



7he See Ofter

THE Sea Otter lives along the Pacific coasts of North America, and the Bering Strait between Alaska and L Siberia. As its name suggests it spends all its life in the sea, and is specially designed for its aquatic existence. It has a "sea-food" diet, and can dive as deep as 40 meters (130 feet) to catch molluscs and shell-fish from the sea-bed, and can eat a quarter of its body weight in a day.

Unlike most marine mammals, sea otters have no blubber, but rely on their exceptionally thick fur to keep warm. They have the densest fur of any animal, with up to 150,000 strands of hair per square cm. (nearly one million per sq. in.). They have long waterproof guard hairs which keep the dense under-fur layer dry and an air compartment between the thick fur and the skin which traps air to warm the body. This keeps cold water away from the skin. Unlike most aquatic mammals, sea otters give birth in the water, and carry their pups on their chest until they can swim.



A mother sea otter floats her pup on her chest

Sea otters' teeth are wide and flat for cracking shells, different from any other animal. They use stones to crack tough shells while swimming on their back. Before eating sea urchins — which have poisonous spines — they wrap them in seaweed to break them off. Sea otters drink large amounts of salt water, but are not harmed since they have their own "desalination plant" – kidneys specially designed to excrete the excess salt.

So many things needed to be just right to enable sea otters to spend their lives in the sea, including special fur, teeth and kidneys. Rather a lot to attribute to chance evolution. And the oldest sea otter fossils show no evolution. Looks like another of God's good designs!

ONLY GOD CAN CREATE FROM NOTHING!

One thing ancient creation myths had in common was that they recognised that some mind or intelligence was needed to create life. Science can't explain miracles, yet many scientists depend on miracles to explain how we got here! Nobel Prize-winner Dr Francis Crick wrote, "An honest man, armed with all the knowledge available to us now, could only state that in some sense, the origin of life appears at the moment to be almost a miracle, so many are the conditions, which would have had to have been satisfied to get it going." (Life Itself, 1981, p. 88) Or consider this from the Time-Life



video The Miracle of Life: "Somewhere in this ancient ocean the miracle of life began." They may regard any mention of a Creator as a myth, yet still use the word "miracle." However, many scientists do believe in a Creator, and see no conflict between science and faith.

Christians believe in God, not chance processes: "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth." (Genesis 1:1). We also believe God loves the world, and has intervened in history miraculously in the person of Jesus Christ, His Son. "The Word became flesh and made



his dwelling among us." (The Bible, John 1: 14). Jesus demonstrated His Deity by performing miracles. Yet His purpose in coming was to provide a way for sinful humans to be reconciled to their Creator through His death on the cross. Then, in the greatest miracle of all, God raised Him from the dead, breaking the power of death for everyone who turns to Him in faith. This is no myth. Millions have discovered that "anyone who belongs to Christ has become a new person. The old life is gone; a new life has begun!"(2 Corinthians 5: 17, New Living Bible). Don't be too "clever" to recognise you need God. Turn to Him and prove He is alive and real!

SMILE

Why did the chicken cross the playground? To get to the other slide.

What was the snail doing on the motorway? About a mile a day.

When are sheep like ink? When they're in a pen



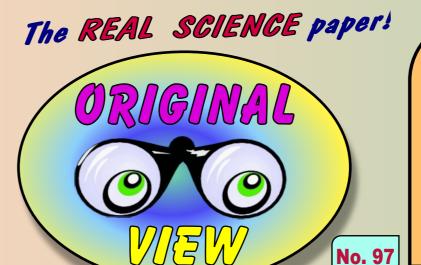
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Original View is published three times = a year by the Creation Resources Trust (Reg. Charity No. 1016666). & Written and designed by Geoff Chap- &

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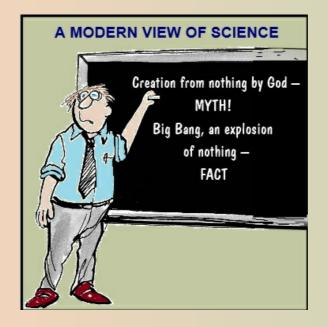


The "cosmic egg" myth Atheists believe in miracles! \$10 million prize offer A Bible-believing geoscientist "The great cosmogenic myth of the 20th century." Well Designed: Sea Otters Only God can perform miracles!

MYTHS about CREATION MYTHS

Many people have been taught that the Bible's account of creation is like the creation myths of other religions, and may even be based on them. What is the truth?

