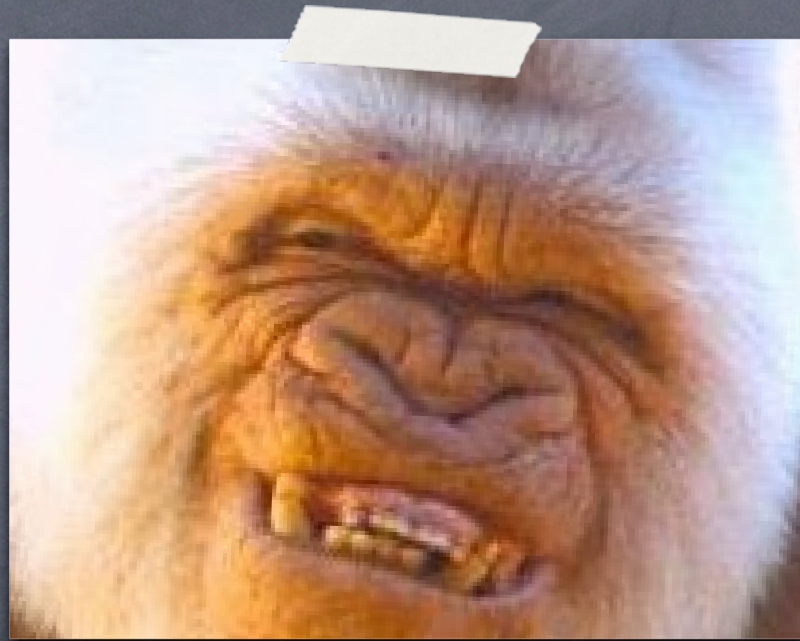




What About Ape Man?

Missing Link

1. a thing that is needed in order to complete a series, provide continuity, or gain complete knowledge

2. a hypothetical fossil form intermediate between two living forms, esp. between humans and apes.

(New Oxford Dictionary 2nd edition)

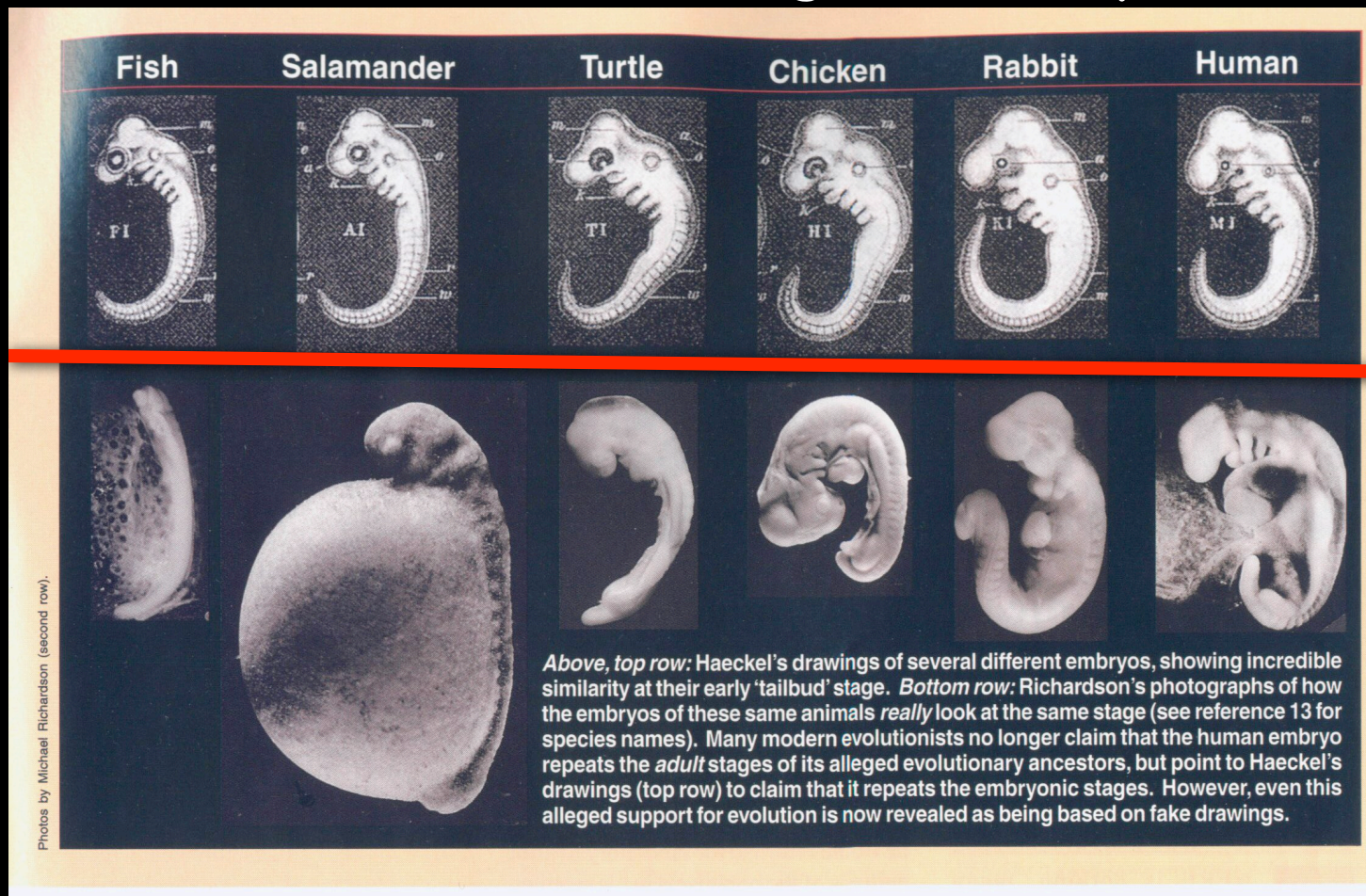


Haeckel's famous (infamous) set of 24 drawings purporting to show eight different embryos in three stages of development, as published by him in *Anthropogenie*, in Germany, 1874.

Haeckel's drawings, 1874
Creation ex nihilo Mar-May 1998 p. 51



Haeckel's drawings on top.



Actual photos on bottom.

Creation ex Nihilo Mar-May 1998 p.51

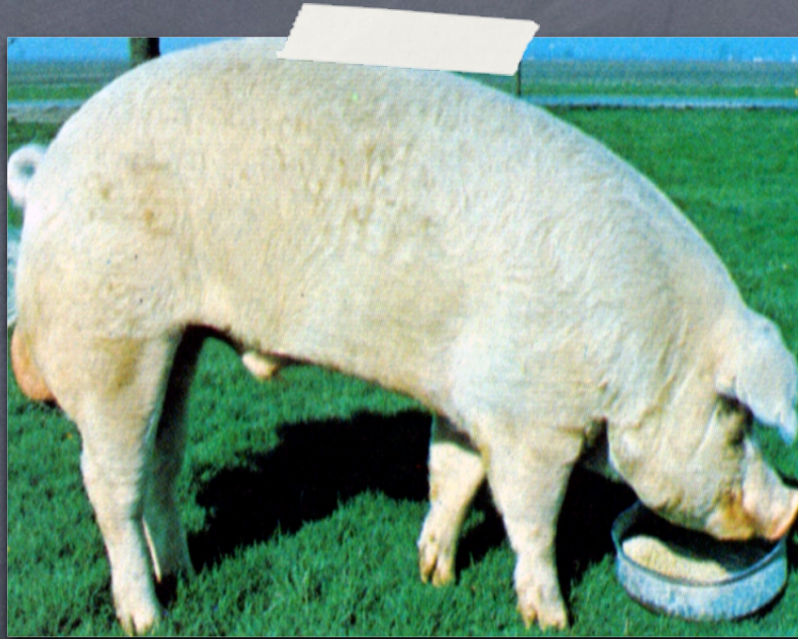
Evolution's Hall of Shame



Nebraska Man
and his "wife" as
shown in
Illustrated
London News
1922

Scientifically built from
1 tooth!





The Real Nebraska Man

Evolution's Hall of Shame



PARTS III. AND IV.

Special Foreign Dispatches—
Sports.

The New York Times.

C

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1912.

DARWIN THEORY IS PROVED TRUE

English Scientists Say the Skull
Found in Sussex Establishes
Human Descent from Apes.

THOUGHT TO BE A WOMAN'S

Bones Illustrate a Stage of Evo-
lution Which Has Only Been
Imagined Before.

CREATURE COULD NOT TALK

Probably Lived at a Time When Other
Species of Humans Had Devel-
oped Further Elsewhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, Dec. 21.—A race of ape-
like and speechless men, inhabiting
England hundreds of thousands of
years ago, when they had for their
neighbors the mastodon and other ani-
mals now extinct, is the missing link

race, but the bosses of bone in the
Sussex man are smaller than in the
higher race.

But it is not, Dr. Woodward declares,
time to come to an examination of the
lower jaw that the full significance of
the discovery becomes apparent, for
while the brain case is emphatically hu-
man the jaw is as emphatically apelike.
Found by itself it might and would be
regarded as that of an ape with many
human features in its general confor-
mation.

This remarkable fragment agrees
with the celebrated jaw found about
five years ago on Jauer Heidelberg
and known as the Heidelberg jaw, but
it presents an apelike feature which
the less ancient Heidelberg jaw does
not. The most striking point of both
is the extraordinarily receding chin,
the jaw sloping backward sharply from
the base of the teeth, which had a de-
cided forward thrust.

In the living races of mankind the
chin is always more or less conspic-
uous, the lower border of the jaw
standing well in advance of the teeth,
which are mounted vertically along its
rim.

Other apelike features of the jaw are
the absence of the muscular ridge
along its inner surface, known as the
myohyoid ridge, affording attach-
ments for the muscles of swallowing
and speech. This ridge is always pres-
ent in the human jaw.

Finally in apes two branches of the
lower jaw, where they meet in front
behind the teeth, form a sort of plat-
form on which the tongue rests. In
man this platform has been suppressed,
the tongue occupying the cavity of

GAMBLING PALACES ABOUND IN LONDON

Under Decorous Exteriors and in
Fashionable Quarters They
Lure the Gilded Youth.

