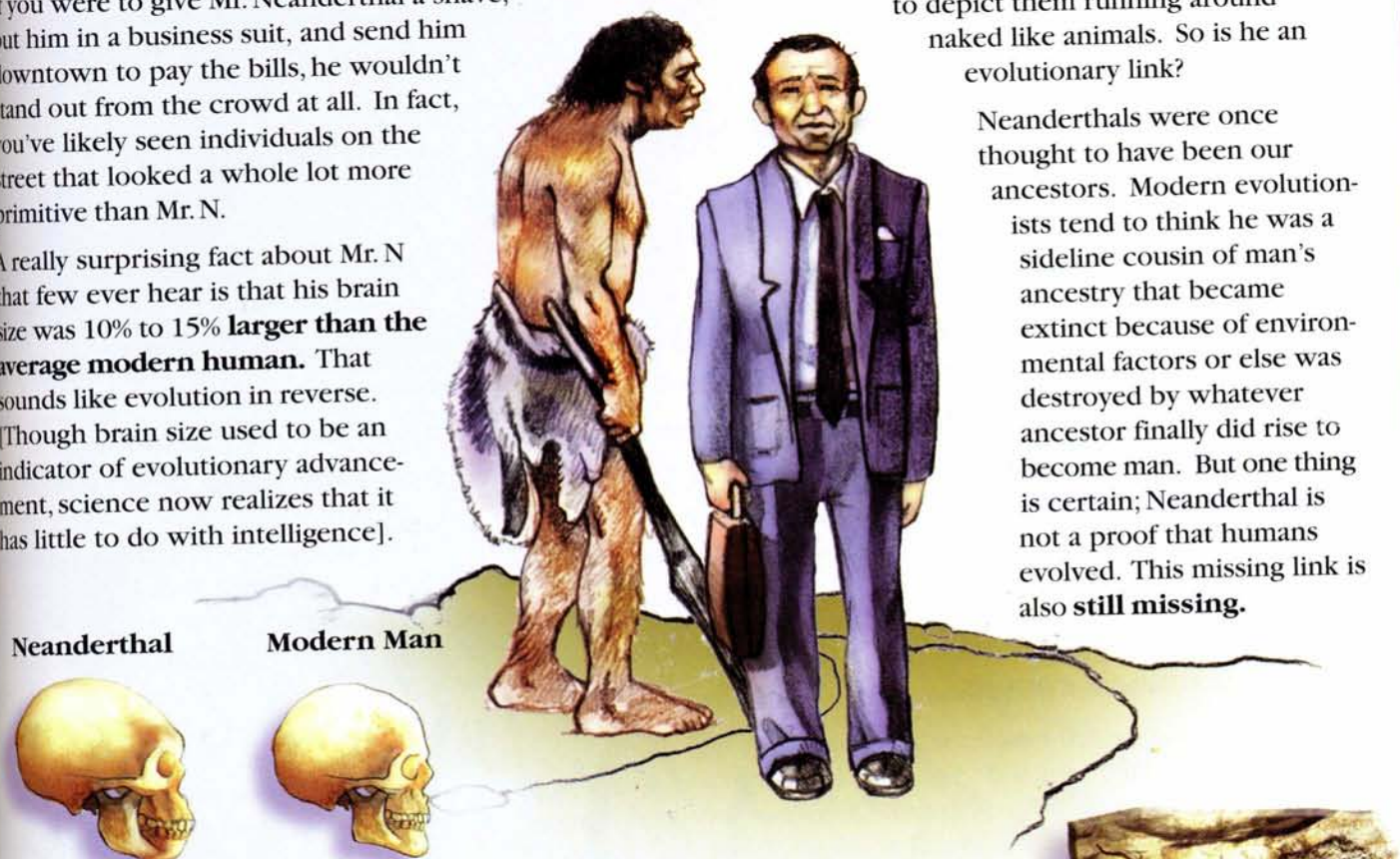
retarded looking? As the article said, **“one skeletal find turns out to have been severely deformed by age and arthritis.”**

If you were to give Mr. Neanderthal a shave, put him in a business suit, and send him downtown to pay the bills, he wouldn't stand out from the crowd at all. In fact, you've likely seen individuals on the street that looked a whole lot more primitive than Mr. N.

