



Did you see the blood red moon on Tuesday night? So don't miss the question about the four blood moons answered by our UK astrophysics guy Phil Mott, and if you want to be challenged see controversial author Barry Setterfield's comments on Red Shift. Meanwhile back on earth, new fossil chromosomes have been found in a new living fossil, while the gene engineers make a synthetic Chromosome, which reminds us of the talent of the Original Creator Christ who at this time of year became the Only Saviour for man when He died on a cross outside Jerusalem almost 2000 years ago... and the moon was involved in that as well. Now be challenged by Evidence News number 06/14 with EDitorial COMment from John Mackay and the Creation Research Team around the Globe.

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- <http://www.youtube.com/user/askjohnmackay#p/u>
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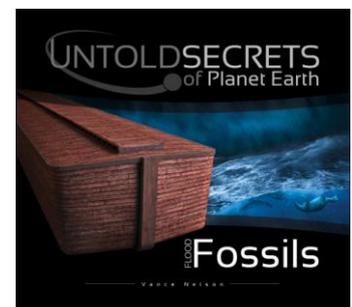
1. **NEW FLOOD FOSSIL BOOK AVAILABLE AUSTRALIA and CANADA**
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1. NEW FLOOD FOSSIL BOOK AVAILABLE AUSTRALIA and CANADA Fabulous original research and photography by Vance Nelson. Deals with the Ark, The Flood and the Fossil record. Fabulous help in combating the false claims of evolutionists and defending God's Holy Scriptures. Hard cover full colour. Cost \$35 plus \$10 pack and post.

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2. FOSSIL FERN CHROMOSOMES found according to reports in ScienceDaily and Science doi: 10.1126/science.1249884 21 March 2014. Scientists at Lund University and the Swedish Museum of Natural History have studied an “exquisitely preserved, calcified stem of a royal fern” from southern Sweden and found it contained preserved intracellular components including “cytoplasm, cytosol granules, nuclei, and even chromosomes in various

stages of cell division”. The researchers suggest these microscopic structures were preserved because the fossil was buried rapidly in a volcanic eruption. The fossil is dated at 180 million years old, putting it in the Early Jurassic period of the evolutionary timetable. Royal ferns still grow in Sweden, both in the wild and as garden plants. Vivi Vajda of Lund University commented, “Royal Ferns look essentially the same now as they did during the Jurassic Period, and are therefore an excellent example of what we call a living fossil”. The chromosomes were well enough preserved to enable the researchers to compare them with chromosomes of living royal ferns and estimate the genome size. They concluded “the genome size of these ‘living fossils’ has remained unchanged over at least 180 million years—a paramount example of evolutionary stasis”.

Links: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. Did you catch the evolutionists Non - Speak? The term “evolutionary stasis” is meaningless. Stasis means to stay still, or stay the same, but evolution is a theory about how living things turned into different things. These fossils show that ferns have not changed since the fossils were buried, and therefore there has been no evolution, no matter how old the fossils are claimed to be. Therefore, Vajda is correct – royal ferns are a classic example of a living fossil i.e. an organism whose fossils and living specimens are the same. However, living fossils have nothing to do with evolution. Instead, fossils are good examples of living things multiplying after their kind, just as Genesis tells us. Then for a Double WOW? Researchers admitting these fossils, with their fine microscopic details, must have been buried quickly and deeply. Sounds like what we have been saying for years.

For more on Living Fossils see our article *A World Full of Living Fossils*. PDF [here](#)

DON'T MISS A GREAT [SLIDE SHOW](#) on the first ever declared living fossil.

3. NOW PERMANENTLY ON OUR YOUTUBE CHANNEL: Creation Event lectures by Ken Ham, John Mackay and Diane Eager. [CLICK](#).



4. DON'T MISS THESE QUESTIONS: What does red shift mean? Does it prove the big bang theory? [Answer](#) by controversial speed of light researcher [Barry Setterfield](#).

THE FOUR BLOOD MOONS? What should we think? [Answered](#) by our UK Astrophysics man [Philip Mott](#).

BIG BANG: There's been much recent media hype surrounding the alleged discovery of 'proof' for the Big Bang theory - but what has actually been found and what does it mean? [Answered](#) by our UK Astrophysics man [Philip Mott](#).