Most people believe in some kind of "creation", whether it was by the action of God or some other supreme being, or even a group of "gods". Others believe that it was somehow created by natural forces and processes. All around the world various people groups have their own creation stories, often handed down from generation to generation. But are they all the same kind of story, or are any of them based on real history? And what about the "myths" of modern science?



The Babylonian Creation Myth



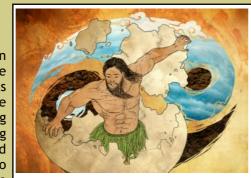
Babylonian carving showing Marduk destroying Ti'amat

The god Apsu and the goddess Ti'amat made other gods. Later, Apsu became distressed with these gods and tried to kill them, but instead he was killed by the god Ea. Ti'amat sought revenge and tried to kill Ea, but instead she was killed by Ea's son Marduk, who split her body in half. From one half he made the sky and from the other half he made the earth. Then Marduk, with the help of Ea, made humans from the blood of another god, Kingu.

The fanciful Babylonian account is recorded on clay tablets from around 1200 BC. Some scholars claim that the Bible account in Genesis was borrowed from the Babylonian one. However, despite some similarities, the contrasts are quite noticeable, and since the evidence suggests that Genesis was written no later than 1450–1410 B.C. it is much more likely that the Babylonians borrowed from Genesis!

THE idea that the world or universe began with a "cosmic egg" appears in a number of ancient creation myths. In the Chinese version, in the beginning there was Chaos, and heaven and earth were all mixed up. It was said that this Chaos was shaped like a giant egg. For countless ages Pangu, the first of all beings, a child of the universe itself, slept within the egg, growing

and growing. Then he awoke, stretched his arms, and the egg cracked (right). The lightest parts of the egg floated up and became the sky, while the heavy parts of the egg sank down to become the earth. Pangu stood up and his head supported the sky, while his feet remained on the earth. His left eye became the sun and his right eye became the moon.

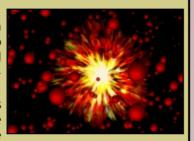


Pangu separating Heaven from Earth

In Egyptian mythology, the sun god Ra (left) was born from the primordial egg. He overcame the underworld Apophis, and humans were created from Ra's tears. In Samoan and Tahitian mythology, all existence began inside an egg-like shell called Rumia. Everything — heaven and earth and living creatures — were tightly compressed inside the shell. The new creatures eventually worked to release the shell and pushed the heavens and earth apart, resulting in the universe as we know it.

The Modern Version

The "cosmic egg" idea has been taken up by some modern cosmologists, who maintain that around 13.8 billion years ago, the entire mass of the universe was compressed into a gravitational singularity, a so-called 'cosmic egg' from which it 'hatched' in the so-called "big bang". Everything that now exists — stars and galaxies, planets, earth and all life — originated in that primordial explosion. However, like those ancient "cosmic egg" myths, the modern version doesn't explain where the initial material came from. Consider this statement from a modern science journal: "Many physicists now believe that the universe arose out of nothingness during the Big Bang, which means that nothing must have



somehow turned into something." (New Scientist TV 28th July 2011). Is this really more believeable than those ancient creation myths?

A Hindu Creation Story



There is more than one creation story in the Hindu religion. In the Vaishnava account there are three gods — Vishnu, Brahma and Shiva. This is how the story goes: Before time began there was no heaven, earth or space. There was a dark ocean, and a giant cobra, Shesha, floated on the waters. Within its coils the Lord Vishnu lay sleeping, watched over by the serpent. Then Vishnu awoke, and a

lotus flower grew from his navel. Lord Brahma then emerged from this flower. Vishnu commanded Brahma,

who had four heads and four arms, to create the world, and he set to work, creating the heavens and the earth and all the living creatures. The third god in this particular story is Shiva. In some Hindu myths, Shiva is the supreme being, but in the Vaishnava account he is the destroyer, the deity of death and time, who will one day destroy the universe.



A statue of Shiva

\$10 million prize offer!

An incentive prize of \$10 million – believed to be the largest single award ever in basic science – is being offered to the person or team solving the largest mystery in history: how the genetic code inside cells got there, and how cells intentionally self-organize, communicate, then purposely adapt. In other words, how to explain how life began naturalistically. (See evo2.org)

Athiests believe in miracles!