A really surprising fact about Mr. N that few ever hear is that his brain size was 10% to 15% **larger than the average modern human**. That sounds like evolution in reverse. [Though brain size used to be an indicator of evolutionary advancement, science now realizes that it has little to do with intelligence].

It's clear now that these people of ancient Europe were truly human in every way, and superior to us in strength. Even some of their social complexity can be learned from their burials, and there is no reason to depict them running around naked like animals. So is he an evolutionary link?

Neanderthals were once thought to have been our ancestors. Modern evolutionists tend to think he was a sideline cousin of man's ancestry that became extinct because of environmental factors or else was destroyed by whatever ancestor finally did rise to become man. But one thing is certain; Neanderthal is not a proof that humans evolved. This missing link is also **still missing**.



## The Surprise Discovery of Cro-Magnon Man

In 1940, some boys were running with their dog in the countryside near Lascaux, France. The dog fell into a crack in the ground. When the boys rescued their pet, they prodded their way into an ancient cavern several hundred feet long. The walls were covered with colorful paintings of horses, deer, and bison.

These paintings are now famous – the skillful artwork of people we call Cro-Magnon (KRO-man-YO), which means “great big.” Skeletons were found buried in another cave at Les Eyzies, France in 1868. Over 70 French sites have been found with Cro-Magnon art.

Evolutionists suppose these people go back 12,000 to 30,000 years, but they have no absolute way to verify that age. Making fancy paintings in caves doesn't make them less human. Do some people live in caves today? Is their artwork as fine? Actually, these Cro-Magnon artists were more skilled than most humans living in caves today. No wonder *Smithsonian* magazine titled an article: **“Cro-Magnon hunters were really US, working out strategies for survival.”**<sup>11</sup>