5. “DESIGNER CHROMOSOME” made, as described in *Science* 10.1126/science.1249252 27, ScienceDaily and BBC News 27 March 2014, and ABC News in Science 28 March 2014. In a report entitled “Total Synthesis of a Functional Designer Eukaryotic Chromosome” an international group of scientists describe how they put together an artificial chromosome, and got it to function in a cell of common baker's/brewer's yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. The new chromosome, named synIII is based on Chromosome III of the yeast, but is not an exact copy.

The scientists modified the Chromosome by removing some repeating segments of DNA as well as some “junk DNA” the scientists considered unnecessary, plus they inserted a DNA sequence known as loxPsym, which is involved in rearranging genes, then they added some extra DNA to “tag” or identify the chromosome. The resulting chromosome has only 273,871 base pairs of DNA, compared with 316,667 pairs in the original chromosome. In spite of these changes the chromosome proved to be functional, as the cell containing it was able to grow and reproduce. Scientists and engineers in biotechnology industries are hoping this research will lead to the development of strains of yeast which can be used in the manufacture of vaccines, medicines, industrial chemicals or biofuels.

The research team wrote in their report: “The total synthesis of the synIII chromosome represents a major step toward the design and complete synthesis of a novel eukaryotic genome structure using the model *S. cerevisiae* as the basis for a synthetic designer genome, Sc2.0”. They went on to say they anticipated “that synthetic chromosome design will become a new means of posing specific evolutionary and mechanistic questions about genome structure and function”.

Links: [ABC](#), [BBC](#), [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. SYNTHETIC CHROMOSOME PREDICTION: for years we have been telling students that DNA is an artificial code in which no meaning is derived from any information found in its components, so therefore since the meaning or code is only stored in the non - natural arrangement of the components, it will eventually be possible to manufacture ‘synthetic’ DNA code in which we humans use our outside intelligence to re-arrange the code or make a totally synthetic code which may well lead to our creating new life forms. All of which is directly related to God creating the original DNA as an arbitrary code and making man in His image to possess the ability of creativity. Score zero for the evolutionists naturalistic theory on this one. As the scientists say in their report, this new chromosome was designed by intelligent scientists, and put together by manipulating an already existing cell to incorporate and use the chromosome. There is no evolution involved. Any new information on the chromosome was created by smart designers who were outside the cell, and were only able to do it because they first read the information that was on the original chromosome III and then, using creative intelligence, worked out how they could modify it. Furthermore, they could only do this because of the intelligent work of many scientists who have gone before them and worked out how to read the code that was already on DNA of all living things, and worked out how cells use it. We also PREDICT that one day someone will find that the information they deleted from the chromosome was not useless, even if the cell could survive without it. If biotechnologists are able to create strains of yeast that produce chemicals, medicines and vaccines, that will only confirm that it takes creative design and engineering to give a living cell a new function. (Ref. design, reproduction, bio-technology)

6. EPIGENETIC INHERITANCE IN PLANTS reported ScienceDaily 11 February 2014 and Science DOI: 10.1126/science.1248127 6 February 2014. Epigenetics refers to modifications made to genes during an organism’s lifetime, usually involving the addition of chemical tags that influence when the genes are activated or deactivated. These do not change DNA code, and therefore it has been assumed they are not passed on to the next generation. However recent research indicates they can be passed on in plants. Frank Johannes of University of Groningen Bioinformatics Centre explained: “While in mammals epigenetic marks are typically reset every generation, in plants no such dramatic resetting takes place. This opens the door to epigenetic inheritance in plants: epigenetic changes that are acquired in one generation tend to be stably passed on to the next generation”. Johannes and a group of Dutch and French scientists have now studied a number of strains of *Arabidopsis* plants that were almost identical genetically, but varied in epigenetic markers. The researchers identified epigenetic markers that resulted in variations in flowering time and root architecture and found these could be inherited in a stable way for seven generations. According to ScienceDaily, “It is the first time that epigenetic differences have been unequivocally shown to contribute to heritable traits”. Johannes commented: “This is a breakthrough, because it changes the way we view genetics”. However, he also commented that “because epigenetic inheritance differs between plants and mammals, it is by no means certain that similar processes play a role in mammalian populations like humans”. The research team deliberately induced the epigenetic traits they studied in the laboratory, but many of lab-produced epigenetic changes also occur in natural populations “and may thus provide an epigenetic basis for Darwinian evolution independently of DNA sequence changes”.

