

A Top Flight Example - Part 3

Completely apart from coordinating all the various physical conditions which are required for flight, it must be asked how the mutations caused by random errors can result in the precise and intricate construction of the flight feather. A simple warp-and-woof piece of cloth is far less complex than the feather, yet it is only by the patient and skilful application of human ingenuity that such textile has ever been produced. The extinct Archaeopteryx, with its toothed beak, wing-tip claws and long tail with vertebrae, was once regarded as a link between reptiles and birds. But since it had fully developed feathers, and the other bird features it was clearly a bird - a peculiar bird, but still a bird, giving not the slightest help in seeing how feathers could have "appeared" except through the efforts of an external Designer.

We return to the coordination of all the distinguishing qualities required for bird flight. Evolution is said to be progressive changes, each of which make the mutant individual fitter than his non-mutant competitors. What advantage is the possession of elongated or frayed scales to a still grounded reptile? During the hundreds of thousands of years the scales were changing to feathers the animal could not have been any more fit than the non-feathered ones around it.

Also, the complicated apparatus of hollow bones, special muscles, heart, breathing apparatus - and the programming of flight ability in the DNA - would have to have been produced in tandem with the feathers - all while there was no possibility of flight or other use for the feathers by this increasingly mutant reptile. Looking at how evolution of species could work in this regard, one encounters another difficulty. At some point in the gradual changes within the species, in this case a reptile, it had to make the a change to another species, in this case a bird. A species is defined as "a group whose members possess similar anatomical characteristics and have the ability to interbreed". This means that individuals of a single species can mate and produce viable offspring with one another but not with members of other species. Separate species have been known to produce hybrid offspring, such as the horse and the donkey producing the mule, but the offspring are almost always unable to survive or if they do, unable to breed. But if birds are descendants of reptiles, then there had to be some point when the cross-over from a species of reptile to a species of bird occurred. This must be the case since the fossils which have been found are either reptile or bird, but not partly both. The event would have been the interbreeding of that newly mutated bird and a mutant reptile (still a reptile). In the classification of living things, the minimum hierarchy consists of seven ranks: kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus and species. We have seen the practical impossibility of producing a new species by the interbreeding of two different species, yet we are being asked to believe that viable offspring came from the mating of animals belonging to different classes. This would be the sudden appearance, not only of a new species, but a new genus, a new family, a new order and a new class (the aves) from the class reptila.

Evolution of living things is not a scientifically demonstrated fact, but a product of imagination. Some have conceived the ideas of teleportation and time travel, but the imagining of them does not make them fact.

"He has made the earth by His power; He has established the world by His wisdom, and stretched out the heaven by His understanding" - Jeremiah 51:15.