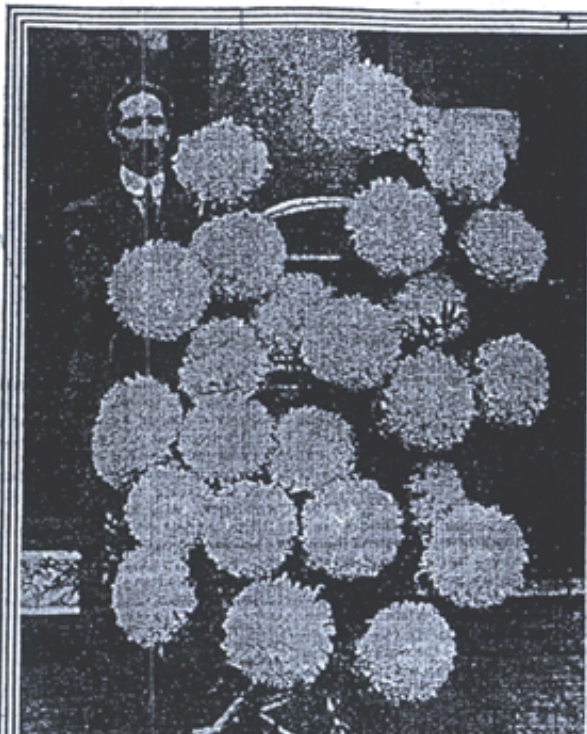
LAW HANDICAPS THE POLICE

Raid in Belgravia District Calls
Public Attention to Evil Which
Flourishes Most Outside Clubs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, Dec. 21.—To those who
know London it is no news that, given
the requisite capital, it is a simple
matter to discover facilities for losing
it over a gambling table. The gilded
youths of the capital need not restrain
their propensity to court the goddess
of fortune to occasional visits to Monte
Carlo and Englien, or the many clubs
which flourish in Paris. Public at-
tention has been drawn this week to
the opportunities afforded them here
by the police raid on a gambling estab-
lishment conducted in the highly de-
corous neighborhood of Wilton Ter-
race, Belgravia.

"Chemise de Fer" is said to be the
game most in vogue at the moment,
and, despite the utmost vigilance of the
police, gaming houses are flourishing

The Queen Mary Chrysanthemum.



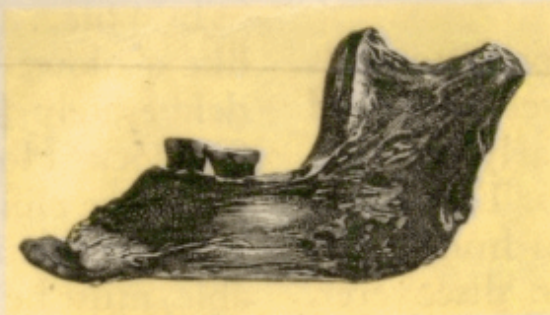
DEAR

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*Charles Dawson,
who "discovered"
the jawbone of
the Piltdown Man*

The Great Piltdown Hoax



*Condensed from
Popular Science
Monthly*

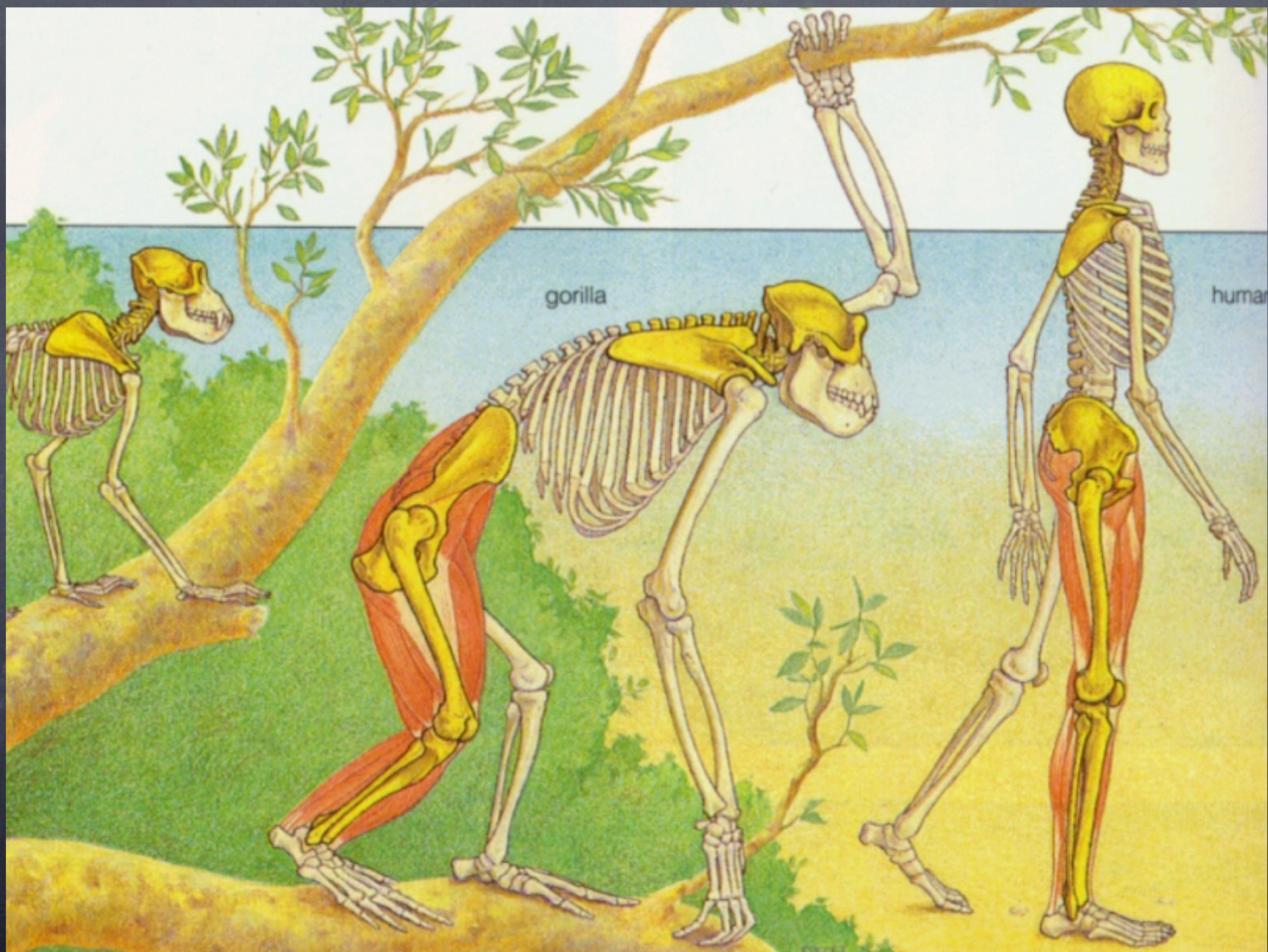
Alden P. Armagnac

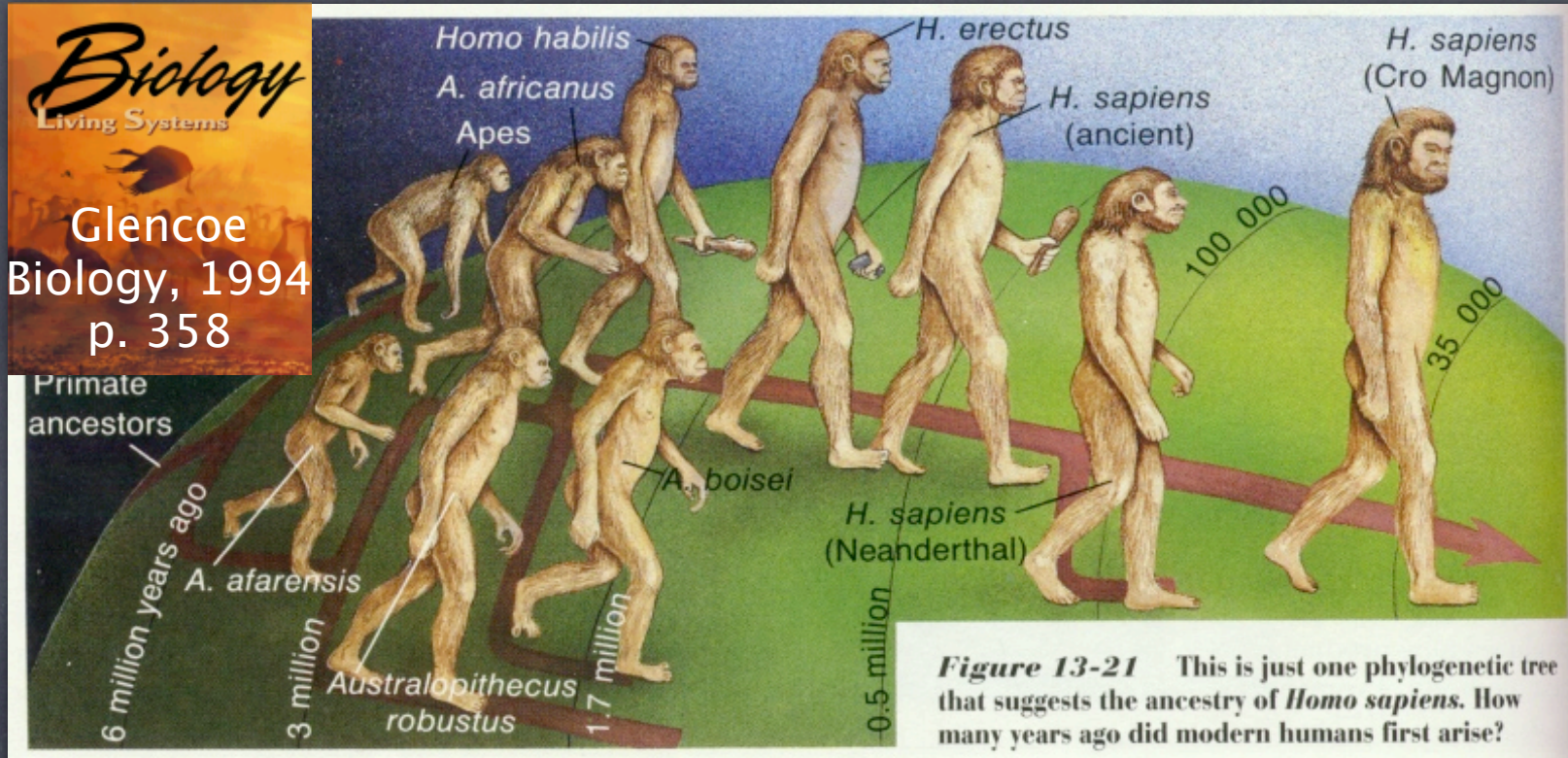
FOR MORE THAN 40 years Piltdown Man was a member in more or less good standing of the