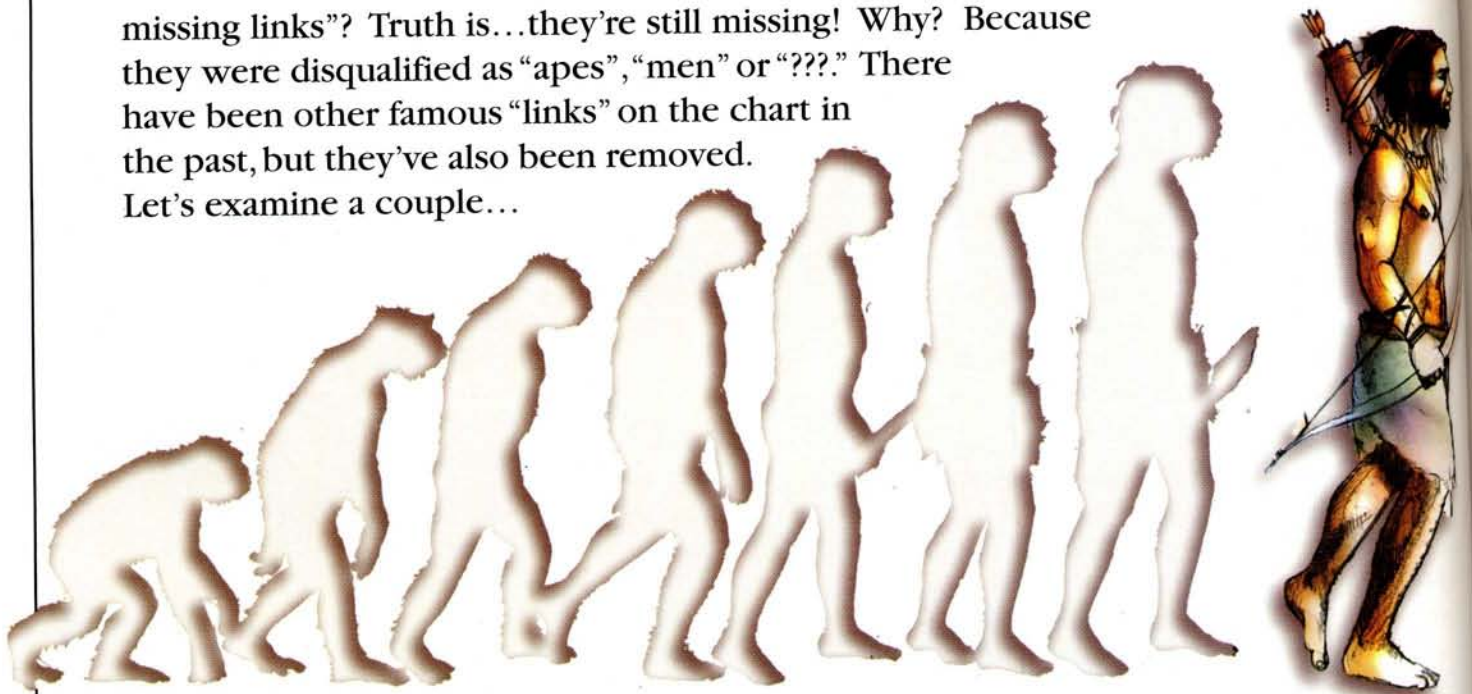






## The Final End of All Supposed “Missing Links”

Now that we’ve dug out the facts behind the so-called missing links, it looks like our classic evolutionary chart needs some major revisions, doesn’t it? There’s modern man walking off the right side and all the others are just phantoms. Remember the book that declared these characters were “**established** missing links”? Truth is...they’re still missing! Why? Because they were disqualified as “apes”, “men” or “???” There have been other famous “links” on the chart in the past, but they’ve also been removed. Let’s examine a couple...



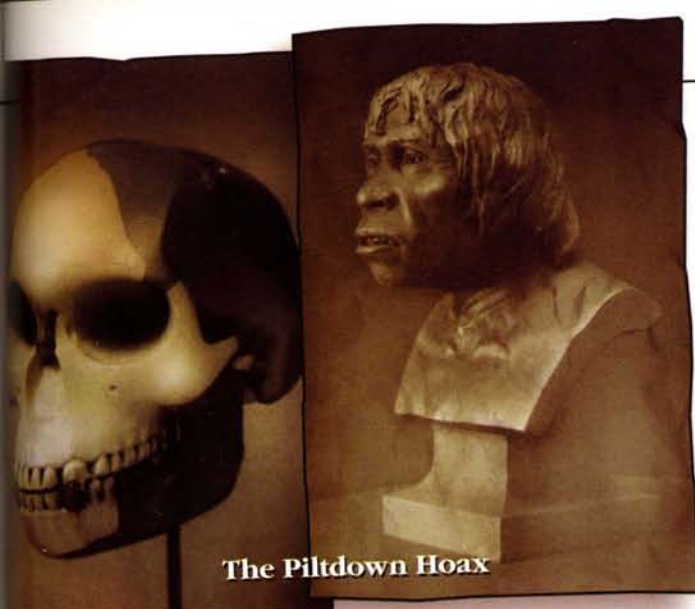
### Piltdown Man

The director of the Natural History Museum of London, Arthur Woodward, declared a historic discovery in 1912. A Doctor Charles Dawson unearthed a human-looking skull cap and an ape-looking jawbone from a gravel pit near Piltdown, England. It was called “Dawn Man” and proclaimed to be 500,000 years old! The scientific community was convinced. Now they had proof of a transitional creature between ape and man.

Over the next 41 years, some 500 academic dissertations

were written on the famous Piltdown Man. Then in 1953, some scientists finally performed modern chemical analysis on the fossils. They confirmed serious critical reports made years earlier. They found the teeth had been filed to fit, and the bones had been stained to make them look old. The whole thing was a fraud! A Fake! They wanted to believe it so badly they taught it as fact to a whole generation of school children. By the time this hoax was exposed, the public had gotten used to the idea that science had really proven the ape-man story.





**The Piltown Hoax**

"The reconstructed skull (left) shows bone in brown and filled-in clay in white. The sculptured face on the right appeared in museums all over the world for decades before it was finally admitted to be a fake."

