The Sloth

Sloths live in the forests of Central and South America, where they feed on leaves and twigs. They are so slow that they move no faster than 1 km/hour (less than 1 mph), and spend 77% of their time sleeping. Unlike most other animals, their hair is parted on their stomachs, so that rain runs off easily. There are only two species — the two-toed and the three-toed. The three-toed sloth looks as though it has green hair! However, a closer examination reveals that the colour comes from green algae which grow in a pit at the tip of each hair. This gives sloths an excellent camouflage in the leafy branches.

The origin of sloths is a puzzle for evolutionists. There are no fossils of tree sloths, so they have no evolutionary ancestors. Fossils of large, extinct ground sloths have been found. Their skeletons suggest they could only move very slowly along the ground. Modern tree sloths may be related to them, but there is no fossil evidence that those extinct sloths evolved from anything else. This is what we would expect to find according to the creation model of origins, where separate ‘kinds’ were created by God in the beginning. There would be limited variation within each ‘kind’, but they would never change into a different kind.

Hanging around – the three-toed sloth comes from green algae which grow in a pit at the tip of each hair. This gives sloths an excellent camouflage in the leafy branches.

**Why did God ALLOW IT?**

WHEN there are disasters like the terrorist attack on the World Trade Centre, people often ask ‘Why did God allow it? If there is an all-powerful Creator, why do bad things happen?’ So, how do Christians explain it? The Bible says that when God created the first human beings, He placed them in a perfect environment. God only gave Adam and Eve one rule: they were forbidden to eat the fruit of a certain tree, and warned that if they disobeyed, the consequences would be serious and far-reaching. When they chose to disobey, their relationship with the Bible explains: ‘The whole creation has been groaning as in the pains of childbirth right up to the present time.’ Sin became hereditary in the human race. Adam and Eve’s choice failed to reach God’s standard. God could have pre-programmed us as robots, pre-programmed to do His bidding. Instead, He allows us the freedom to choose to love or reject Him. Whatever choice we make, every consequence is either love of reject Him. Whatever choice we make, every consequence is either love of reject Him. Whatever choice we make, every consequence is either love of reject Him. Whatever choice we make, every consequence is either love of reject Him. Whatever choice we make, every consequence is either love of reject Him. Whatever choice we make, every consequence is either...
The Twin Towers and Creation

Before September 11th 2001 the Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre in New York soared 420 meters (1360 feet) above the Manhattan skyline. Within a couple of hours those 110-storey towers had been reduced to a heap of smouldering rubble after terrorists crashed two planes into the towers, and thousands of people died.

But what do the Twin Towers have to do with the origin of the universe? Firstly, the towers weren’t built by chance. If you exploded a bomb in a builder’s yard among piles of steel girders, bricks and bags of cement, you wouldn’t get a building of any kind! Those elegant towers were planned by intelligent minds long before building began. Then, hundreds of workers spent 6 years erecting the towers on a 20 meter (65 foot) deep foundation.

Secondly, the September 11th disaster, caused by human wickedness, proves what we already know — explosions produce the opposite of order and design! So why do so many people believe that our wonderful, orderly universe came from a ‘big bang’? Is it because they don’t want to believe in a Creator?

We all know that explosions never produce order and design, so why do so many people believe that our orderly universe came from a ‘big bang’? Is it because they don’t want to believe in a Creator?

Why did God allow it? (see back page)

IT’S DOWNHILL ALL THE WAY!

‘From hydrogen to humans’ — that what evolutionists believe about the origin of the universe and everything in it. But this leaves them with a big problem: one of the basic laws of science is the Second Law of Thermodynamics, which states that entropy (disorder) increases with the passing of time. Everything in the universe is going downhill — and we all know it. Hot things get cold, water runs downhill, machines wear out, our bodies grow old, and our hair goes grey. And so on. We can see all of this happening, and know it’s a fact. Yet we are asked to believe that an explosion (of nothing) produced hydrogen gas, which slowly evolved into stars and galaxies, planets, chemicals, life — and us!

FROM NOTHING TO EVERYTHING!

Stars and galaxies are more complex than gas, and living beings more complex than chemicals, so the evolutionary explanation is totally unreal. Just how do you get from nothing to everything, if everything is running out of energy, and there is no way to replenish it? And how could life evolve from a single-cell organism into complex, ourselves, who are determined by the Law? Evolution is against the law!

The universe is running down, like a clock. Left to itself it would eventually run down completely and end in what scientists call a “heat death”. All activity would stop: absolutely nothing would happen anymore. This is all because of the Second Law of Thermodynamics, a “running-down” principle that is universal. It’s a big problem for those who believe it all began with a ‘big bang’. It also poses the question: who wound the universe up?

A super-computer to copy nature?

Every day, the cells in our bodies have to fold thousands of proteins in a special way to do their work. It is beyond the ability of our bodies to fold proteins of any complexity — and end in what scientists call a “heat death”. Evolutionists say it all happened by chance, without intelligence. Who are they kidding?

Bears and natural selection

Brown bears, live among trees and grass, and their colour helps them blend with their surroundings. Polar bears, which spend a good part of the year in snow and ice, have a white coat which blends with the wintery landscape. In both cases natural selection would have preserved the bears whose fur and body has best matched their surroundings. But this was not evolution — it’s just natural selection always works for the good of the species.

Aerial view of the ruined towers

Twisted girders and rubble after September 11th.

Photos above and below by James Tournellie

A Closer Look at Evolution

Natural and Artificial Selection

MANY people think that evolution and natural selection are the same thing, but they are not. Natural selection is a fact, and we can see it in action, but we cannot see evolution. Natural selection always works for the good of the species, enabling it to survive in a changing environment, or against competition from other species. It enables the finches on the Galapagos Islands to adapt themselves to changes caused by drought, but they remain finches.

Charles Darwin bred domestic pigeons, and was amazed at the many different variation that could be obtained by selecting certain traits. Darwin also knew how farm animals had been improved by artificial selection. He reasoned that if human breeders could get such big changes in a short period, produce new species and even different kinds of animals.

Darwin was wrong for three reasons. Firstly, in artificial selection, changes are for the benefit of the breeders. It doesn’t benefit a cow to produce lots of extra milk, since in nature she only needed enough for her calf. Natural selection only works for the good of the species. Secondly, there is a limit to the amount of variation possible, whether by artificial or natural selection. It would not be possible to breed a cow that produced 1000 gallons of milk a day. Thirdly, natural selection can select what is already there; it cannot add new genetic information. Bears could not evolve into whales, or reptiles into birds, because they would need new organs and structures. The whole process would need a mechanism to produce them, which would not be available for selection.

Natural selection is a fact, but not evolution from one kind to another. The limited variation we observe fits the Biblical account of the creation of ‘kinds’.

Artificial selection

Through artificial selection some cattle have been bred to produce high milk yields, while others have been bred for beef production. But they are still cattle.