

In 1912, scientists discovered a human skull with a jaw like an ape. They named him Piltdown man. He was in the textbooks, encyclopedias, museums, and even the dictionaries. For example, a 1941 *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* has an entry on Piltdown: "A prehistoric station in Sussex, England, yielding remains of an *extinct species of man*, Piltdown man (*Eaonthropos dawsoni*) characterized by a retreating, apelike chin and thick cranial bones, but a human-like cranium" (italics added).

He was the answer to the Darwinists' prayer, if they pray ("To whom it may concern..."). Ah, here at last was the missing link.

But in 1953, Piltdown was discovered to be a deliberate hoax. The mystery of who created it remains unsolved. The fact that men accepted it so readily—and allowed it to shape acceptance of human evolution for more than three crucial decades—points to their pro-evolution bias. But Darwin's missing links are still missing.

We need to consider the fact that much of what we find in the scientific evidence today works against evolution, not for it. Many of the key pillars of evolution are collapsing, but because of the politically correct zeitgeist of our age, most people are not exposed to these facts.

Evolutionists today have absolutely a fit at the very thought of both sides of the origins debate being presented in school. They want evolution alone taught—and dogmatically at that. They think it is terrible that anyone would suggest such a thing as presenting both sides.

However, one writer said, "A fair result can be obtained only by fully stating and balancing the facts and arguments on both sides of each question...." To present both sides of this argument is the only way, he said, to come to a "fair result." Obviously, one would think it was some sort of

fanatical Christian who made that statement. No. As a matter of fact, it is found in Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species*. But that has been conveniently forgotten in our time.

In his book *Icons of Evolution*, biologist Dr. Jonathan Wells exposes as fraudulent the major showpieces evolutionists tout to prove evolution. But even though they are bogus, or there is sleight-of-hand involved, somehow these "icons of evolution" still make it into some of our science textbooks.

One of the most fundamental "icons" of evolution is Darwin's "Tree of Life." Wells notes, "[Darwin] called it that himself, 'the great tree of life,' and by that he meant the branching pattern you would get if all living things are descended from a common ancestor. So, this common ancestry claim is right at the heart of Darwin's theory. Things were not separately created. They all descended through ordinary biological processes from a common ancestor." All that was required was time and "descent with modification" for one common ancestor to gradually branch off into many different species.

Wells continues, "You would expect, as Darwin himself said, thousands of intermediate forms—thousands—and yet *we have none*. Every one of these lines [pointing from one creature to another] are just his theory, but it's presented as though it were a fact."

So where is the scientific evidence for evolution? Ask people to marshal it, and chances are, they will bring forth an example of micro-evolution—some small insignificant change within a species that is meaningless—or an example that has already been disproved. But a truly Christian world-and-life view sees evolution for what it is ... bogus science! ♦

Excerpted from Lord of All, written by Dr. D. James Kennedy with Jerry Newcombe. Request your copy by calling, toll-free, 1-800-988-7884.

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