**THINK!** What valuable lesson can we learn here? The whole episode proves that scientists aren't infallible. Their preconceptions can lead them to be deceived, so they are prone to believe untrustworthy data... and like a lot of people, they tend to find what they want to find, whether it is genuine or not.

## Nebraska Man

The paleontologist who headed America's Museum of Natural History in the 1920s was Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn. He was a confirmed evolutionist, bent on battling the famous Christian defender, William Jennings Bryan, over the teaching of evolution in public schools. In 1922, Osborn announced the discovery of a fossil tooth from Nebraska. He claimed it was an early ape-man, whom he named *Hesperopithecus haroldcookii* in honor of its discoverer. It soon was popularly known as "Nebraska Man."

Dental experts at the American Museum of Natural History studied the fossil tooth carefully and concluded it was from a species closer to man than ape. These evolutionistic experts delighted in the first North American discovery of a missing link, especially because it was found in Bryan's own home state - Nebraska.<sup>12</sup>

An Englishman who was involved in the Piltown discovery a few years before, persuaded the widely read *Illustrated London News* to publish an artist's rendering of Nebraska Man and his mate. A full two-page spread was

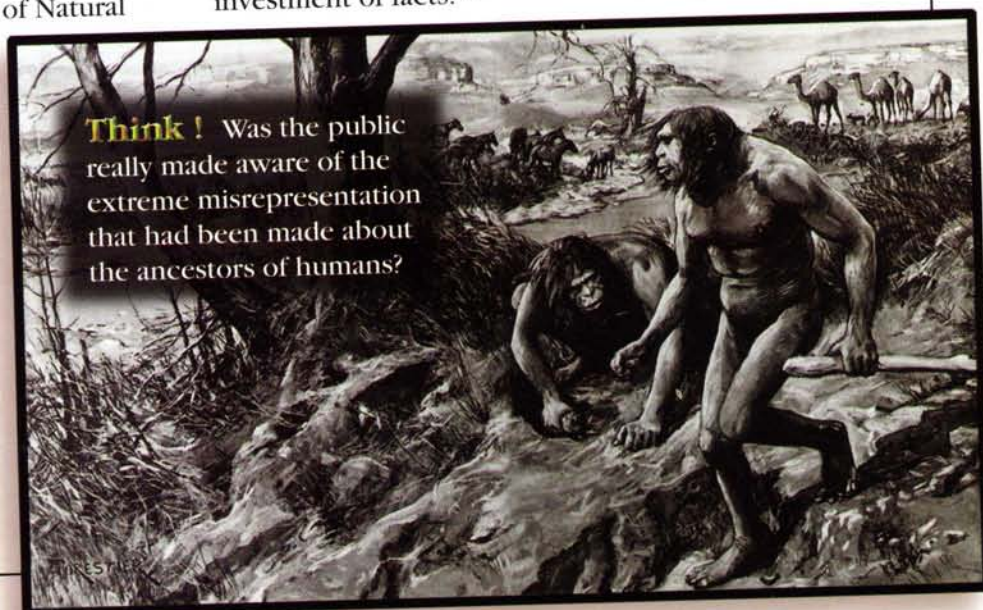
drawn and distributed worldwide, showing a naked pair of stupid looking ape-people. The club swinging male no doubt impressed a whole generation with the idea that human ancestors were far inferior to the biblical Adam and Eve.

The year 1925 is memorable for being the year of the world's most publicized court trial in history - The famous Scopes "Monkey Trial." The American Civil Liberties Union pressed for the trial so they could make a public spectacle of the evolution controversy. In those days, creation was taught in American public schools, and teaching evolution as scientific fact was illegal in the state of Tennessee. Though the ACLU lost the case, they eventually won the battle since evolution came to be the only origins explanation accepted in public schools by the 1960s.

During the Scopes trial, the impressive picture of Nebraska Man was well planted in the public mindset. Along with Piltown Man and the warped views of Neanderthal Man being popularized at that time, young students were being led to believe that science had evidence for the evolution of man. You can see how this pushed the biblical view of Adam and Eve into the realm of mythology.

