

Man: His Alleged Evolution

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Evolutionists believe that the **Prosimians** are the earliest primates, which, in turn, are supposed to have evolved from an insectivorous ancestor. There are no fossil forms connecting primates with insectivores.

The **Prosimians** are said to be ancestors of the **Platyrrhines** or New World Monkeys and the **Catarrhines** or Old World Monkeys. There are no fossils to fill these gaps.

The Most Important Fossil Remains of Man

(1) Ramapithecus. 43 fragments of jaw and teeth.

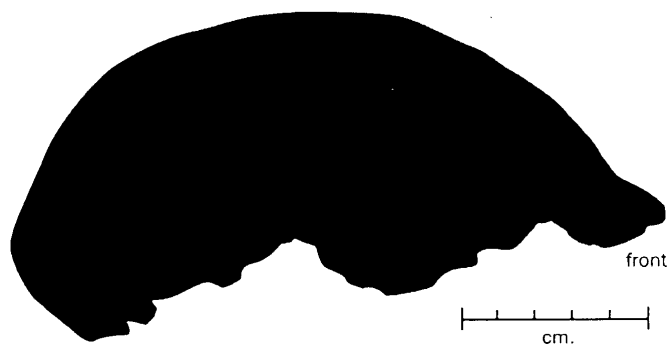
The link with man is based on the relatively small front teeth and the assumed parabolic jaw as in man, rather than the U-shaped jaw as in most apes. But certain living apes have similar jaws to humans. Thus there is no justification for considering Ramapithecus as a hominid or “ape man” on the basis of dental and associated characters.

(2) **Australopithecus.** Cranial capacity 500 cc or less (man: average 1500cc and ranges from 700 to 2000 cc). True humans pre-date these and they lived as contemporaries of humans and thus shed no light on human ancestry.

(3) **Archaic Homo sapiens (Rhodesian Man).** Cranial capacity 1280 cc. The skull was found in a lead mineshaft.

(4) **Homo erectus (Upright man)**

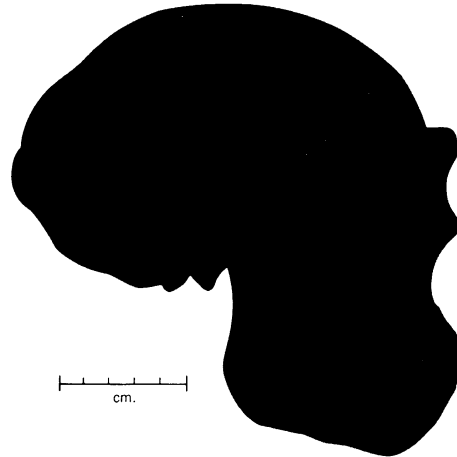
(a) **Java Man (Pithecanthropus erectus)** Skullcap with low sloping forehead and heavy brow ridges. Cranial capacity cannot be estimated from the skullcap alone, but evolutionist Dubois put it at 900 cc. A human thighbone was found 50 feet away and two molar teeth and one premolar tooth. In the same geological layer at Wadjack, two skulls were found of 1500 and 1650 cc respectively.



Java Man Skullcap (*Pithecanthropus I*)
Homo erectus

The discoverer kept the Wadjack skulls hidden for 30 years because they proved that the Java man was no missing link!

(b) Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*). Fragments of 30 skulls and other bones were found. All these except two teeth disappeared from 1941 to 1945 and no living person knows what happened to this material. All we have is models made by committed evolutionists.



Peking Man, Zhoukoudian, China
(Weidenreich reconstruction)
Homo erectus

In 1934 fossil remains of 10 modern humans were found at an upper level of exactly the same site, and 222 similar fossils have been found up to 1992. Evolutionists have now admitted that the Java and Peking men are both included in *Homo erectus*, and that *Homo erectus* lived alongside *Homo sapiens*. In fact archaic *Homo sapiens*, *Homo erectus* and Neanderthals lived contemporaneously and basic human tools accompanied them.

(5) Nebraska Man. This was a single tooth that turned out to be that of an extinct pig!

(6) *Homo habilis*. Discovered by Leaky in 1964 known as Skull 1470, capacity 800 cc and said to be “reminiscent of modern man and lacking the heavy protruding eyebrows and thick bones of *erectus*.” Lubenow (in his book *Bones of Contention*) concludes that “there is no compelling reason why the large *Homo habilis* cannot be classed as *Homo sapiens*.”