Modern scientific methods have determined once and for all that the fa-

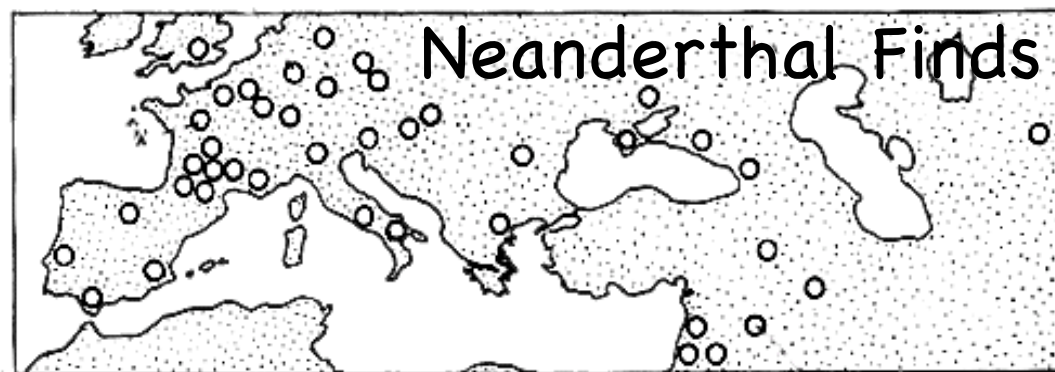
Evolution's Hall of Shame







13% bigger
brain than
modern man.



ANATOMICAL RECONSTRUCTION IS NOT SCIENCE! AT BEST IT IS ARTISTIC LICENSE AND IMAGINATION. How Different Faces Can Fit a Single Skull

How could early reconstructions of Neanderthal man's appearance have been so wrong? And is today's accepted version of "the truth" indeed true? Nobody knows the answers to these questions, but these two reconstructions, prepared especially for this book (*The Neanderthals - Time Life Books*) and shown here in full-face and profile views, show how widely divergent interpretations come about. Both of the heads start from the same Neanderthal skull, the so-called man from La Chapelle-aux-Saints, France, but end up looking strikingly different. The difference arises from the exercise of anatomically justifiable artistic license in reconstructing the soft tissue that once gave external shape to the head—but has long since disappeared because it does not fossilize as skull bones do. In the version at top, the artist has supplied the skull with flesh and features that give Neanderthal a modern look: beetle-browed and heavy-jawed, but clearly a relative of today's man. The version at bottom applies 19th Century ideas of the nature of Neanderthal man to reconstruct the lost, soft tissues of the head. With more hair, a thicker neck, a fleshier mouth and wider, flatter nose, the same skull presents Neanderthal as a creature more ape than man.



This article is reproduced from...
The Neanderthals – Time Life Books

A gallery of portraits of Neanderthal man dating from 1898 (top left) shows how widely conceptions of him have varied—even when based on the same fossil find. The reconstruction with its musculature exposed (top center) was modeled in the early 20th Century for the noted French anthropologist Marcellin Boule from a skull found at La Chapelle-aux-Saints. Other scientists took the same skull and, reconstructing the soft tissue differently, came up with the heads in the second row at left and at bottom right.



Human Origins
The Search for Our Beginnings

The techniques of reconstructing Neanderthals have been considerably improved (left) since the first portrait drawn by Schaffhausen in 1888. Nevertheless, we have still not formed a clear image of many details of their physical appearance.

"The forward placement of Neanderthal jaws and the large size of the incisors probably reflect habitual use of the anterior dentition as a tool, perhaps mostly as a clamp or vise.

Such para- or nonmasticatory use for gripping is implied by the high frequency of enamel chipping and microfractures on Neanderthal incisors, by nondietary microscopic striations on incisor crowns, and by the peculiar, extensive damage occurs on the teeth of Eskimos who also tend to use their anterior jaws as clamps.

Biomechanically, the forces exerted by persistent, habitual, nonmasticatory use of the front teeth could account in the whole or in part for such well-known Neanderthal features as the long face, the well-developed supraorbital torus, and even the long, low shape of the cranium.

Massive anterior dental lodging could further explain the unique Neanderthal occipitomastoid region which perhaps provided the insertions for muscles that stabilized the mandible and the head during dental clamping"

(Klein, Human Career, 1st ed., 281-282)

Rickets (vitamin D deficiency)
and Syphilis could also cause
Neanderthal morphology

“In societies with poor nutrition, rickets
and congenital syphilis frequently occur
together. The distinction between the
two is extremely difficult without
modern biochemical, seriological, and
radiographic aids.”

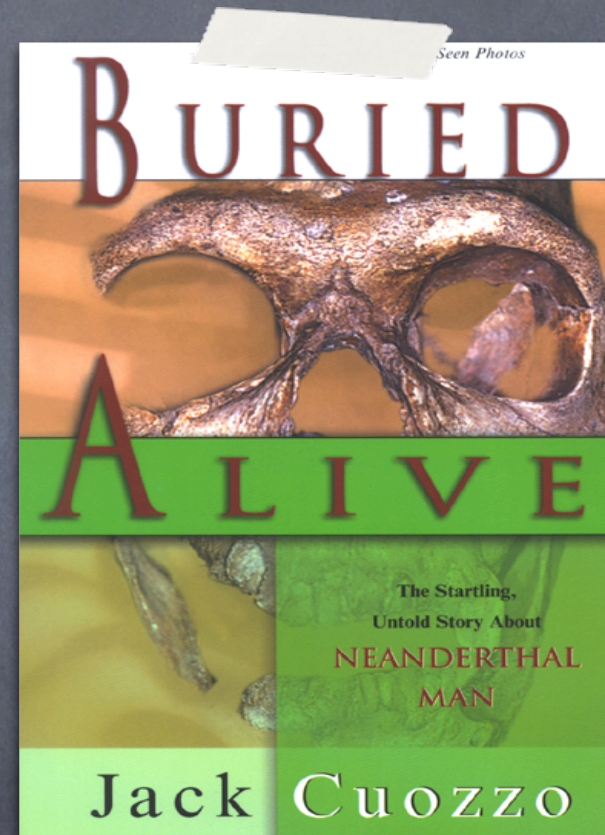
(D.J.M. Wright, “Syphilis and Neanderthal Man,” *Nature*
229, 5 Feb. 1971, pg 409)

After examining the famous
"Rhodesia Man" or Broken Hill
man Neanderthal skull, Dr.

Cuozzo said, "You must
understand that this skull
really cries out disease. The
teeth are badly decayed, and
the bones of the vault of the
skull are extremely thin.

There are many features
that testify... of acromegaly
or excess secretion of growth
hormone in adulthood..."

pg. 72

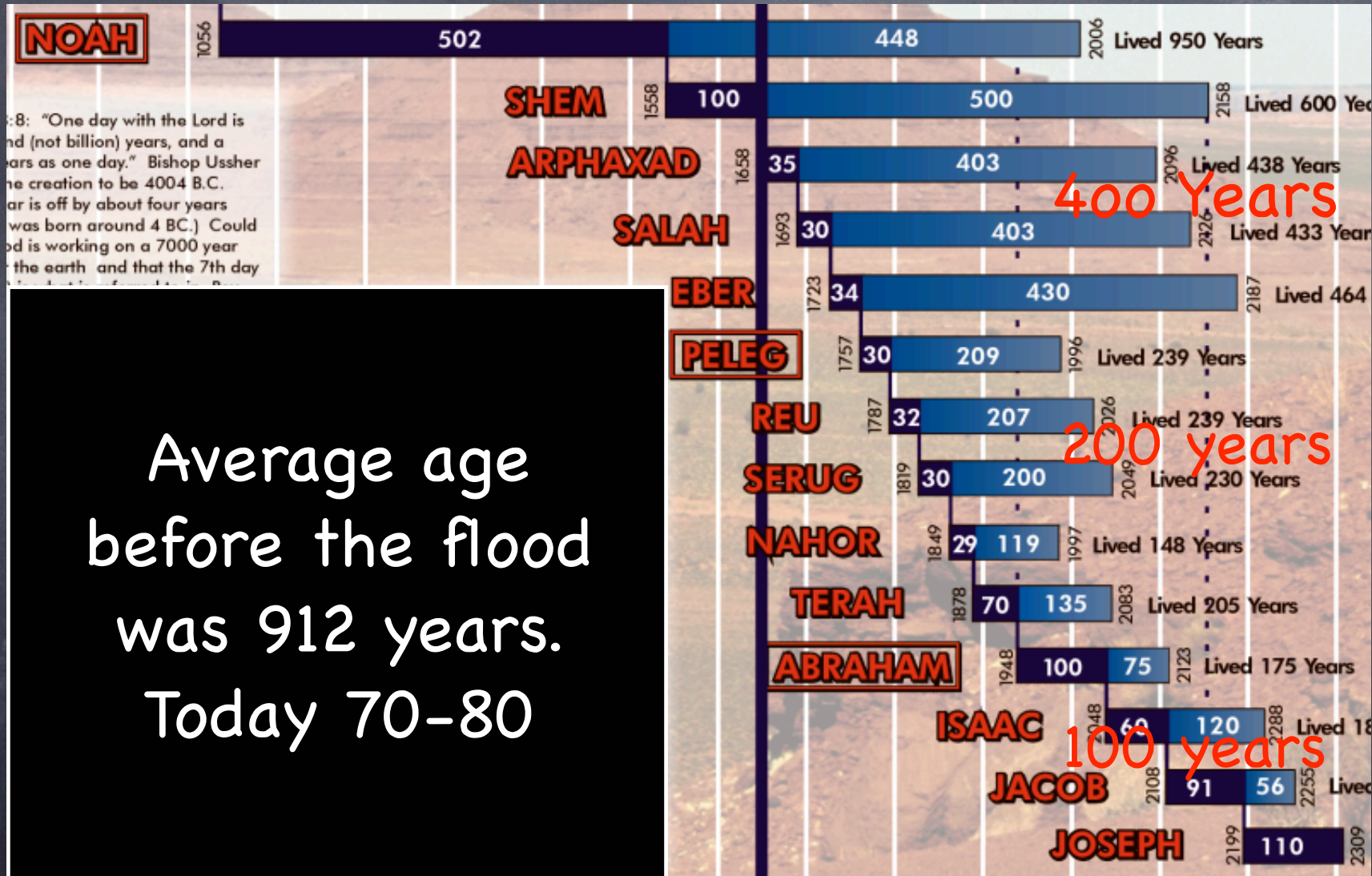


Acromegaly

- abnormal growth of the hands, feet, and face, caused by overproduction of growth hormone by the pituitary gland.