In 1928, just three years after the Scopes trial, scientists discovered a mistake. It wasn't a tooth from an early human at all. **It was a tooth from an extinct pig!** In 1972, living herds of the same species were discovered in Paraguay. Yet the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1929, vol. 14, pg. 767) explained that *Hesperopithecus* was "a being of another order."<sup>13</sup>

Mark Twain wrote a rather revealing insight about such cunning professional deception: "There is something fascinating about science. One gets such wholesale returns of conjectures out of such a trifling investment of facts."<sup>14</sup>



**Think!** Was the public really made aware of the extreme misrepresentation that had been made about the ancestors of humans?





# How Long Has Man Been Truly Human?

Is there **any** evidence to link man to ape-like creatures? The cover of *Time* magazine (November 7, 1977) headlined "How Man Became Man" and featured anthropologist Richard Leakey beside a live made-up model representation of *Homo habilis* or "1470-Man." The naked black model is wearing an imaginative mask supposedly showing us the look of this questionable "link."

Candidly, the author of the article for *Time* makes this stunning confession:

Still doubts about the sequence about man's emergence remain. Scientists concede that **their most cherished theories are based on embarrassingly few fossil fragments** and that **huge gaps exist in the fossil record.**

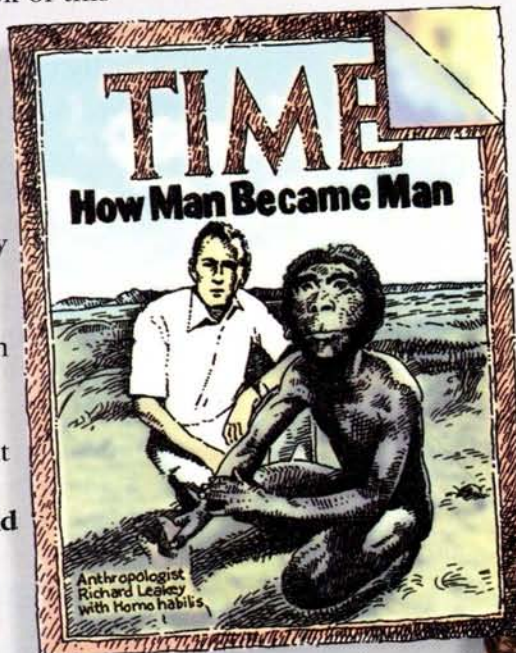
Though many fossil bones of true men and true apes have been added to the catacombs of museums around the world since Neanderthal's discovery, it has been observed that if you put all the really meaningful so-called **hominid relics** together, **you wouldn't even fill a single coffin.**

**The whole basis on which paleontologists classify fossil apes and humans is misleading.** The time has come to admit that the system by which we name things is inadequate in dealing with things that have a time dimension.

The finds to which Leakey refers come from East Africa, as do so many of the discoveries of recent

years. "Footprints In The Ashes of Time" was the title of the article featuring these tracks in the April 1979 issue of *National Geographic* magazine.

The volcanic ash in which the prints are found has been dated by the potassium argon method. Keep in mind the implications of that as described earlier. The tracks of many animals were also found there, "frozen" as it were, in cement-like mud during a volcanic disaster.