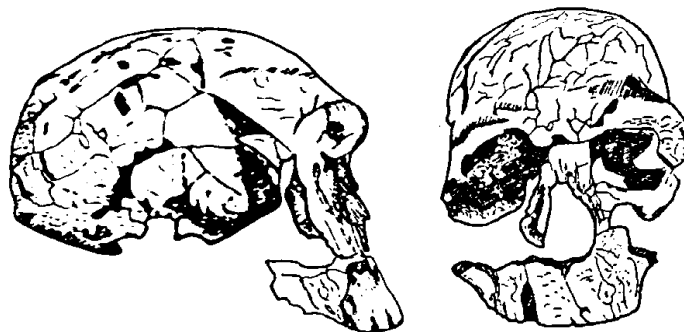
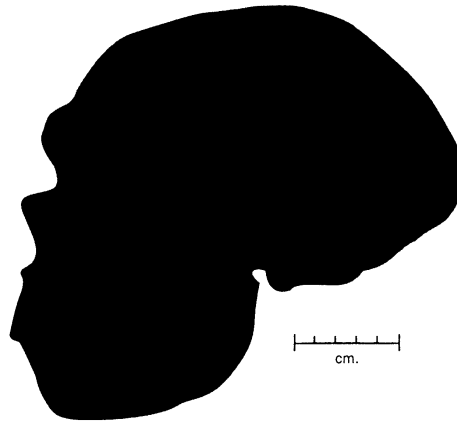


Fig. 54. '1470' man

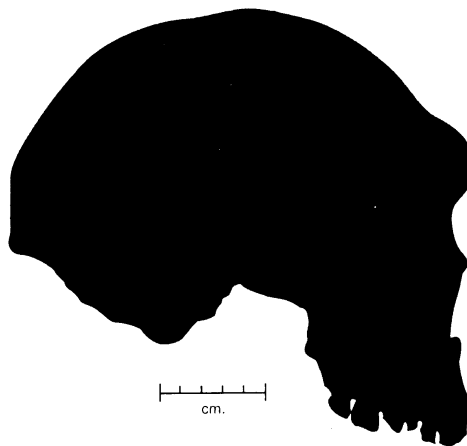
(7) **Pitdown Man** is now acknowledged by evolutionists to be a fraud.

(8) **Neanderthal Man** was fully erect, and in most details, indistinguishable from modern man. Cranial capacity was above the modern average. 12 complete skeletons found. Jack Cuzo, an orthodontist, in his book *Buried Alive* (p. 212) has given evidence that Neanderthals were post-Flood and lived 250 to 300 years.



The Neanderthal Skull
from La Chapelle aux Saints, France

(9) Rhodesian Man (Archaic Homo sapiens)



Rhodesian Man Skull, Broken Hill Mine, Zambia
archaic *Homo sapiens*

(10) Ancient Man discovered by Richard Leaky in 1973, was actually a modern skull said to be 3 million years old on the evolutionary time scale. If this “age” is confirmed, then Australopithecines, Java Man and Peking Man cannot be considered as man’s ancestors.

(11) **Miocene Man.** This human skeleton was found in Miocene deposits and still lies firmly embedded in a two-ton block of limestone. The burial was sudden before the body had decayed. The Miocene stratum is said to be 12 to 25 million years old (on evolutionary timescale) and pre-dates all so-called human ancestors.

(12) Australopithecus ramidus. Fragments of 17 individuals were found in 1994. It is reckoned to be an extinct ape.

(13) Sterkfontein Bones. A fairly complete skeleton was discovered in a cave in South Africa, but it is probably just a form of Australopithecus. Human fossils occur in the same and earlier strata.

(14) The ‘Toumai’ skull found in Chad, is assigned a date 6-7 million years ago (evolutionary paradigm), based on fossils found with it. It is thus far older than Australopithecines. No bones were found below the neck, and the skull is very fragmented and incomplete. It is regarded as a mosaic of chimp and australopith features. Skeptical evolutionists consider it just a female gorilla.

(15) Kenyanthropus, a skull found in Kenya about 2 years ago, is ‘dated’ 3.6 million years ago according to the evolutionists’ paradigm. It has a brain the size of a chimpanzee’s.

(16) Ardipithecus ramidus kadabba. The fossils were found over 17 locations spread over 2 miles. Too few bones have been collected to say what it might have looked like. Its brain size and the proportions of its arms and legs were probably chimp like. An inch long toe bone was said to prove that it walked upright. But this toe bone was found 10 miles away! How could we know that this toe bone was the same age and belonged to the same fossil?

