Many human inventions need cooling systems. Although some car engines are air-cooled, most vehicles are still cooled by water flowing through a radiator. As the vehicle moves, air cools the water, which then circulates around the engine, preventing it from overheating. But humans didn’t invent cooling systems!

Vehicle cooling systems have to work properly from the start to avoid serious engine damage. The design applies to gazelles. Gradual evolution would not have worked. The design on their cooling system points to special creation by an all-wise God.

Tests have shown that this cooling system is extremely efficient. A running gazelle’s body temperature rose from 28°C (82°F) to 34°C (93°F), yet the temperature of its brain never rose above 30°C (86°F), which is not high enough to damage it.

So, why did flies survive winter? A. Because it’s too far to walk. B. Winter prevents them from flying. C. Cold weather stops them from flying. D. They hibernate. E. All of the above.

Q. What do you call a fish with no eyes? A. Fish. B. A blind fish. C. A fish with no eyes. D. A fish that doesn’t see. E. A fish that can’t see.

The theory that sex evolved doesn’t add up, and it makes more sense to see it as part of the Creator’s design. Sex is important — after all, without it none of us would be here! But many people now treat sexual behaviour as nothing more than animal instinct, and traditional rules of morality have been ditched. The tragic result is that there has been a catastrophic AIDS crisis — which is not God’s judgment, but a consequence of people disobeying the Creator. Gradual evolution is the only way to explain the origin of sex. Evolutionists have a real problem trying to explain how sexual reproduction began.

All living things have to be able to reproduce. Most species use sexual reproduction, where genetic material passes between male and female. But many organisms manage quite well without sex. These include animals like sponges and protozoa, and many plants and fungi. Sexual reproduction allows more variation, because genetic information is passed from male to female, so the offspring will vary. The downside is that organisms which reproduce sexually lose half their genetic material in the process, which would be of no help to a species’ survival. The origin of sex is a riddle for those who believe that everything has evolved. They have no idea how or why it began. The alternative view is that sexual reproduction didn’t evolve, but was part of the Creator’s design from the beginning. Find out more inside.

No one has a real problem trying to explain how reproduction began.
An unlikely get-together

Many organisms don’t use sexual reproduction, but produce more of their kind asexually. These include some marine animals, such as sponges (right), and hydras, which do this by “budding”—a part breaks away and grows into another individual. Some plants send out “runners” which root and produce a new plant. Many gardeners and nurserymen use asexual methods to produce more plants. This can often be done by taking cuttings from stems, roots, or even leaves. But these processes usually produce “clones”, which are a copy of the parent. Sexual reproduction has many advantages, and produces a much greater variety of plants and animals, but this doesn’t explain how it came into existence.

BUDS AWAY

Hydras may look like plants, but they are animals that live underwater. Hydras—and many similar creatures—reproduce by budding. A miniature hydra grows out of the parent, then breaks away and grows into a separate individual. The picture (left) shows a new bud growing (arrowed), and one of its earlier offspring hanging beside the parent.

Evolutionists have suggested that sexual reproduction began when two bacteria got together and one of them injected part of its DNA into the other. But is this really believable? The late evolutionist author Gordon Rattray Taylor asked, “What impelled that bacterium to snuggle up to its neighbour? How did it acquire a mechanism for ejecting some (but not all) of its DNA?.... Was the recipient really more likely to survive? The whole thing is utterly improbable.”

An added problem is that fossils of true fish have been discovered in China in the Early Cambrian. This find is the final nail in the coffin of vertebrate evolution. It shows that true fish were around at the same time, if not earlier, than their supposed ancestors! So there is no evidence that fish—and ultimately ourselves—evolved from worms, spiders, or anything else. The Biblical creation account says, “God created the great creatures of the sea and every living thing with which the water teems.” (Genesis 1: 21). The creation model fits the facts best of all—fish have always been fish!

The Bird that made Darwin sick

There are thousands of different species of fish in the world’s seas, rivers and lakes. How did they originate? Evolution theory says that fish, which are vertebrates (animals with backbones), evolved from invertebrates (animals without backbones).

This theory has some serious flaws. Firstly, the fossil record doesn’t support it. Almost every invertebrate group, including worms, starfish and spiders, has been suggested as possible ancestors for the vertebrates, but there are no fossils to show a transition from one group to another. Some evolution writers admit: “The first fishes left no fossil record and their form and relationships are a mystery.”

An added problem is that fossils of true fish are found in the same rocks as their supposed ancestors! The Cambrian rocks—which evolutionists date at around 600 million years old—are full of fossils of complex invertebrates. But fish fossils have also been found in the Cambrian. Until recently, there were only a few, but now more than 500 fish fossils have been discovered in China in the Early Cambrian. This find is the final nail in the coffin of vertebrate evolution. It shows that true fish were around at the same time, if not earlier, than their supposed ancestors!

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REAL PROBLEMS

Since so many organisms get by perfectly well without sex, we may well ask why it would have evolved at all. Dr Richard Dawkins has written, “The existence of sexual reproduction poses a big theoretical puzzle for Darwinians.” To say that sexual reproduction gives organisms an advantage doesn’t explain how it could have developed gradually.

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The existence of sexual reproduction poses a big theoretical puzzle for Darwinians.

Random sex could never have produced the peacock’s tail. Charles Darwin realised this was a problem for his evolution theory, and in a letter wrote, “The sight of a peacock’s tail, whenever I gaze at it, makes me sick!” He would probably feel even sicker today, with our knowledge of genetics. There is a very intricate “eye” pattern on a peacock’s tail (left). As the tail feathers grow, the pattern remains perfect, and doesn’t become distorted. There must be an amazing amount of genetic information involved, and all of this was in the egg from which the peacock hatched. Mutations (genetic mistakes) never produce new information, so peacocks could never have evolved from birds that did not have this pattern. We believe the peacock’s display is the work of God the Creator, who has an eye for beauty, and it should cause us to wonder at His creative wisdom.

The Blind Watchmaker, Longmans, 1986, p. 268

The Creation Report: A Look at Evolution, www.c-r-t.co.uk