

# Oh, What a Tangled Web We Weave

By Paul J. Wickliffe



Figure 1—A SQUARE PEG IN A ROUND HOLE

The point of this brief article is to demonstrate the extent some evolutionists will go in placing an arbitrary age to a collection of fossils, reconstruct them with no concern to anatomical correctness and then proclaim their find as the "missing link" to man. To the evolutionist's chagrin it is later discovered their find is the tooth of an extinct pig (Nebraska Man), or that two distinct fossil types have been co-mingled and purposely altered to give evolution a creature God never created (Piltdown Man--half Orangutan, half Man). Evolutionists have even been known to collaborate with artists in drawing an entire race of individuals or culture of people from a few fossil remnants. Then there is the case of the *Time* magazine article, citing Donald Johanson whose amalgamation of supposedly hominid fossils have given us a 'new' find.' Consider the toes of Lucy being separated by age as well as locality. There is the problem of differing ages between fossils--5.5 million year old fossils being forced into a predetermined paleontological niche with 4.4 million year old ones. In this mismatch of fossils and ages also consider the distance of Lucy's toes and their location from the site where the original fossils were discovered, a staggering distance of 10 miles! When such 'discoveries' are demonstrated to be the frauds they are, the evolutionary community as well as the godless media types are strangely silent and slow to accept the real truth . . . That man has no missing link AND that man was created by God from the dust of the ground several thousand years ago!

The following information includes article extracts and information gleaned from lectures by Mike Riddle--The "Riddle" of Origins Series

## Startling Discoveries Support Creation by Duane Gish, Ph.D.

From an article that first appeared in monograph form entitled, "Startling Discoveries Support Creation," Dr. Duane Gish, *Acts & Facts*, Copyright © 1987, 16 (9). Piece cited from much larger amplified digital article appearing on I.C.R. website:

<http://www.icr.org/article/startling-discoveries-support-creation/> (accessed November 8, 2012)



Figure 2—Author's picture from Pre-Historic Mammal exhibit, first floor, Smithsonian, Washington D.C.

Hardly more than a year ago, Alan Walker, of Johns Hopkins University, and Richard Leakey, son of Louis and Mary Leakey and Director of the National Museums of Kenya, announced the discovery of the fossilized remains of a 12-year-old male on the western shore of Lake Turkana in Kenya.<sup>1</sup> Its height was 5'6", and Walker and Leakey estimated that if he had lived to adulthood, he would have been six feet tall. Walker declared that its postcranial skeleton was so similar to that of modern man he doubted whether an average pathologist could tell the difference. Furthermore, he said that when they placed the jaw on the skull, it looked similar to Neanderthal Man. In spite of the fact that Neanderthal Man is classified as fully human *Homo sapiens*, and that the postcranial skeleton of this 12-year-old male was essentially identical to that of modern man. Walker and Leakey classified him as *Homo erectus*, a sub-human species, rather than *Homo sapiens*. No doubt one of the major reasons for this

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<sup>1</sup> R.E.F. Leakey, *Nature*, Vol. 231, p. 241 (1971)

is the fact that the fossil was dated at 1.6 million years, supposedly 1.5 million years older than *Homo sapiens*.

If all of this is true, as evolutionists believe, then evolution is a tricky game, indeed. The australopithecines ("Lucy" and her fellow creatures) abruptly appeared about four million years ago—from where, nobody knows. These little creatures, three to four feet tall, then stick around for about two million years or more with no essential change, certainly as far as their postcranial skeleton is concerned. Then, in a blink of geological time, their postcranial skeleton, with long arms and long curved fingers and toes, is replaced by a postcranial skeleton essentially identical to that of modern man, which then remains uncharged up to the present, or about 1.6 million years.

## Man . . . Apes . . . Australopithecines . . . Each Uniquely Different By Dr. Duane Gish

From an article that first appeared in monograph form entitled, "Man...Apes...Australopithecines...Each Uniquely Different," Dr. Duane Gish, *Acts & Facts*, Copyright © 1975, 4 (9). Piece cited from much larger amplified digital article appearing on I.C.R. website:  
<http://www.icr.org/article/manapesaustralopithecineseach-uniquely-different/> (accessed November 8, 2012)

Evidence that seems in itself sufficient to completely invalidate an *Australopithecus* – *Homo habilis* - *Homo erectus* - *Homo sapiens* evolutionary line was uncovered by Louis Leakey himself. Leakey has reported that he found the remains of a juvenile *Homo habilis* in Bed I at Olduvai Gorge at a *lower* level than he had found an australopithecine in the same bed.

