EELS

Many creatures on earth migrate regularly, but one of the most amazing migrations is that of the European Eel. For most of human history the eels’ life cycle was a mystery, because fishermen never caught anything that looked like a baby eel. The Greek philosopher Aristotle believed that eels, which live in freshwater lakes and rivers, were born from earthworms which came out of the soil without fertilisation. Until about 120 years ago no-one could prove that Aristotle was wrong. People had seen eel larvae, which are transparent leaf-shaped creatures, but never realised they had anything to do with eels. Gradually, the facts about the eels’ life cycle emerged. After living for 10-14 years in rivers and lakes, these fish suddenly have a strange urge to head for the ocean. They will even leave the water and slither across the ground to find their way into rivers that lead to the sea. Once in the ocean, their colour changes to silver, making them almost invisible. The eels swim for 6,000 km (4,000 miles) to the “Sargasso Sea” near Bermuda, where they spawn. The tiny larvae hatch, and begin to swim with the Gulf Stream to Europe, taking three years to complete the journey. When they reach Europe, they make their way up rivers and streams, often travelling overland to reach lakes and ponds. There they find eels, which will eventually head back to their spawning ground to complete the life cycle.

Despite the discovery of the eels’ life cycle, some mysteries remain. Scientists still don’t know how the eel larvae find their way back to European coasts. Unlike salmon, which return to the place they came from, the eel larvae travel to somewhere they have never been, thousands of miles from their nursery! It seems impossible that this wonderful ability could have evolved. Eels must be pre-programmed with specific genetic information to enable them to navigate this impressive journey. This points to the work of an intelligent Creator, not random chance processes.

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In the News
Ducking the truth

The official story of the origin of birds is that millions of years ago some small dinosaurs evolved feathers in place of scales, developed wings instead of forelegs, and took to the air. According to Professor Mike Archer, Director of the Australian Museum, "The birds we see flying around our backyards are actually living dinosaurs, descendants of prehistoric beasts we all once presumed became extinct 65 million years ago." (News in Science, 30 May 2001) However, a recent fossil discovery in China has blown this theory to pieces. These fossils are of a bird called Gansus, which scientists say "would have looked very much like a grebe or a diver, or certain kinds of ducks. It had webbed feet and it had fairly powerful legs... it was a very well-adapted diving or swimming-type bird."

According to the evolutionists’ dating, these birds lived “110 million years ago” when dinosaurs roamed the earth. They claim they are a “missing link” in the story of bird evolution, even though the fossils show that these birds were similar to living ducks. It is suggested that the ancestors of modern birds left the land and became adapted to life in the water and then later came back onto the land and evolved into the flying birds we see in our woods and gardens today.

This is another example of evolutionists “ducking” the issue, and trying to fit every fossil they find into their evolutionary story. Far from being a “missing link” this latest find is actually very strong evidence against bird evolution. The fact is that birds very similar to modern ducks were alive at the same time as the dinosaurs — knocking the dino-to-bird theory firmly on the head — and that during a supposed period of 110 million years they have not changed, suggesting that ducks have always been ducks!

What about cave-people?

Have you ever heard of “cave-people”? Most likely. The popular image of these people is that they were “primitive” and brute-like, and that living in caves was a stage in our evolution from ape-like ancestors. This theory is totally mistaken. For one thing, there are still people living in caves in several areas of the world, including, China, Pakistan and Spain. Spanish cave homes are even being advertised for sale on the internet! We know that some people lived in caves during the Ice Age, which made a lot of sense, but the temperature in caves remains quite constant. But these cave-people were fully human. Exploration of the caves they inhabited reveal that they created wonderful cave paintings, and had their own language and religion. Most scientists no longer believe that the cave-people were sub-human, though many still insist that the human race passed out in the cold.

The truth is that living in caves is a matter of convenience, and has nothing to do with our supposed evolution from more “primitive” ancestors. Cave-people are simply people who live in caves!

Give an evolutionist a bone...

In 1997, a new supposed “ape-man” was discovered in Ethiopia, Australopithecus kadabba. Actually it was just a collection of bones (right), gathered over 5 years from 5 different locations, including a toe bone which was found 10 miles from the rest! That didn’t prevent Time magazine (below) from printing its full-colour portrait on the front cover, with the words, “How Ape became Human.” The toe bone that was found 10 miles away was used as evidence that the creature “almost certainly” walked upright! But how scientific is it to put together such a widely-scattered collection of bones — which did not include a skull — and then claim they represent one species?

In the past there have been of some famous mistakes and hoaxes. “Nebraska Man” was based on a single tooth — later found to have belonged to a wild pig! And some cleverly planted ape and human bones (“Pitfall Man”) fooled the experts for over 40 years.

What about cave-people?

A Modern grebe

Ducks lived alongside dinosaurs

A Modern grebe

What about cave-people?

A typical picture of cave-people

A Modern grebe

What about cave-people?

A Modern grebe

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