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. Epigenetic changes certainly contribute to adaptation, i.e. the modification of already existing characteristics to enable a plant or animal to cope with changes in the environment. However, there are limits in epigenetic changes, because they do not alter the DNA therefore they cannot add any new characteristics or change one kind of plant into another. Therefore, they cannot be a basis for evolution. The deliberately modified plants in these experiments have remained the same species, so there is no evolution involved.

Epigenetic changes have long been known to occur in response to environmental stimuli, and definitely function as a built-in mechanism for enabling plants to adapt when they find themselves in a new environment. Because they are now shown to be passed on, it also now means that succeeding generations of plants will already have the variations needed to survive in that environment, and get a good start in life. These discoveries fit well with Genesis, which tells

us God created plants according to their kinds, and to provide food, habitat and a pleasing environment. Thus, their genes enable them reproduce after their kind, and their inbuilt ability to use epigenetic changes does give them the potential to adjust to variations in the environment, without changing 'Kinds'. These new discoveries about epigenetic changes certainly seem to be part of God's provision for his creation, given his foreknowledge that the world would go downhill from Creation after man sinned. (Ref. inheritance, botany, adaptation)

7. MAPPING GENE SWITCHES described in ABC News in Science and ScienceDaily 27 March 2014. All the cells in the body of any multi-cellular organism contain the same set of genes for that organism, but the cells differ enormously in structure and function, e.g. liver cells are very different from skin cells or brain cells. This is because genes must be activated by genetic switches, known as promoters and enhancers, which are also part of the genome, and a different combination of genes is activated in each different cell type.

A large group of scientists in many countries are working to produce a map of the network of genetic switches that control the activity of genes in different cell types. The project, named Functional Annotation of the Mammalian genome (FANTOM) has been going for fourteen years, and is now in its fifth phase. The research teams have identified a large number of these gene switches and have drawn up a map of where they are in the genome, and worked out when they are turned on in different cell types. Ernst Wolvetang, of University of Queensland, commented: "It is an amazing compendium of information. Nobody up to date has taken so many cell lines and worked out which genes are on and which genes are off - and in this case we now know the whole story". According to David Hume, of Edinburgh University, who is one of the lead researchers on the project, understanding how genes are regulated is like understanding how an aeroplane works. He commented: "We have made a leap in understanding the function of all of the parts. And we have gone well beyond that - to understanding how they are connected and control the structures that enable flight". As part of the project different research teams are making detailed studies of gene regulation of specific tissues, e.g. muscle, bone, brain or blood. These studies will also help medical researchers as many diseases involve defects of gene regulation.

Links: [ABC](#), [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. The genome certainly is "an amazing compendium of information". We are not just finding more information, but more information about what organises and regulates other information. Now combine the facts that 1) since information has only ever been known to come from a mind, and 2) the fact that it has taken the minds of hundreds of scientists all over the world many years to find what switches control what information, and 3) and then to begin to see how it works, these discoveries are a testament to the greatness of the Creator who originally placed the many layers of information and information controls in place in all their complexity and intricacy. David Hume's analogy of understanding how an aeroplane works is a good one, but no-one believes all the component parts of an aeroplane organise themselves into a plane, then switch themselves on or off at the right times for flight. How foolish then to believe that the genome, which contains far more information than an aeroplane, somehow evolved itself together and regulated itself to make all the different cells and tissues needed to be a living organism. No wonder the Bible says "The fool says in his heart 'There is no God'" (Psalm 14:1). (Ref. design, genetics)

8. FROM THE ARCHIVES: [Genome Regulation](#), [Epigenetics](#), [Synthetic Chromosome](#),

9. HOW YOU CAN HELP US WITH YOUR DONATIONS: Get involved in sharing the cost and the blessings of the research and teaching by becoming part of the worldwide support team today via our secure [Web Site](#), or send gifts to the following addresses:

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