

Proclaiming Evidence for Truth

THIS WEEK'S CREATION MOMENT

Flipperpithicus



"O LORD, how great are thy works! [and] thy thoughts are very deep. A brutish man knoweth not; neither doth a fool understand this." - Psalm 92:5-6

Creation scientists often complain that evolutionists seem unscientifically eager to turn any ancient fossil into proof of human evolution. In the past,

bones from pigs, monkeys, alligators, horses, and even an elephant have been "reconstructed" into missing links between humans and ape-like creatures.

A more recent example caused the respected magazine, Science News, to note that even some evolutionists have begun to discuss "anthropologists' overzealous pursuit of human ancestry."

In 1979, a bone discovered in northern Africa was described as a hominoid clavicle – an ape-like creature that was an ape becoming a man. Its discoverer said that the bone indicated that its owner had possibly even walked upright, like modern humans. As in most of these claims, its discoverer said that it was the oldest evidence yet for the evolution of modern man. Others studied the fossil bone over the next few years. They concluded that it was, in fact, the rib bone from a Pacific white-sided dolphin. One scientist jokingly nicknamed the creature "flipperpithicus" – meaning the dolphin ape.

We need to take care that we don't become over-impressed by the conclusions of scientists with lots of letters behind their names. When it comes to supporting evolution, many scientists are driven more by their desire to prove evolution than by any facts.

Ref: REF: W. Herbert. "Hominids Bear Up, Become Porpoiseful." Science News. Image: Pacific white-sided dolphins, NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center (NOAA), PD, Wikimedia Commons

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