(17) “Lucy” a young female ape which walked on two legs, but evolutionists think she was a “knuckle walker”. CAT scans on skulls of Australopithecines showing the organs of balance prove that they did not walk anything like humans. Lucy’s wrists revealed the locking mechanism of knuckle-walkers. A creature like this has now been seen alive, and may be a new species of ape, the *pendek*, which could be a living version of “Lucy.”

CONCLUSION: All the supposed ancestors of man are either clearly human or clearly ape. There is still no proof from the fossil record that apes and man have a common ancestor.

The Peluxy Tracks

The Paluxy River in Mexico has cut through many layers of hard limestone. These are assigned to the Cretaceous geological layers, yet contain both human and dinosaur footprints and those of other animals. Evolutionists have insisted that the human tracks were carved, and there have been reports of their deliberate destruction by evolutionists.

However, when a human footprint was sectioned, the compaction of the layers followed the contours of the impression, showing that the footprint was authentic. One human track was beside a dinosaur track. A perfect human handprint was also found in Cretaceous limestone. (Source: *Unlocking the Mysteries of Creation* by D.R. Petersen, p. 158 (2002))

A Fossil Human Finger?

A perfectly mineralized human finger was found in the Cretaceous. It was sectioned and skin, central bone, flesh and marrow were found, all mineralized. A CT scan revealed tendons too. (Source: *Unlocking the Mysteries of Creation* by D.R. Petersen, p. 160)

Man and Apes Contrasted

Semicircular canal labyrinth is more developed in man because he is bipedal and needs greater balancing ability. In apes, living and fossil, the system is simpler. There is no intermediate pattern.

Hip construction: Man's legs are attached to the front of the hip bone, and his back is constructed to withstand shocks associated with running in an upright position.

The opposable great toe of apes which is like our thumb, so that the foot can be used for gripping and hanging. Apes really have four hands.

The muscles in the hands of apes are not adapted to delicate tasks like threading needles.

All these differences require special nerves and nerve centres in the brain, and this calls for new genetic information.

HALDANE'S DILEMMA

Let us assume that one favourable mutation occurs per generation time of 20 years, and that 10 million years are required for evolution of man, or 500,000 generations. Haldane estimated that it would require 300 generations for a good mutation to spread throughout a population, and 500,000 generations allows for $500,000/300 = 1667$ mutations. This is far too few to convert an ape-like ancestor into a man. Assuming a minimum 1.6% difference in the DNA of apes and man, or 48 million new nucleotides, 1667 mutations is far too few to change anything significantly. Moreover, evolutionists allow only 4 million years for evolution of man. More modern estimates have stated that there may be 5% difference in DNA between man and apes. In any case, it is far too optimistic to assume that so many favourable mutations may occur.

Man: Genetic Considerations

Man and chimp's genes really differ by about 4%, and evolutionists believe this indicates a close relationship. The human genome's number of genes has been recently revised down to only about 25,000. The humble fruit fly has 13,000 genes, many of which are very similar to our own, and some are inter-changeable. The nematode worm, 1mm long, has 20,000 genes, and nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of human genes have some counterpart in the nematode.

From an intelligent design point of view, it would seem reasonable that the machinery of physiological processes would be coded in the DNA by similar genes in vastly different types of animal. Some estimates put the difference between apes and humans at 5% or greater.

In chromosome 21 differences affect great chunks of DNA. There are large deletions and insertions sprinkled throughout the chromosomes

Although 29% of human and chimp genes are identical, there are 53 human genes partially or completely absent in the chimp genome. The total number of DNA nucleotide differences is 125 million, which would take 31,000 A4 pages to list! Humans have 23 pairs and chimps 24 pairs of chromosomes.

Chromosome fusion can occur, but it is very hard to see how this could spread throughout a population since a chimp with a fused chromosome would have to mate with another of exactly the same fusion and the chances of the right fusion in two individuals is extremely small.

Moreover such chromosomal defects are associated with mental retardation, even in chimps, and this does not auger well for the offspring and future generations of chimps!

“Mitochondrial Eve”

Genetically, mitochondrial DNA is passed down via the mother and the Y-chromosomal DNA via the father. Evolutionists believe that women have come from one woman (the Mitochondrial Eve), or a small group of similar women, and the rate of mutation in mitochondrial DNA was estimated and dated Mitochondrial Eve 140,000 years ago.

“The Y-Chromosomal Adam”

On a similar basis the Y-chromosomal Adam lived from 50,000 to 70,000 years ago. However *Nature*, 15 (4), 1997 gives new results for mutation rates about 20 times as fast. This brings the appearance of “Eve” down to about 7,000 and “Adam” to about 4,000 years. (I wonder if they ever met!)

Scarcity of Human Fossils

Fossils are only formed when bodies are buried in sediment beneath running water.