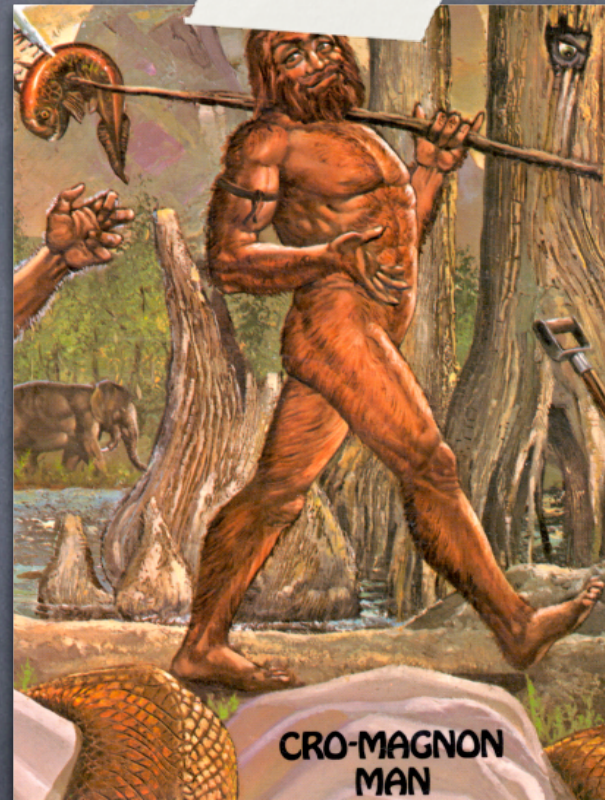


The brow ridge never stops growing. This size probably indicates an individual over 200 years old.



Evolution's Hall of Shame

Cro-magnon man
was modern in every
respect.

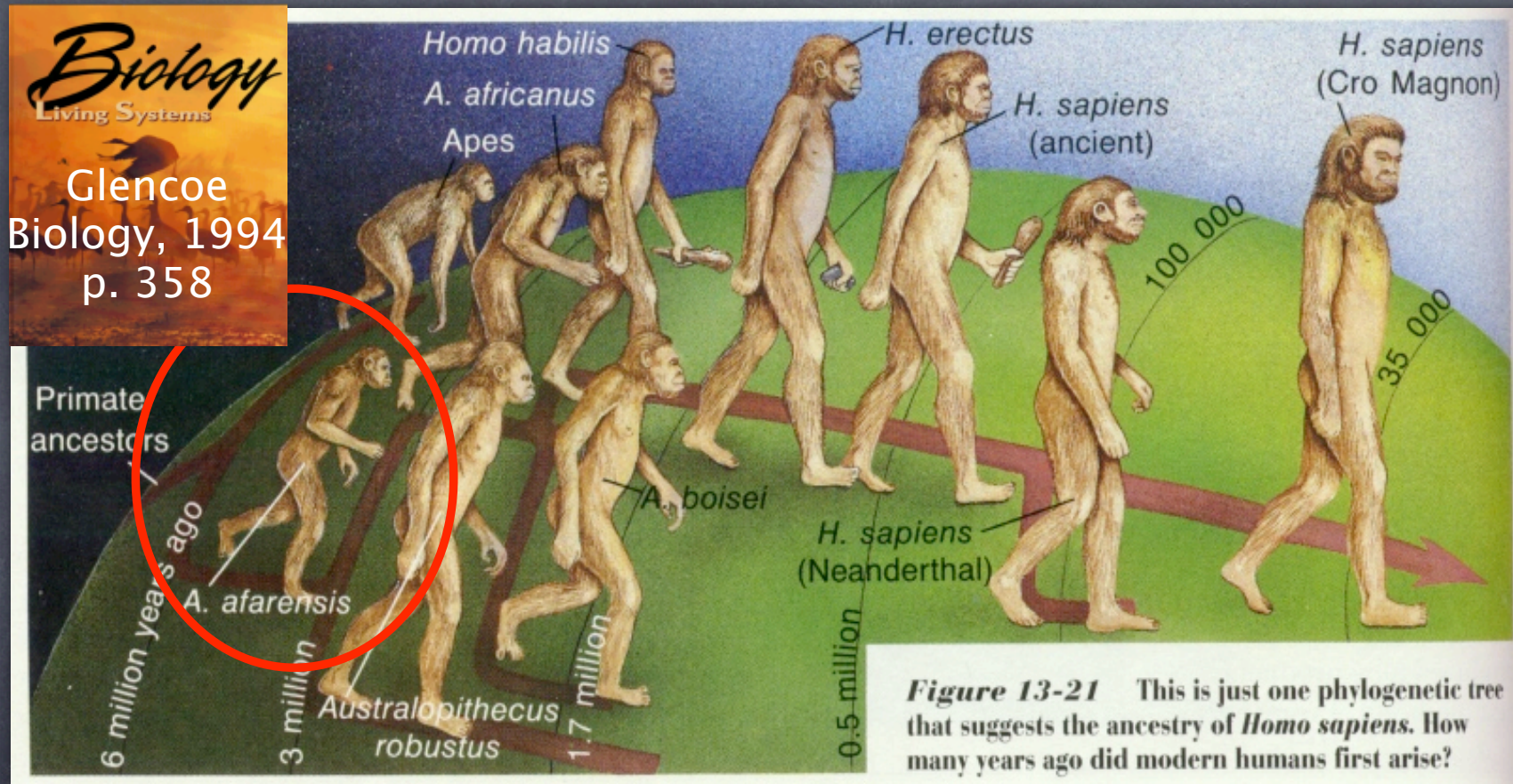


"Cro-Magnon DNA is so similar to modern human DNA that there is no way to say whether what has been seen is real" (Alison Abbot, Nature 344)

"You report that the DNA of Cro-Magnons can be studied only if they were different from us. If they had the bad luck to be like us, their sequences must remain unknown forever."

(Guido Barbujani and Giorgio Bertorelle, Nature 424)

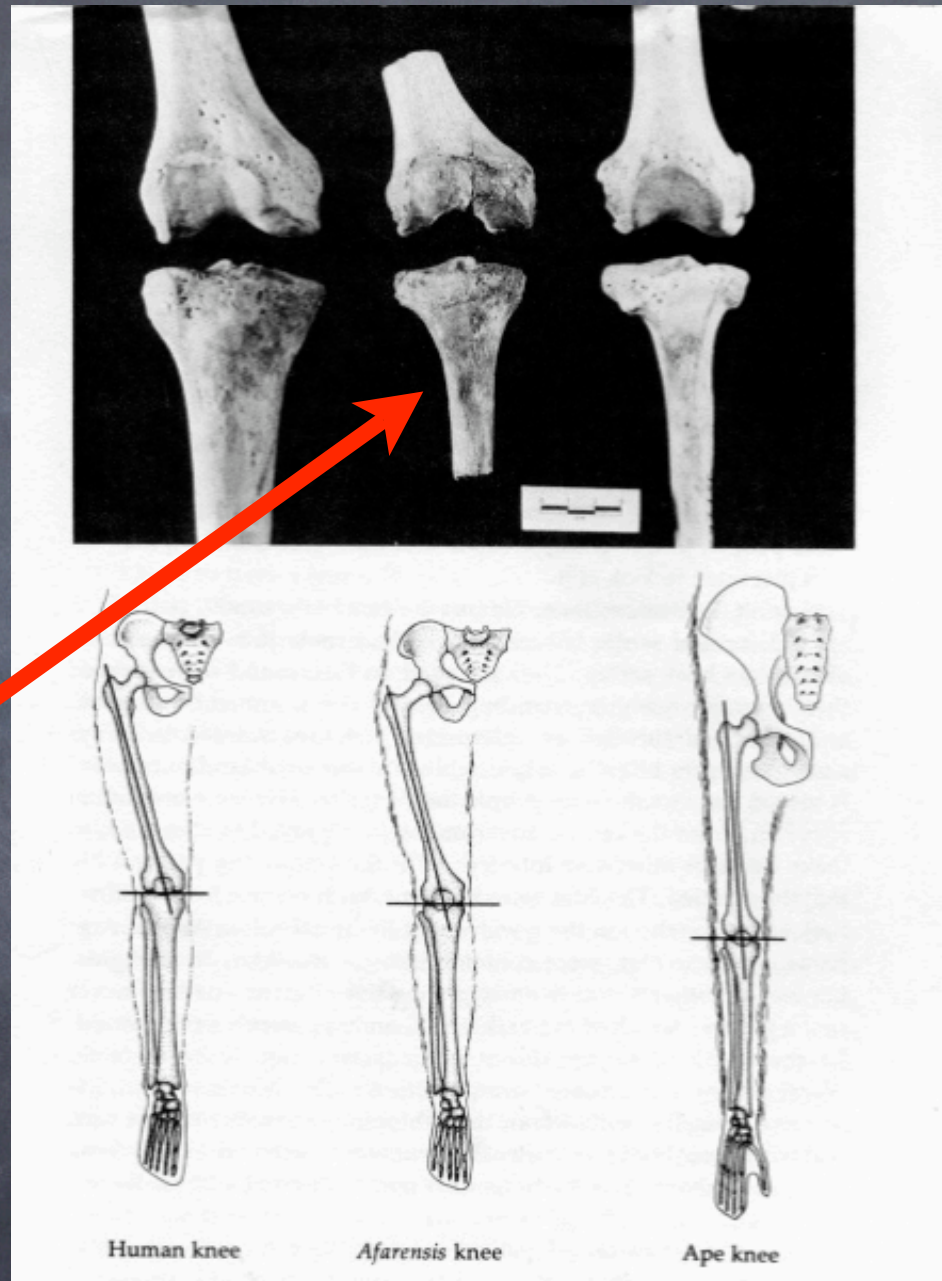
So, because they are the same we can't study them