Furthermore, Leakey has found evidence of both *Australopithecus* and *Homo habilis* above Bed I in Bed II, contemporary with *Homo erectus*.<sup>2,3</sup> This would establish the contemporaneous existence in the same area of Africa of *Australopithecus*, *Homo habilis*, and *Homo erectus*, hardly conducive to the idea that *Australopithecus* had evolved into *H. habilis*, which had then evolved into *H. erectus*.

Even more astounding (to evolutionists) was Leakey's report that he had found the remains of what appeared to be a circular stone habitation hut right at the bottom of Bed II!<sup>4,5</sup> It has long been held that deliberate manufacture of shelters could have been performed only by modern Man. This evidence clearly

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<sup>2</sup> M.D. Leakey, *Olduvai Gorge*, Vol. 3, Cambridge U. Press, 1971, p. 272

<sup>3</sup> A.J. Kelso, *Physical Anthropology*, 1st Edition, J.B. Lippincott Co., New York, 1970, p. 221

<sup>4</sup> A.J. Kelso, *Physical Anthropology*, 1st Edition, J.B. Lippincott Co., New York, 1970, p. 221

<sup>5</sup> M.D. Leakey, *op cit.*, p. 23-24

indicates then that *Australopithecus* (and the so-called *H. habilis*), *H. erectus*, and modern Man were contemporary inhabitants of the same area.



Figure 3—LUCY'S CONTINENT OF ORIGIN

## Lucy's Background

In 1974 Donald Johanson discovered some skeletal remains (40%) of a creature that morphologically as well as anatomically resembled a chimpanzee, not a human. As the saying goes, 'If it looks like a chimpanzee then it is a chimpanzee.' Giving the evolutionist all the years they want will never make a human out of a chimp. The dissimilarity between Lucy and humans is incredible. Consider the following facts:

- ❖ Lucy is a chimp, not a human. Considering the finer points of morphology existing between apes, chimps and men there is no similarity in 'kind' between the two whatsoever
- ❖ Long arms of Lucy are identical to a chimps. The shape of the hand with the extended thumb for gripping
- ❖ Upper legs are similar to a chimp's. Legs are ape-like



- ❖ Feet were curved and morphologically similar to a chimp. Hands anatomically similar to pygmy chimps
- ❖ Large back muscles (from the artists' rendition of Lucy) for arboreal dwelling
- ❖ Jaw structure like a chimp's
- ❖ A brain capacity the size of a chimp's--400-500 cubic centimeters
- ❖ The location of the foramen magnum is identical to a chimp

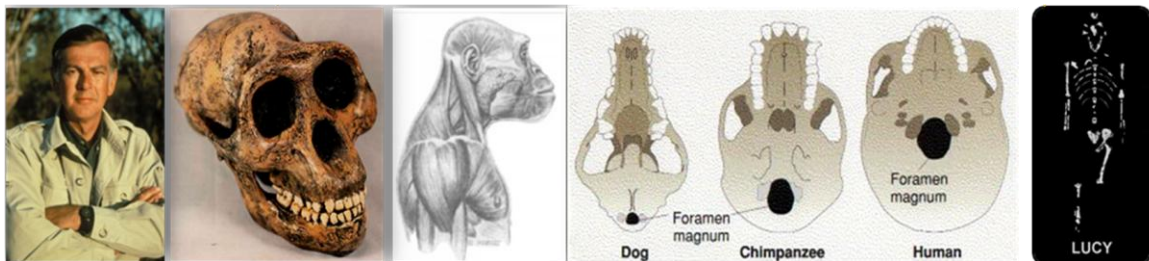


Figure 4—left to right Donald Johanson paleoanthropologist, Lucy's skull, Lucy's musculature with profile showing location of skull, the actual location of Lucy's spinal cord (Chimpanzee), and its entrance into the skull, in comparison with man's Foramen magnum, Lucy's non-human skeletal remains

## Lucy Did Not Walk Upright

According to Charles Oxnard, professor in the Departments of Anatomy and Anthropology at the University of Chicago, claimed that the study of Lucy's knee, conducted by Christine Tardieu, an anthropologist at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, revealed that "it's locking mechanism was not developed." This implies "that the full extension of the leg in walking, a key point in human bipedality, was lacking."<sup>6</sup>