Land vertebrates, especially mammals, bloat when dead and float in water.

Land vertebrates dismember easily, and disintegrate fairly quickly or are scavenged in a watery environment.

Processes acting during the Flood would destroy soft-bodied organisms and preserve those with hard outer shells.

Destruction of mankind was the primary goal of the Genesis Flood.

Human bodies have a low fossilization potential.

Of all living organisms, humans are among the least in number. Some estimate that about 350 million died in the Flood of Noah’s day.

Even if all these 350 million humans were preserved as fossils, and evenly distributed throughout the world’s 350 cubic miles of Flood sediments, the chance of exposure, discovery, recognition and reporting of even *one* human fossil from the flood would be extremely remote. Actually about 6000 human fossil skeletons are known, but they are all like us, that is, post-Flood. The few so-called “intermediates” could be placed on a large billiard table or in a single coffin.

Human Bones Buried in the Flood

In 1971 a rock collector saw some bones exposed by a bulldozer in hard sandstone near Moab, Utah. The lower halves of two human skeletons were removed, and the rock was confirmed to be the same 100 million years old sandstone (evolutionary paradigm) containing dinosaur bones not far away at the famous Dinosaur National Monument near Vernal, Utah. Further investigation found ten modern humans were buried under 58 feet of rock spanning 50 x 100 feet in “140 million year old” sandstone. There were no signs of tunnels in the rock and no crushed bones. (*Unlocking the Mysteries of Creation*, D. R, Petersen, p. 144)

Origin of Language

Language sharply divides humans from all animals. Evolutionists say that language started as grunts and squeaks which evolved into a proto-language from which all our 6800 modern languages have evolved. Efforts have been made to discover this proto-language, but all efforts point to a basic 17 or so languages whose origin cannot be pushed further back to a proto-language.

Adam was granted a built-in language, and pre-Flood, there was a common language which may have split into dialects. After the Flood, God commanded men to disperse and fill the earth, but they would not. They built the Tower of Babel (Babylon today) and God confused their language into a number of groups, and it is from these that all modern languages have “descended”.

There have been various claims by evolutionists that apes can be taught to talk, but they have not got the vocal organs possessed by humans to produce the variety of sounds expressing languages. In fact birds make a better job of mimicking language than apes! But it seems that human speech is “hard-wired” into the language centres of the brain. An instructive paper is by Harrub et al., *Creation Technical Journal*, 17(3), 93 (2003)

We all know that languages change over time. Compare the KJ Bible with the NIV! But the changes are always towards *simplification*, not increasing complexity! Even primitive cultures have complex languages which appear fully developed from the outset. The oldest known language to be reconstructed was very complex, and to handle it, all the built-in complexity in the brain had to be there from the beginning.

The Tower of Babel

The Tower of Babel was probably built by Nimrod and there may be relics of it today. In Iraq there is the Mount of Nimrod (*Birs Nimroud*), 49,000 square feet and 300 feet high, and this may be the remains of a mile square and 600 feet high ziggurat built by Nimrod about 2000 years BC. He built many other cities (Genesis 10, 8-12)

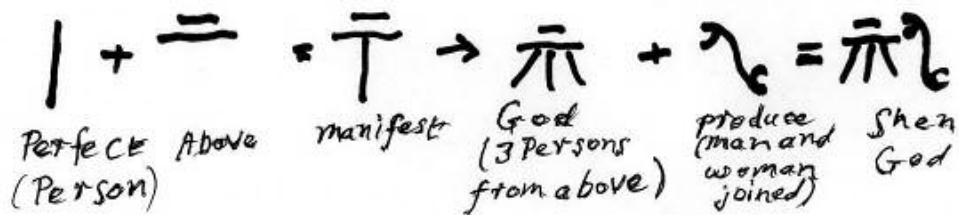
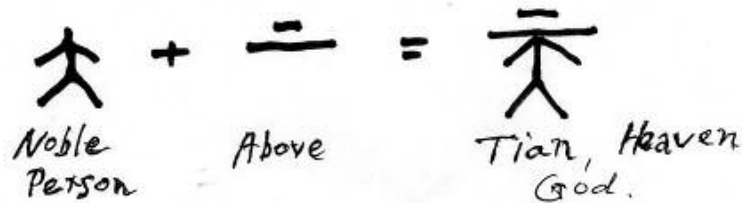
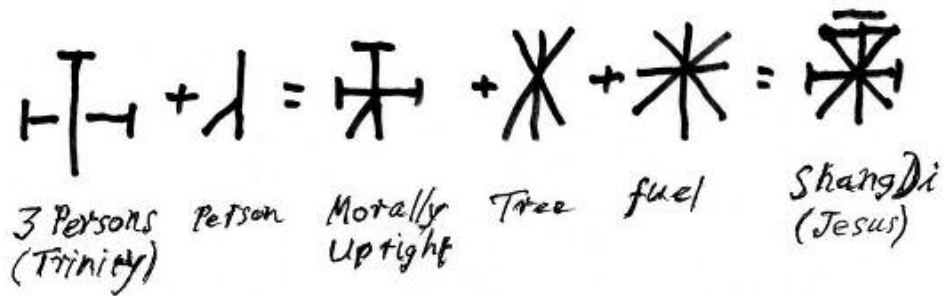
Ancient Chinese Language and the Creator God ShangDi