Australopithecus afarensis (LUCY)



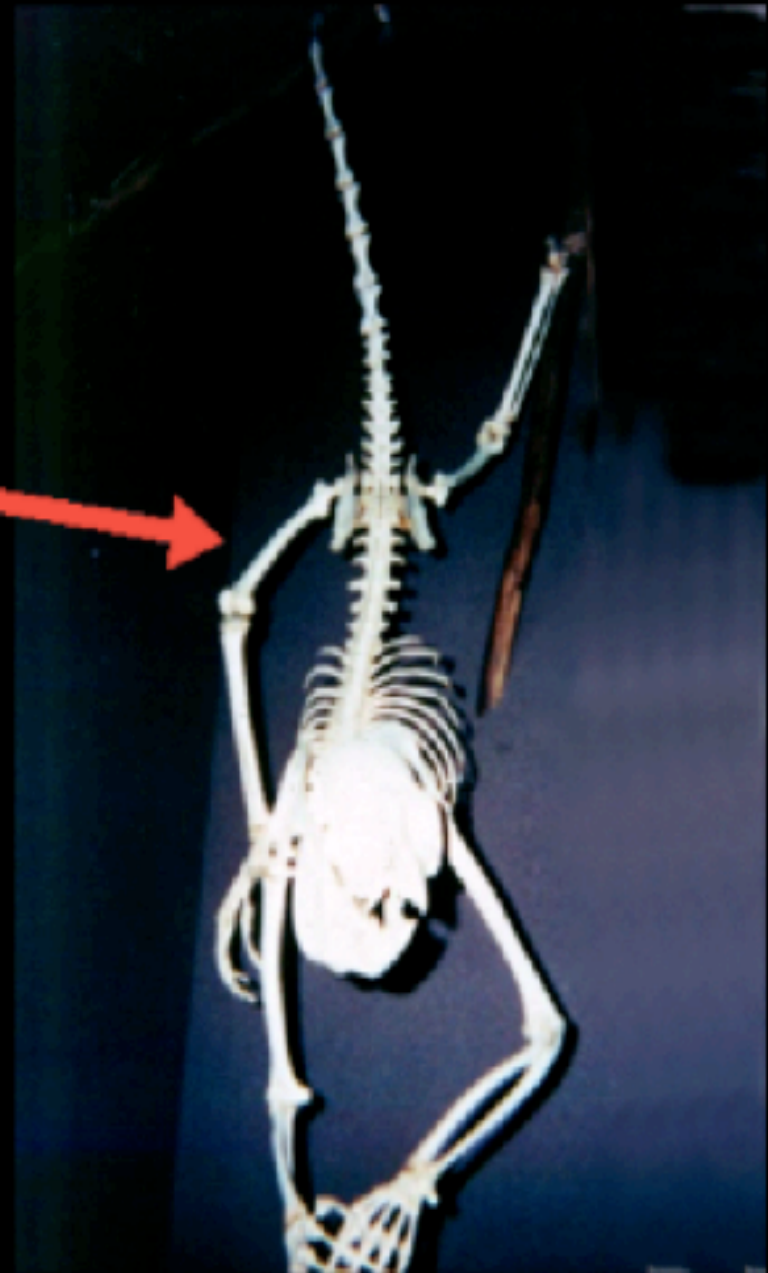
He said the
femur was
angled proving
Lucy was
becoming a
human



**Tree climbing
monkeys have
an “angled”
femur.**

**They are not
becoming
more human.**

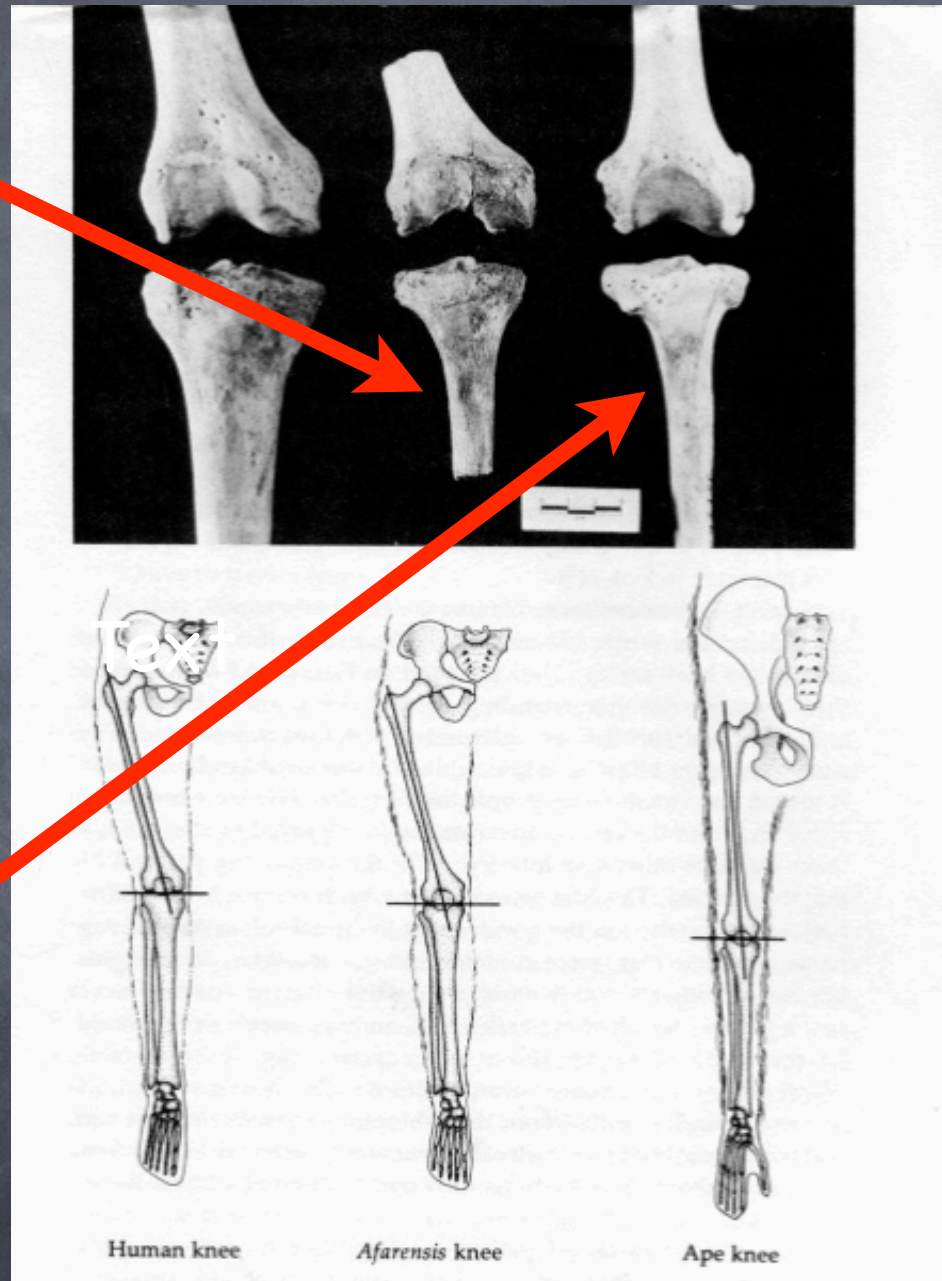
Photo taken at Peabody
Museum, Connecticut by
Kent Hovind



Lucy

Lucy's knee
was "slightly
bigger than a
regular ape's
knee.

Ape



The bones of a
Clydesdale are
slightly bigger
than a regular
horse.

Big horses and
small horses
exist today.



The St. Louis
zoo has Lucy
on display with
human hands
and feet.

No feet or hands
were found



The statue is "a complete misrepresentation and
I believe **they know it is a misrepresentation**"

(Professor David Menton, Washington University)

"Zoo officials have no plans to knuckle under.
'We cannot be updating every exhibit based on
every new piece of evidence. We look at the
overall exhibit and the impression it creates.
**We think the overall impression this exhibit
creates is correct.**"

(Bruce L. Carr - Zoo director of education. St. Louis Dispatch July 22 1996 p.1)



OLDEST FOOTPRINTS. This trail of footprints, belonging perhaps to two adults and a child, was found preserved in a bed of volcanic ash at Laetoli in Tanzania. It proves that hominids were walking upright some 3.75 million years ago.

The footprints are described as
"remarkably similar to those of modern
man." ... "The form of his foot was
exactly the same as ours." ... "Weight-
bearing pressure patterns in the prints
resemble human ones..." "footprints, so
very much like our own,"

Footprints in the Ashes of Time Mary
Leakey National Geographic April 1979 p.
446-457.

Russel H. Tuttle (U. of Chicago) did the most extensive study of the Laetoli footprints as well as studying the footprints of more than 70 habitually barefoot people and found, "the 3.5 million year old footprint trails at Laetoli site G resemble those of habitually unshod modern humans. None of their features suggest that the Laetoli hominids were less capable bipeds than we are."

Russell H. Tuttle, "The Pitted Pattern of Laetoli Feet,"
Natural History, Mar. 1990: p. 64, quoted in Bones of
Contention, p. 174

"If the G [laetoli] footprints
were not known to be so
old, we would readily
conclude that they were
made by a member of our
own genus, homo."