Scientist Dr Don Batten claims that atheists have to believe in at least five miracles: The origin of the universe, stars, life, the diversity of life, and the origin of mind and morality. In fact, he likens it to belief in magic. Yet, many of those same atheists would accuse people who believe in divine creation of believing in myths. Of course, there are many creation myths, but the biblical account stands head and shoulders above them.

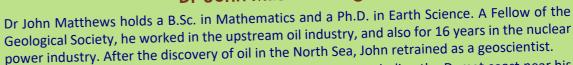
Former atheist Dr Monty White commented: "There is no hint of myth in Genesis chapter 1* — no mythological gods, and no mythological underworlds. The biblical account of the physical world appeals to the intellect. What a contrast the majestic Biblical account makes with the ancient creation myths which cannot be taken seriously."²

See creation.com/five-atheist-miracles
 Why I Believe in Creation Evangelical Press 1994, p. 6-7

*Why not read Genesis chapter one and contrast it with those creation myths? You can read it online at www.biblegateway.com

BIBLE-BELIEVING SCIENTISTS

Dr John Matthews - geoscientist*



As part of his training John examined geological outcrops, including the Dorset coast near his home. Although he had been a Christian from the age of 14, attended church and became an Anglican Lay Reader, he believed in the evolutionary timescale of millions of years, and regarded the Genesis creation story as unhistorical. Then John was challenged by reading *The Great Brain Robbery* by the late David C.C. Watson, which, in turn, pointed him to the classic book *The Genesis Flood* by Drs. John Whitcomb and Henry Morris.



The Jurassic Coast at Durdledoor, Dorset

After reading it he admitted that "it was challenging everything I'd ever considered about Genesis and geology." He came to realise that the huge fossil beds found around the world could only have been formed under catastrophic conditions, and that fossils are not a record of evolution, but judgment and death. He now accepts Genesis as real history not myth.

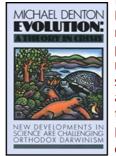
Sadly, John found that when his views became known his professional career "came to an abrupt end." Despite his qualifications he was regarded as some kind of heretic. However, since his retirement he has been busy, writing a book, Jurassic Ark, a journey through time with Noah, and articles in a number of creationist publications. John now conducts his own geology fields trips along the Jurassic Coast in Dorset, encouraging people to

recognise that the Bible provides the best explanation for geology, rocks and fossils.

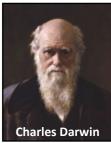
Acknowledgements to Creation Ministries International. See creation.com/john-matthews

"The great cosmogenic myth of the twentieth century"

Dr Michael Denton is an agnostic molecular biologist who is very critical of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution. In 1985 he wrote a controversial book *Evolution: a Theory in Crisis*¹ in which he catalogued the numerous flaws and inconsistencies in Darwinism, including the gaps



in the fossil record and the mystery of life's origin. He wrote: "It is surely a little premature to claim that random processes could have assembled mosquitoes and elephants when we still have to determine the actual probability of the discovery by chance of one single functional protein molecule!" He concluded that Darwin's theory had become a dogma — in short a religious belief. At the end of his book he wrote these provocative



and challenging words: "Ultimately the Darwinian theory of evolution is no more nor less than the great cosmogenic myth of the twentieth century."²

Now, some may say that lots of new discoveries have been made since 1985, so has Dr. Denton changed his mind? Not at all. In 2016 he wrote a follow-up entitled *Evolution*: Still a Theory in Crisis.³ in which he claims that "Despite its obvious failure. Darwinism has retained its hypnotic

hold." Denton is no Biblical creationist, but he was brave enough to call Darwin's theory "a myth" and to point out that it was not a satisfactory substitute for the creation account in the book of Genesis. The late Nobel-prizewinning chemist Dr Harold Urey (right) wrote: "All of us who study the origin of life find that the more we look into it, the more we feel that it is too complex to have evolved anywhere. We believe as an *article of faith* that life evolved from dead matter on this planet. It is just that its complexity is so great, it is hard for us to imagine that it did." His use of the words "faith" and "imagine" indicate that evolution is really little more than a belief system — wishful thinking by those who are reluctant to believe in God!



1. Evolution: A Theory in Crisis, Adler and Adler, 1986, p. 324. 2. Evolution: A Theory in Crisis, p. 358 3. Discovery Institute Press, 2016. 4. Quoted in Christian Science Monitor, January 4, 1962, p. 4. (emphasis added)