Original Chinese consisted of ideas in *pictures* which could be interpreted. These have been discovered on bone and bronzeware. 150,000 specimens have been recovered. The story of creation deciphered from these pictograms is very close to the Genesis 1 account. Both accounts were written about 4000 years ago.

The Creation Story was handed down by very few individuals: Adam, Methusaleh, Noah, Shem, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and thence to Moses.

Up to 1911 the Chinese emperors used to sacrifice to ShangDi at the Chinese border and later in Beijing where the site is a prime tourist attraction.

The next slide shows the pictogram for ShangDi, indicating that one Person of the Trinity was offered up as a Sacrifice. This is none other than Jesus.



Old Chinese Characters

All Humans are One Species

Since human beings everywhere can intermarry and produce fertile offspring, they are clearly one species. Yet there are:

- Caucasoid (55%)
- Mongoloid (33%)
- Negroid (8%)
- Australoid (4%)

Other characteristics include the yellow skin of Asians of the Far East due to yellow *keratin* in thicker skin in Mongoloids.

The extra layer of skin on the upper eye lid, or epicanthic fold occurs in Mongols and Chinese and other Asian groups.

Why are there Races?

Skin colour is due to brown pigment Melanin. There are two genes one dominant and one recessive.

AaBb — AaBb

	AB	Ab	aB	ab
AB	AA BB	AA Bb	Aa BB	Aa Bb
Ab	AA Bb	Aa bb	Aa Bb	Aa Bb
aB	Aa BB	Aa Bb	aa BB	aa Bb
ab	Aa Bb	Aa bb	aa Bb	aa bb

Pigment production is controlled largely by two pairs of genes designated Aa and Bb where capital letters represent dominant genes and small letters recessive genes. A and B produce much melanin, and a and b smaller amounts. If Adam and Eve were Aa and Bb and could thus produce offspring of shades.

If a zygote (ovum fertilized with sperm) gets aa and bb, then a very light coloured person will result. The table shows every gradation from AA/BB to aa/bb. Adam and Eve probably had Aa and Bb, and were mid brown. Any offspring could inherit genes for any colour from very light to very dark.

Hobbits

Recent finding of a small skeleton on the Island of Flores in Indonesia has caused controversy. Some secular scientists say it is an ape like Australopithecines, others say it is a new human species. The fossil was fragile, one meter tall and the skull could only be estimated to be 380 c c. Near to the place of discovery, a tribe of 77 families of pygmies have been found whose males are 4 ft 9 ins and females 4 ft 5 ins average height.

It is also known that primordial microcephalic dwarfism is common in Indonesia, and this could account for the small skeleton. Also there are strong and detailed legends of a race of "little people". Tools have also been found near the site, but we don't know if H. floresiensis used them. If so they would have been intelligent. If the skull size was in proportion to the body size, then H. floresiensis would be a small human being.

Brain Size and Intelligence

There is little relationship between brain size and intelligence. The extreme human range is from 700 to 2000 cc. Anatole France, who had a brain size of about 1000cc won the 1921 Nobel Prize for Literature. One cc of chimp cortex is not equivalent to 1cc of human cortex. Chimps have average brain size of 383 cc, orangutans, 404 cc and gorillas, 504 cc. But body size is all important. In fact Homo floresiensis may come within the *erectus* range.

Longevity of Ancient Man

Man can live for 5000 years according to geneticist ETERNITY AHEAD. "By 2002 we had worked out most of the human DNA. Over the next 50 years this knowledge will lead to a huge revolution in medicine. In fact I believe while I will be in the last generation to die, the young people who read this book will be the first generation to live forever (or at least for 500 - 5000 years, with a healthy 18 - 25 year old body)." Dr Karl Kruszelnicki from Dr Karl's Collection of Great Australian Facts and Firsts, Angus & Robertson p.370

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