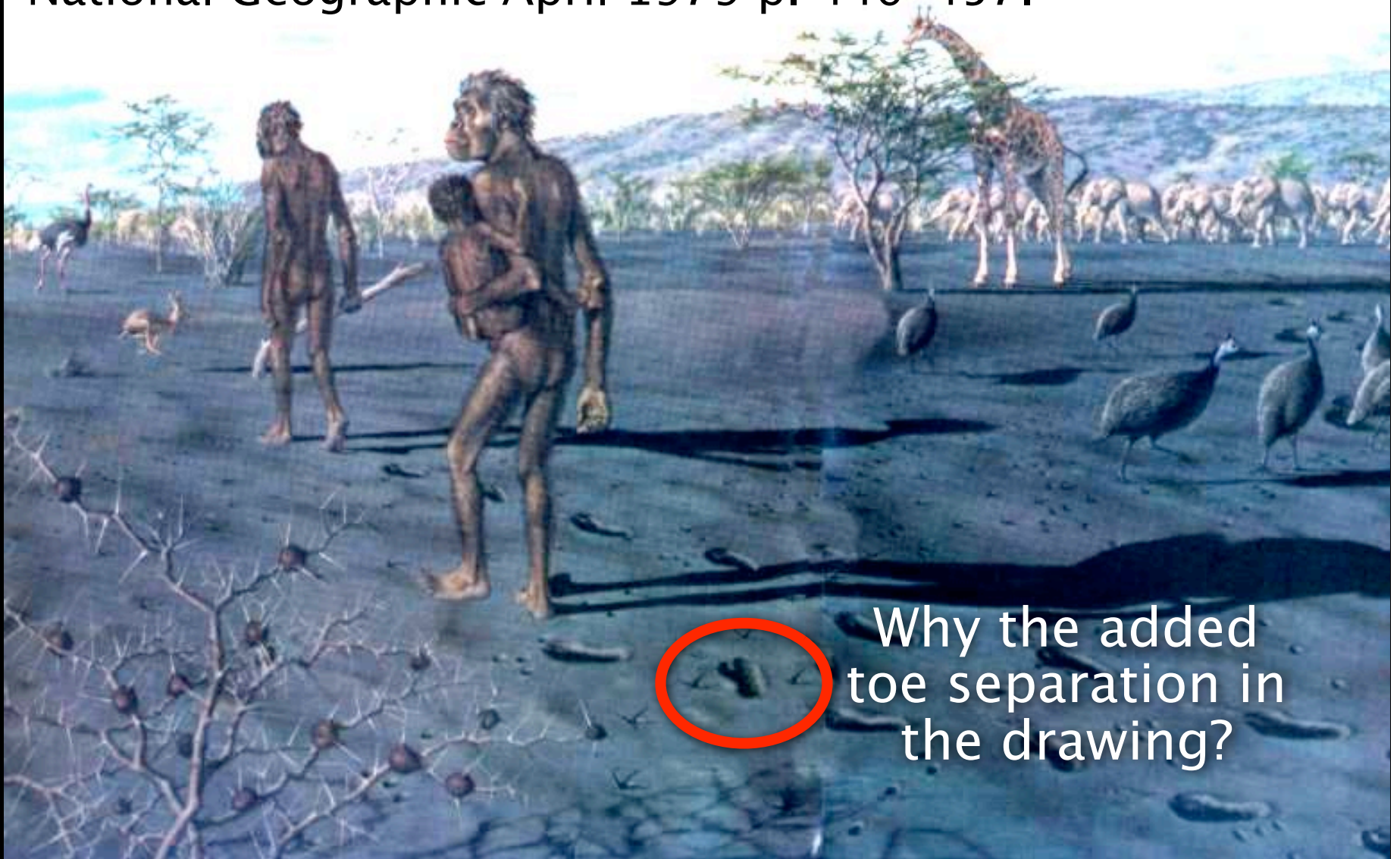
Russell H. Tuttle, "The Pitted Pattern of Laetoli Feet,"
Natural History, Mar. 1990: p. 64, quoted in Bones of
Contention, p. 174

“The various
australopithecines are,
indeed, more different from both
African Apes and humans in most
features than these latter are from
each other.”

Dr. Charles E. Oxnard in Fossils, Teeth and Sex—New
Perspectives on Human Evolution, University of
Washington, Press, Seattle and London,
1987, p. 149

Footprints in the Ashes of Time

Mary Leakey
National Geographic April 1979 p. 446–457.



Why the added
toe separation in
the drawing?

Creation Ex
Nihilo
Magazine,
March-May
1996, p. 8
800-350-3232



Is 'Lucy' alive and well and living in Sumatra?

BUSINESSES, academics, and a major conservation group are backing a British journalist's attempts to find a mysterious ape-like creature in the jungles of Sumatra.

Local villagers have long reported seeing the creature around the slopes of Sumatra's Mount Kerinci. Dr David Chivers, from Cambridge University, said he is con-

vinced that the creature, known as Orang Pendek, is real.

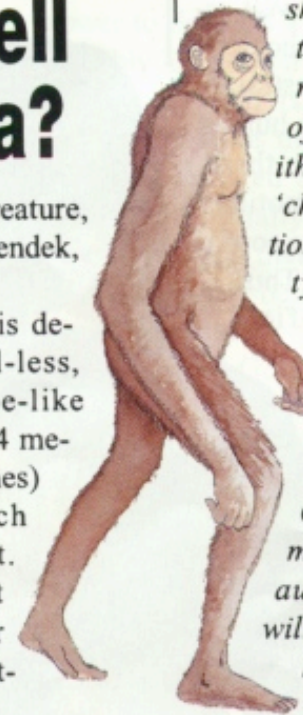
The creature is described as a tail-less, short-haired, ape-like creature, up to 1.4 metres (4 feet 6 inches) tall, and which walks upright. London journalist Debbie Martyr says she has sight-

ed it briefly several times and has made casts of its footprints.

The creature has banana-shaped feet, and each foot has four toes in an almost straight row, with a fifth, big toe, jutting to one side.

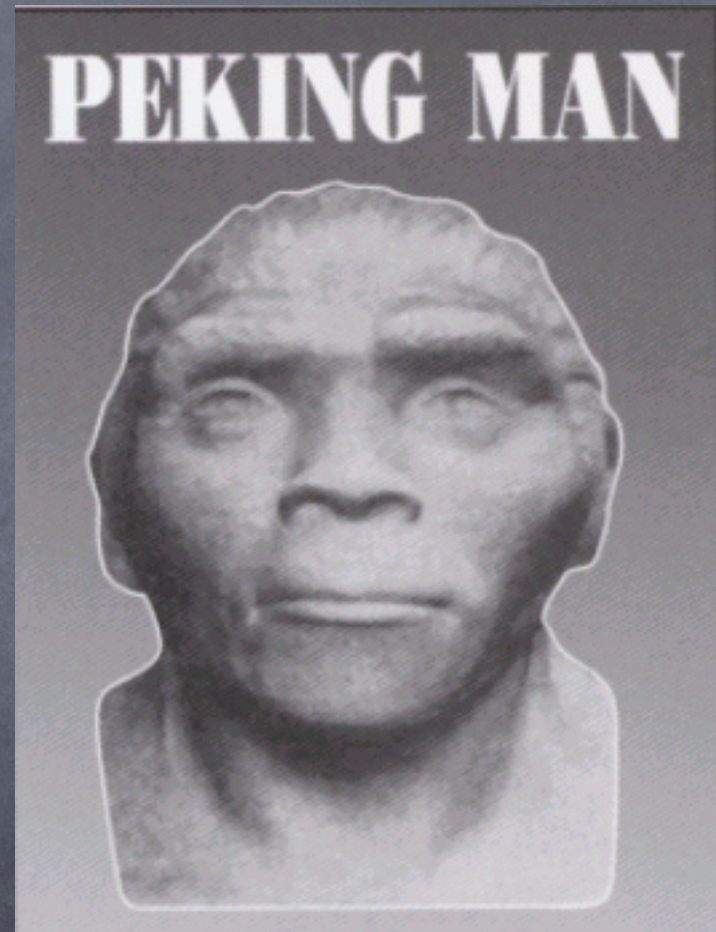
*Sunday Express (London),
October 8, 1995 (p. 2).*

The descriptions and sketches of this creature bear a striking resemblance to those of the australopithecines — the fossil 'chimps' which evolutionists believe link ape-type creatures with humans. Evolutionists believe the australopithecines died out millions of years ago. If the Orang Pendeks in Sumatra turn out to be australopithecines, it will cause chaos in evolution's ranks.



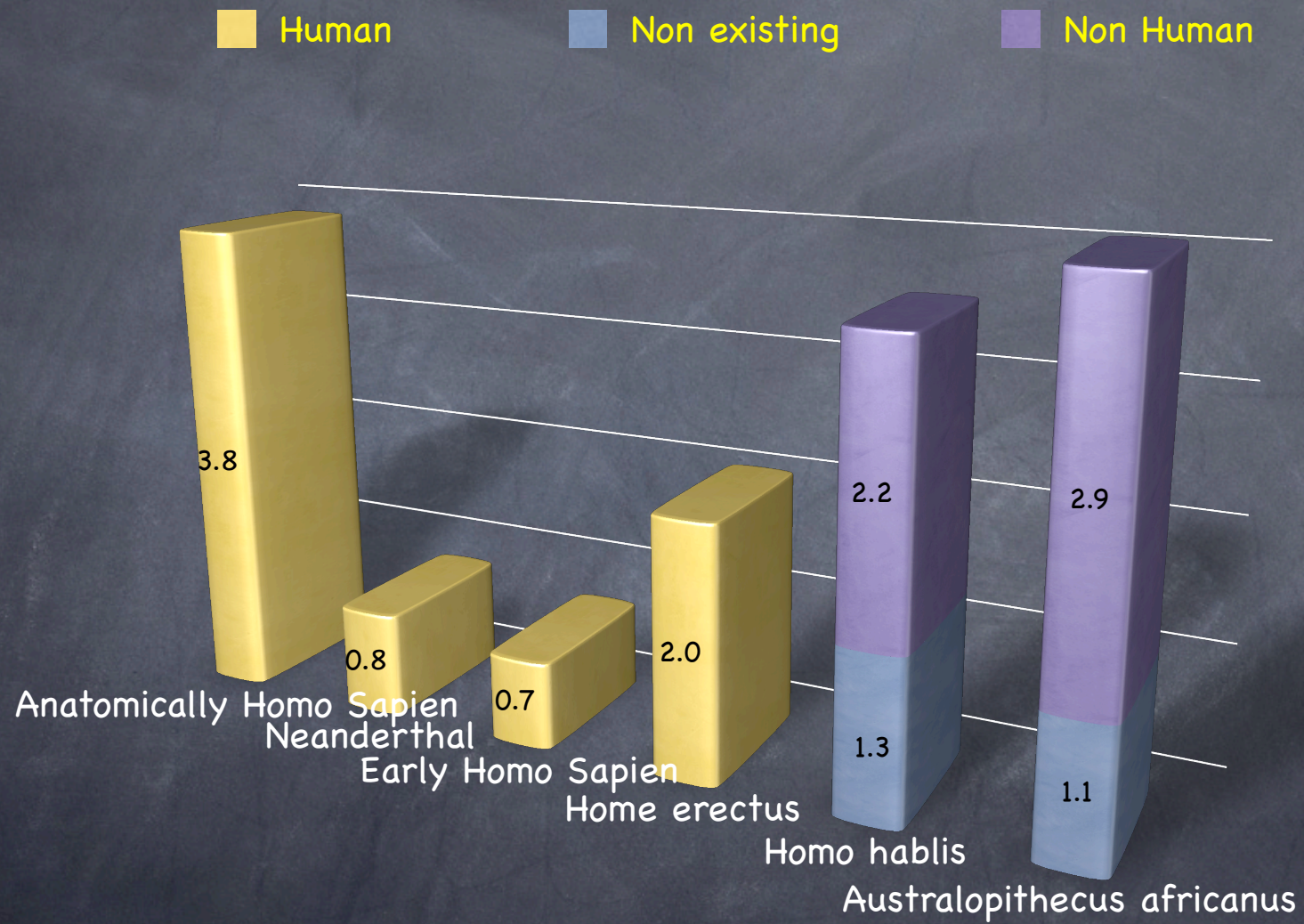
"Peking Man" was made from pieces of skull found in the 1920's in Peking, China. Evidence was lost in WWII except casts