Charles Oxnard, also holding a post as director of graduate studies and professor of anatomy at the University of Southern California Medical School, subjected fossils of australopithecus to extensive computer analysis. In his summation of Australopithecus he stated:

"The australopithecines known over the last several decades from Olduvai and Sterkfontein, Kromdraai and Makapansgat, are now irrevocably removed from a place in a group any closer to humans than to African apes and certainly from any place in a direct human lineage. All this should make us wonder about the

<sup>6</sup> Cremo, Michael A. and Richard L. Thompson, *Forbidden Archeology*, 1993

unusual presentation of human evolution in introductory textbooks, in encyclopedias 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 Order of Man: A Bio-mathematical Anatomy of the Primates*, p. 332)

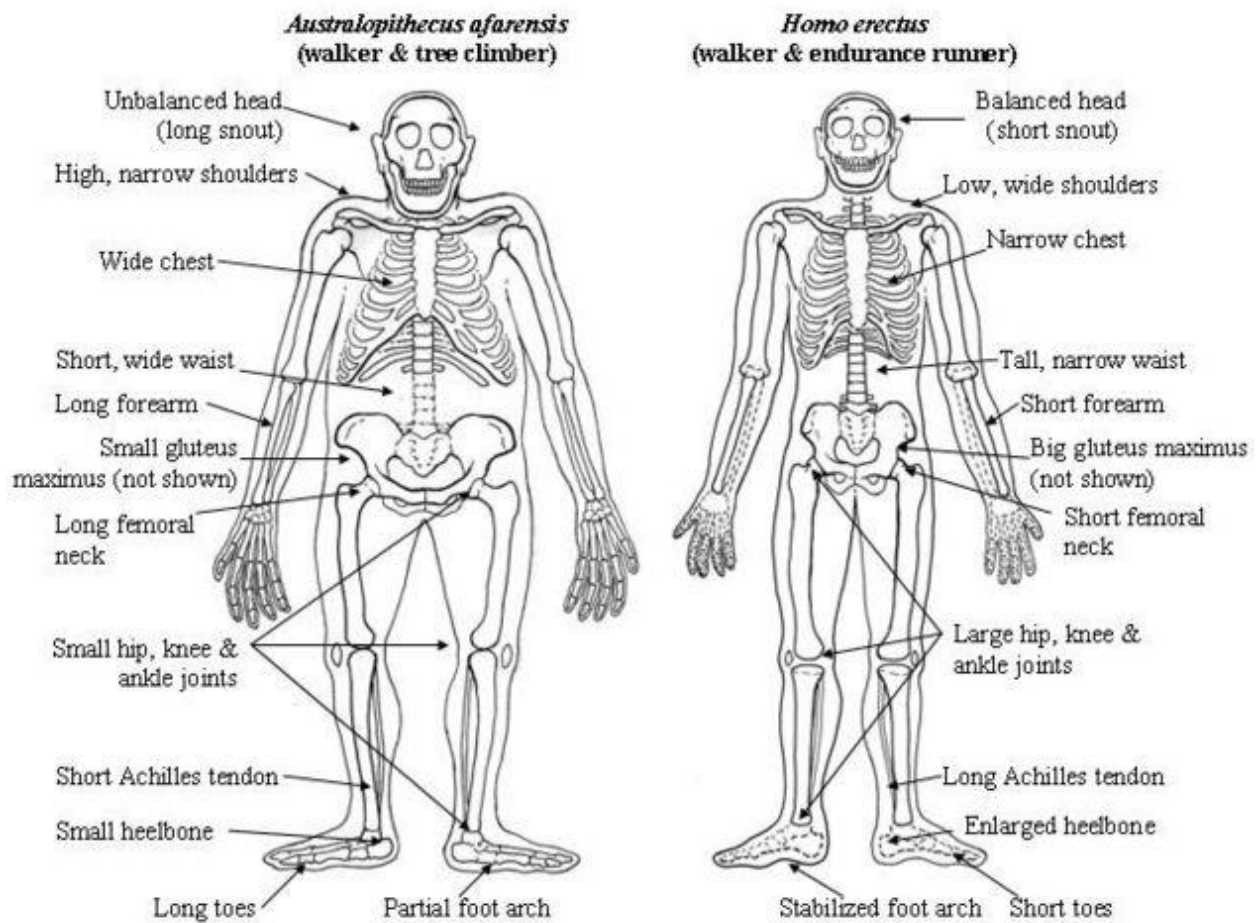




Figure 5

OOPS!