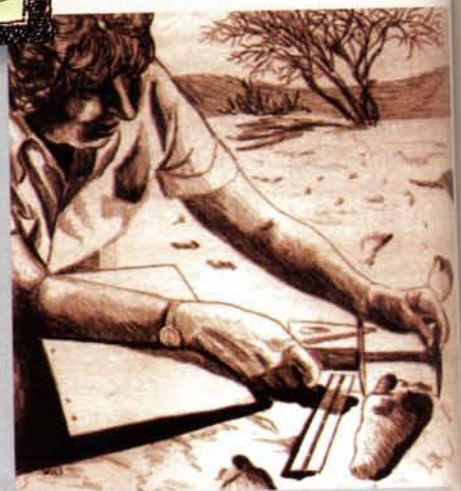


## So Where Is The Oldest True Man?

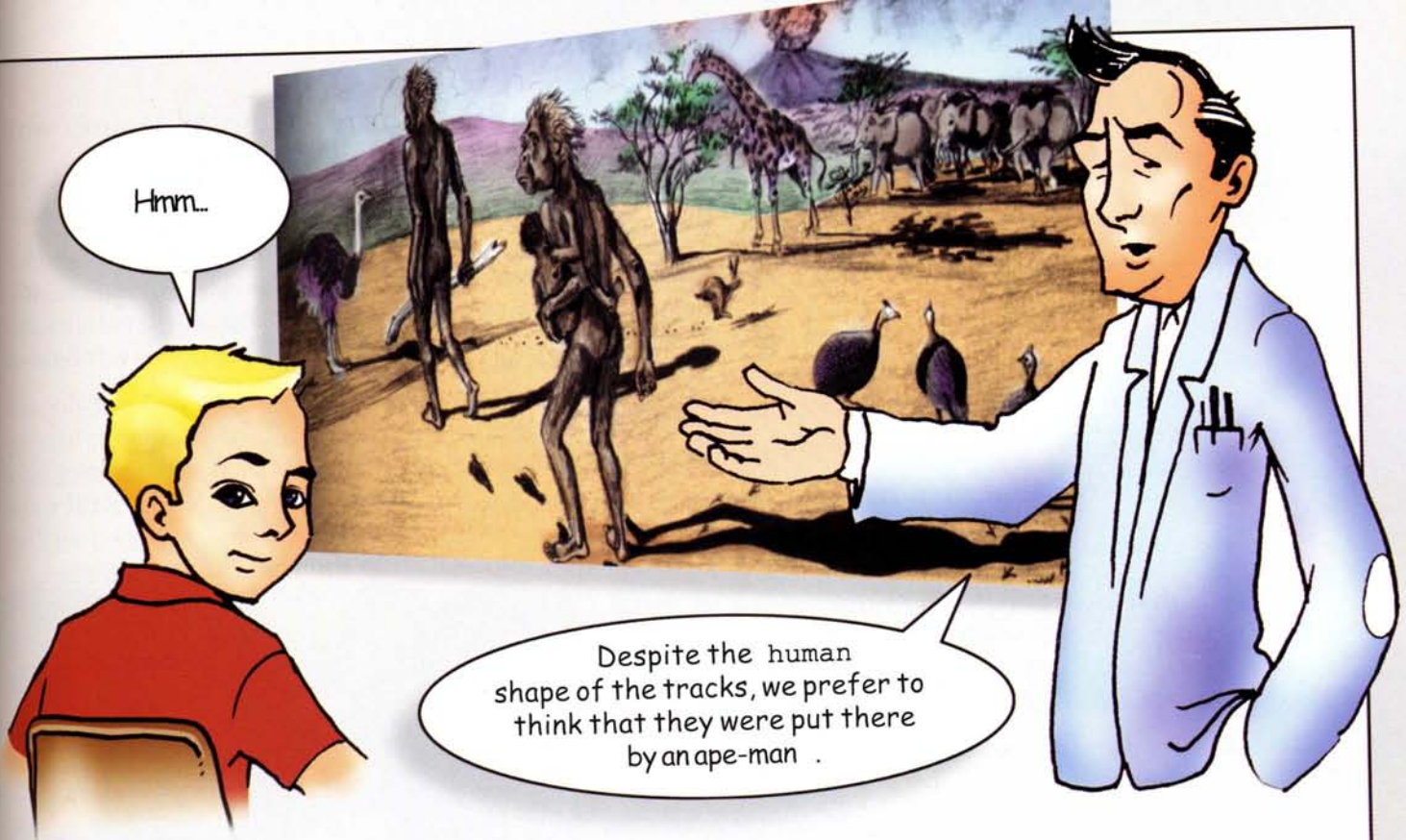
An interview with Richard Leakey was printed in the *Vancouver Sun* (March 19, 1982). According to Leakey, man's ancestors go back 3.75 million years to fossil footprints discovered by his mother, Mary Leakey, in Laetoli, Kenya.

This stunning conclusion relies of course on the doubtful ages determined by radiometric methods. But the surprise is that this discovery pushes man's earliest supposed man-like ancestors back before more primitive creatures which were once thought to be our forefathers.