Most people were never told that the remains of at least 10 humans were also found with these "monkey" bones so they could not possibly be a "missing link"



Evolution's Hall of Shame





“There are not enough fossil records to answer **when, where, and how** homo sapiens emerged”

Takahata, Molecular anthropology, Annual Review of Ecology & Systematics 1995, p. 355

RACISM – the belief that all members of each race possess characteristics or abilities specific to that race, esp. so as to distinguish it as inferior or superior to another race or races.

(New Oxford Dictionary 2nd edition)

Racism has three elements

1. Racism always involves differences in population groups
2. The crucial factor in Racism is inherent superiority
3. Racism always involves prejudice and rejection- active or passive

The concept that some entities are inherently superior or "more fit" is basic to evolution

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES
BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION
OR
THE PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES
IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

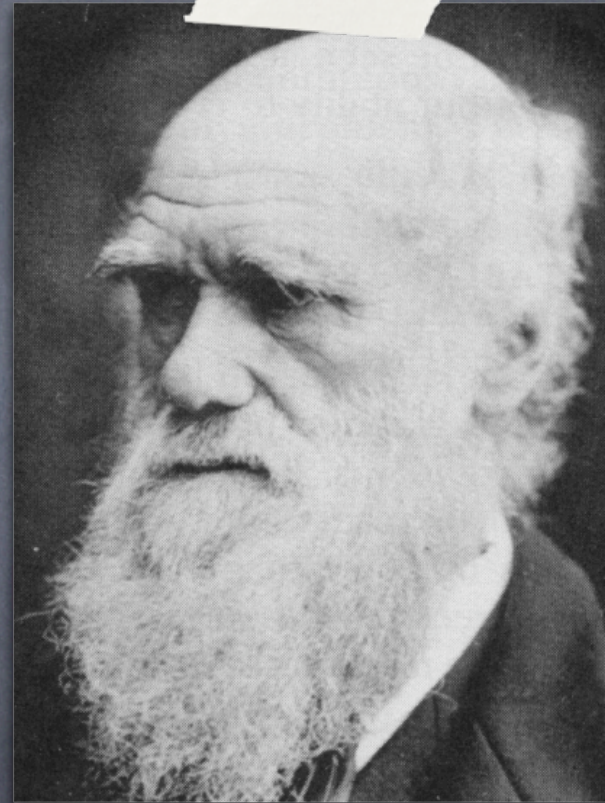
CHARLES DARWIN

EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION

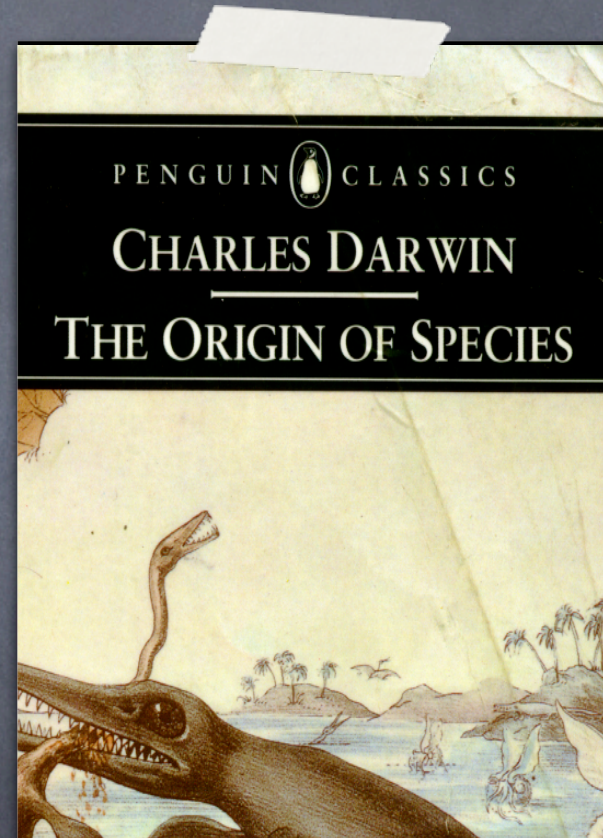
BY J. W. BURROW

"At some future period, not very distant as measured by centuries, the civilized races of man will almost certainly exterminate and replace, the savage races throughout the world."

Charles Darwin, *The Descent of Man*,
chapter 3 and World Book Encyclopedia
1952, p. 336



"thus from the war
of nature, from
famine and death,
the most exalted
object which we are
capable of
conceiving, namely,
the production of
higher animals,
directly follows."



Charles Darwin The Origin of Species... p. 243

“I believe, in this extreme part of South America, **man exists in a lower state of improvement than in any part of the world**”

(Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle, 219)

“I could not have believed how wide was the difference between savage and civilized man: it is **greater** than between a wild and domesticated animal, inasmuch as in man there is greater power of improvement.”

(Ibid., 202-203)

“The standard of intelligence of
the average adult Negro is
similar to that of the eleven-
year old youth of the species
Homo sapiens.”

Henry Fairfield Osborn – Outspoken evolutionist and Curator of
The American Museum of Natural History, New York

“Biological arguments for racism may have been common before 1850, but they increased by orders of magnitude following the acceptance of evolutionary theory.”

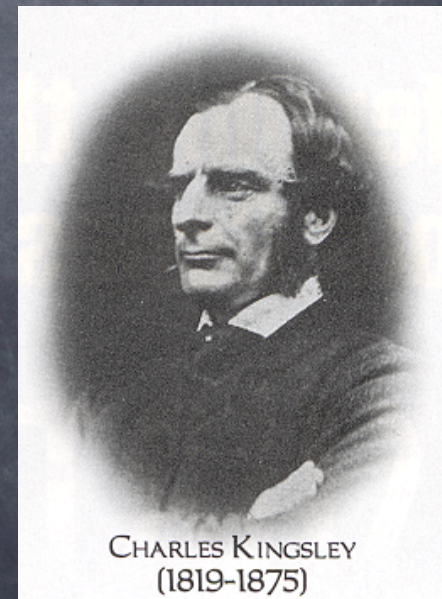
Steven Jay Gould, *Ontogeny and Phylogeny*, pp. 127-128, 1977

"No rational man, cognizant of the facts, believes that the average Negro is the equal, still less the superior, of the white man."

Thomas Huxley (known as Darwin's bulldog) 1871

"The Black People of Australia, exactly the same race as the African Negro, cannot take in the gospel... All attempts to bring them to a knowledge of the true God have as yet failed utterly... Poor brutes in human shape... they must perish off the face of the earth like brute beasts."

Kingsley, C. Sermons on Natural Subjects, Sermon XLI pp. 414-17 1880, cited in Creation Ex Nihilo Feb. 2000, p. 51
Charles Kingsley was an Anglican Priest who promoted Darwin.



CHARLES KINGSLEY
(1819-1875)

one property, she shortly returned home with her specimens.

- A New South Wales missionary was a horrified witness to the slaughter by mounted police of a group of dozens of Aboriginal men, women and children.⁸ Forty-five heads were then boiled down and the 10 best skulls were packed off for overseas.
- Darwinist views about the racial in-



33,000 Human Remains in the National Museum of Natural History, **Smithsonian**, Washington DC



At the 1904 World's Fair, two thousand "primitive peoples" were on display. The purpose of the display was to **demonstrate the superiority of the white Americans who had evolved further.** Anthropologist W. J. McGee designed the display. The Century for Young People by ABC, Peter Jennings

Have we not all one father?
hath not one God created us?
why do we deal treacherously
every man against his brother,
by profaning the covenant of
our fathers?