In the case of *Ardipithecus*, says Donald Johanson, professor of anthropology and director of the Institute of Human Origins at Arizona State University (and the man who discovered Lucy back in 1974), "when you put 5.5 million-year-old fossils together with 4.4 million-year-old ones as members of the same species, you're not taking into consideration that these could be twigs on a tree. Everything's been forced into a straight line." Beyond that, he's dubious about categorizing the 5.2 million-year-old toe bone with the rest of the fossils: not only is it separated in time by several hundred thousand years, but it was also found some 10 miles away from the rest.

TIME, July 23, 2001



These results posed a surprise for evolutionists. Here we have supposedly that most primitive hominid, "Lucy" (*A. afarensis*), allegedly 3.8 million years old, and the new fossil of *H. habilis* fossil being much more advanced and man-like, as evolutionists would expect, it is a three-foot-high creature with long arms bearing long curved fingers, just as do modern apes. Since its postcranial skeleton is essentially identical to that of "Lucy," a creature supposedly two million years older, there had been no evolutionary change whatsoever in the postcranial skeleton in these alleged two million years. Then, 200,000 years later, according to evolutionists (a mere blink of the eye on an evolutionary time scale), all of a sudden a creature appears (the 12-year-old *Homo erectus* of Walker and Leakey) that has a postcranial skeleton essentially identical to modern man, and nothing further happens to the postcranial skeleton for the next 1.6 million years! Dr. Duane Gish, Ph. D. Institute for Creation Research (I.C.R.)

## Can You Say



"A computer-generated reconstruction by Dr. Timothy Bromage, a paleoanthropologist and Adjunct Professor of Biomaterials and of Basic Science and Craniofacial Biology, shows a 1.9 million-year-old skull belonging to *Homo rudolfensis*, the earliest member of the human genus, with a surprisingly small brain and distinctly protruding jaw, features commonly associated with more apelike members of the hominid family living as much as three million years ago.

Dr. Bromage's findings call into question the extent to which *H. rudolfensis* differed from earlier, more apelike hominid species. Specifically, he is the first scientist to produce a reconstruction of the skull that questions renowned paleontologist and archeologist Richard Leakey's depiction of modern man's earliest direct ancestor as having a vertical facial profile and a relatively large brain – an interpretation widely accepted until now."<sup>7</sup>

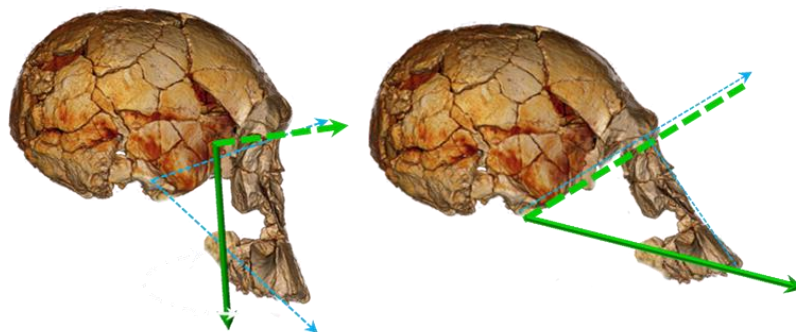


Figure 6—TAMPERING WITH THE EVIDENCE

Dr. Richard Leakey's reconstruction shows an erroneous vertical facial profile on an arbitrarily aged "1.9 million-year-old" early human skull (top). When computer simulated reconstruction was performed by Dr. Timothy Bromage and his colleagues a vastly different facial profile resulted (bottom). As a craniofacial specialist, Dr. Bromage found that by properly lining up eyes, ears and mouth in precise relationship to one another, the result to *H. Rudolfensis* was a skull that showed more apelike characteristics—a pronounced prognathism (lower protruding jaw).

<sup>7</sup> EurekaAlert!/AAAS, 1200 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005 USA, public release 03/24/07 Bromage, Dr. Timothy, "Man's earliest direct ancestors looked more apelike than previously believed," First humans retained surprisingly apelike features, NYU study reveals, posted 03/24/07<<http://www.eurekaalert.org/index.php>>accessed 05/29/11 (see larger [pdf](#) on Dr. Bromage's comments)