The article quotes Leakey as saying:







The human prints are exactly like ones you might make the next time you walk bare-foot along a lakeshore. What do they tell us?

Expert trackers identified that the animal tracks were associated with a variety of modern animals. A talented artist was commissioned to recreate the scene for the magazine. It's interesting to notice the modern appearance given by the artist to these animals. The guinea fowl in the painting are like those living today. The giraffes are also modern. The elephants look just like the ones in a modern zoo. So do the ostrich and the hare. But when you come to the human tracks in the painting how has the artist portrayed the individuals who are making them?

The feet look reasonably man-like, but as you look higher up the figures you get the distinct impression that the artist is doing a bit of imaginative embellishing. Does he know something we don't? In these distinctly human tracks the artist has placed an ape-man - some kind of half-and-half creature that no one has ever seen. Now you would think they could figure out what kind of creature makes human footprints. But when you see the volcano erupting in the distance and the ape-men sauntering along and looking the other way, you wonder if the artist really has a track on reality at all.

Though no one has ever found any creature except a human, able to make a human footprint, such a fact is irrelevant to this article. It is very clear that artists have done as much to formulate the public view of

man's evolution as any scientist ever could.

## A New Theory of Evolution

*Newsweek* magazine carried an article on March 29, 1982, with a new twist on human evolutionary theory. Since the fossil finds are all either apes or men, something has to be done to explain the mystery. So now they have a new theory.

Instead of changing gradually as one generation shades into the next, evolution as [one Harvard scientist named Stephen J.] Gould sees it, proceeds in discrete leaps. According to the theory of punctuated equilibrium there are no transitional forms between species, and thus no missing links!

How convenient!

It was once said that evolution happened so slowly that no natural examples could be found to prove it. **Now some say that it happened in such quick "leaps" that no fossil evidence (links) could be found to prove it.**

The apostle Paul, in his letter to the Roman Christians writes:

**They knew God but they didn't thank Him... Their thinking became futile and their foolish heart was darkened... Though claiming to be wise they became fools... and exchanged the truth of God for a lie.**

**Where does the real evidence lead?**





# Is There Evidence of Humans Buried by the Great Flood?

“And God said unto Noah, ‘The end of all flesh is come before me; for the earth is filled with violence through them; and behold, I will destroy them with the earth.’”

*Genesis 6:13*

## A Challenge to Prove All Things

You might encounter some people so stubborn in their rejection of the Bible and God that you expect them to say: “Don’t confuse me with the facts, my mind is already made up!” Jesus alerted us to such a resistant attitude when He said **“If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead.”** (Luke 16:31)

However, many others are just confused by the public “disinformation” campaign that has blacked out facts that support a biblical view of creation, the Flood, dinosaurs and ancient man.

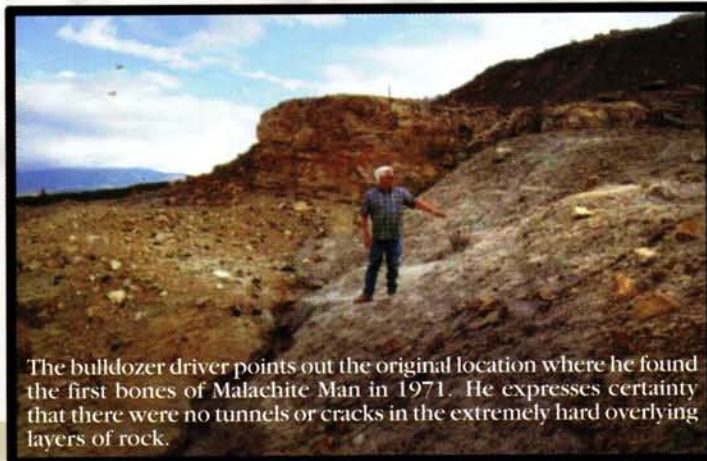
**THINK!** How would people’s thinking be affected by the discovery of truly human bones or sophisticated man-made artifacts found deep in the sedimentary rock layers of earth?