Malachi 2:10

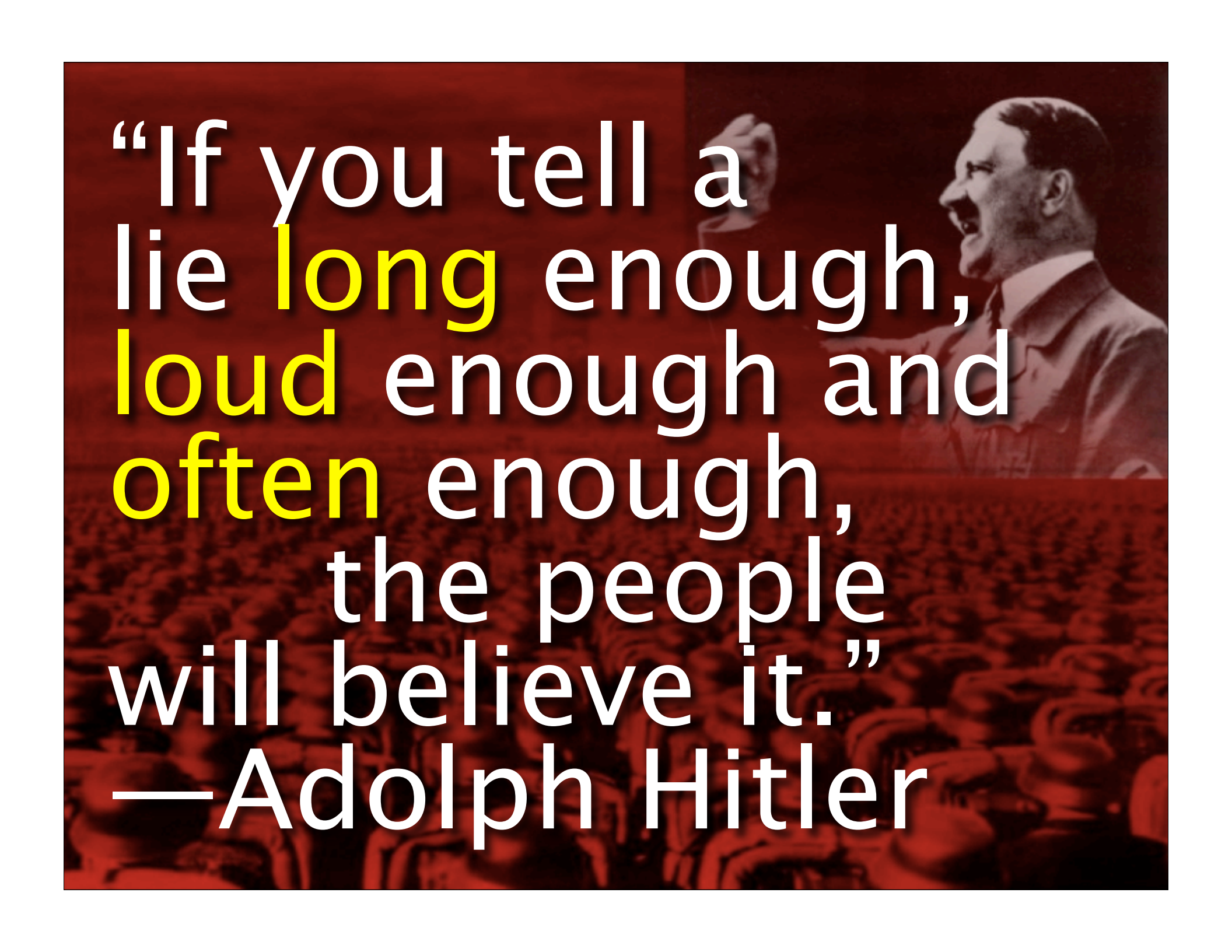
And hath made of **one blood all nations of men** for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;

Acts 17:26

A photograph of Adolf Hitler in profile, speaking and gesturing with his right hand raised. He is wearing a dark suit and a light-colored shirt. The background is a large, dense crowd of people, mostly men, seen from behind, looking towards him. The entire image has a dark red overlay.

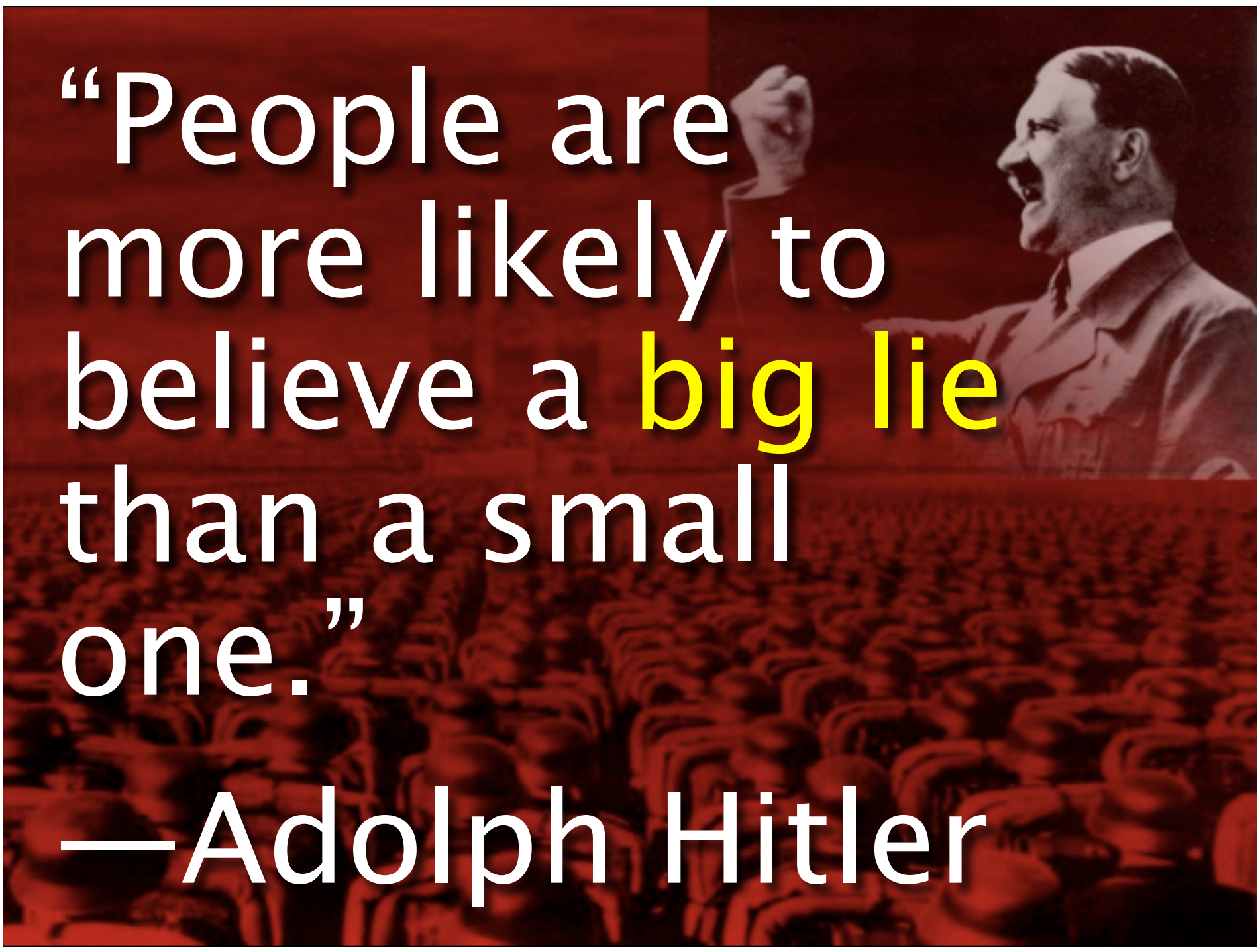
“Let me
control the
textbooks and I
will control the
state.”

—Adolf Hitler



“If you tell a
lie **long** enough,
loud enough and
often enough,
the people
will believe it.”

—Adolph Hitler



“People are
more likely to
believe a **big lie**
than a small
one.”

—Adolph Hitler

Species

Blood Mixture

Nordic (blond, blue eyed)	Close to Pure Aryan
Germanic (brown hair, blue-eye or,less desirable brown-eyed)	Predominantly Aryan
Mediterranean	Slightly Aryan
Slavic	Close to half-Aryan, half-Ape
Oriental	Slight Ape preponderance
Black African	Predominantly Ape
Jewish (fiendish skull)	Close to pure Ape

"I am much afraid that the schools will prove to be the great gates to Hell unless they diligently labor in explaining the Scriptures, engraving them on the hearts of youth. I advise no one to place his child where the Scriptures do not reign paramount. Every institution in which men are not increasingly occupied with the word of God, must become corrupt."

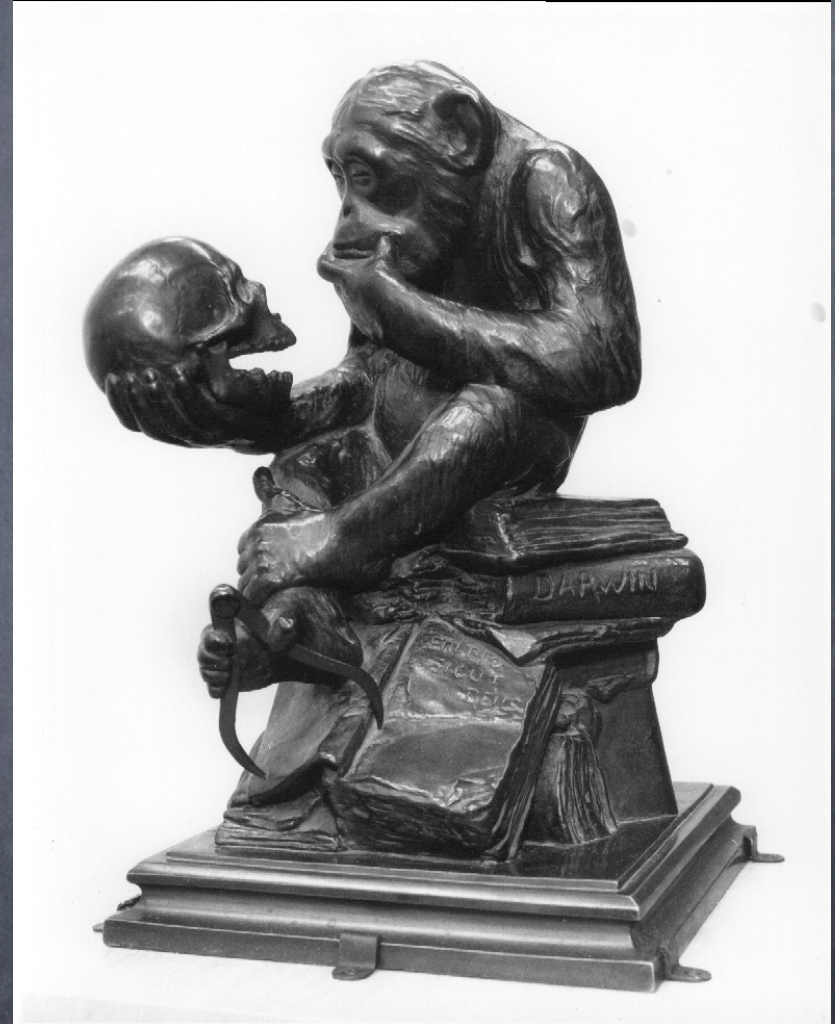
Martin Luther

What about



Saul

Were our
Ancestors
Stupid





Is it Just a Book?



Just Believe, Why?