Evolutionists themselves have stated that if only one such verified discovery were made, the whole gradualistic scheme of evolution would be in ruins.<sup>17</sup>

## Human Skeletons Found in Dinosaur Rock Layers

In 1971, a rock collector spotted some bones recently exposed by a quarry bulldozer in hard sandstone near Moab, Utah. Requesting the excavators to pause their earthmoving operation, he brought a university anthropologist, a journalist and photographer to the site. The lower halves of two human skeletons were removed and taken to the university for further study. The rock formation was confirmed to be the same “100 million-year-old sandstone” containing dinosaur bones not far away at the famous Dinosaur National Monument near Vernal, Utah.

Strangely, the bones were never subjected to the technical analysis expected. No scientific report was released to the press, and the discoverer had to reclaim his fossils.<sup>18</sup>



The bulldozer driver points out the original location where he found the first bones of Malachite Man in 1971. He expresses certainty that there were no tunnels or cracks in the extremely hard overlying layers of rock.

**Think !** Did the location of the human bones scare off the evolutionists and prevent a careful investigation by “establishment” scientists?

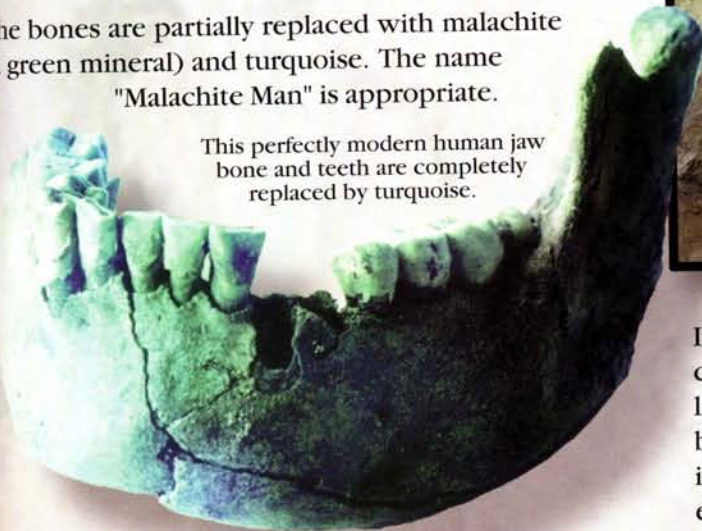


# Malachite Man

In 1990, an independent team of researchers, including Dr. Don Patton, excavated further and found more. Thanks to their work, it's now clear that skeletons of ten modern humans were buried under fifty-eight feet of Dakota Sandstone, in an area spanning about 50 by 100 feet. This rock formation is called Lower Cretaceous and is supposedly 140 million years old. At least four of the ten bodies are female. One is an infant. Some of the bones are articulated. Some are not, appearing to have been washed into place. No obvious tools or artifacts were found associated with the bones.<sup>19</sup>

The bones are partially replaced with malachite (a green mineral) and turquoise. The name "Malachite Man" is appropriate.

This perfectly modern human jaw bone and teeth are completely replaced by turquoise.



Some insist this is a mass grave. Think about that! Who would dig a grave up to 54 feet deep through extremely hard sandstone layers? The modern mining operation was halted in the 1970s because the sandstone was so hard it was wearing out the bulldozers.

**These humans and dinosaurs appear to have been buried by the same catastrophic flood!**  
**Humans and dinosaurs must have lived at the same time!**

1971 Excavation: These bones, from two different individuals, a male and a female, were among the first bones found at the site.

1971 Excavation: A close up of these perfectly modern human bones.



It seems obvious that these 10 men, women and children, were buried rapidly by some catastrophe, like a flood. Articulated skeletons indicate rapid burial.<sup>20</sup> Some argue that these people were mining in a cave, when the ceiling collapsed on them. However there are no signs of tunnels. Women and small children would not likely be included in a mining operation. No tools have been found and there are no crushed bones as you would expect if a mine caved in.

1990: These human bones appear to be articulated, but are not. They seem to have been washed into place.

1990: These modern human bones are perfectly articulated, and include the pelvis, thigh bone, knee, shin bones, as well as a fully articulated delicate ankle and foot bones.

You can also see the second leg in the back ground still encased in the rock

