



WOW -WHAT A DEBATE IN TASMANIA and welcome to another great month of research in the field and global media response. Be encouraged, and enjoy this Evidence News with Editorial Comment No.13, 11th October AD2006 from John Mackay and the Creation Research team world wide.

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1. NEW TASMANIAN CREATION DEBATER Craig Hawkins M Sc scored real well in the debate against Evolutionists Dr Richard Doyle (Soil Scientist), and Dr John L Perkins (Computer Mathematician) from the Atheist Foundation. Scotch Oakburn College Auditorium was packed with people sitting in stair wells, plus an overflow room connected by video link.

The Atheists one suggested example of evolution was a study of Influenza A hemagglutinin from 1983 to 1997. They were arguing Influenza A had evolved into Influenza A over 14 years, so John Mackay told them to come back when it had turned into something else and really evolved, or concede it had produced its own kind as Genesis says God made things to do! Influenza viruses can replicate in 3 days, therefore, the number of virus generations in 14 years would be 5,110 days divided by 3 or 1,703. In human terms that would represent approx 50,000 yrs without evolving –not much evidence for evolution eh?

... "sadly it was the creationists who came out the clear winners." (Launceston Examiner p22 Oct 5 2006), stated one evolutionist's letter to the editor. See debate pics click www.creationresearch.net home page and follow links - available Thursday 12th Oct.

2. GIANT CAMEL FOUND, according to an article in ABC News in Science 9 Oct 2006. Researchers from the University of Basel have found the bones of a giant camel in the Syrian desert. The bones indicate the camel would have stood three metres (10ft) high at the shoulders and had an overall height similar to a giraffe. This makes it twice as tall as present day camels. The researchers have also found human remains at the same site – a bone and a tooth. Jean-Marie le Tensorer, one of the scientists who have been excavating the site commented: "The bone is that of a Homo sapiens, or modern man, but the tooth is extremely archaic, similar to that of a Neanderthal. We don't know yet what it is exactly. Do we have a very old Homo sapiens, or a Neanderthal?" The site of the find is a 20 km (12.5 mile) wide gap between two mountains ranges

with a numbers of springs. The researchers suggest it was a savannah at the time and attracted migrating herds. The fossils are believed to be 100,000 years old.

ABC article: <http://www.abc.net.au/science/news/stories/2006/1758528.htm>

ED. COM. Here we have another example of a giant animal that has since shrunk. This is change, but it is not evolution. Like the giant animals found all over the world, it indicates the world was once a better place, able to sustain many large animals. The region where it was found is now a desert, not a lush savannah that could support migrating herds. If the human bone and tooth belonged to the same individual they are further evidence that Neanderthals were fully human but suffered from bone and teeth deforming diseases, and if the Dentist Jack Cuzzo is right in his book Buried Alive, both are evidence the Neanderthals and the camels lived at a time when the environment enabled a much longer life span. Both the camel and the human bones fit into Biblical history (Genesis 1-12), which tells us the world started out very good but has degenerated through time as a result of mans rebellion against the Creator. (Ref. dromedary, mammals, degeneration)

3. "BIBLICAL STYLE FLOOD" MADE BRITAIN, according to UK Daily Telegraph, 25 Sep 2006. Britain and continental Europe are believed to have been once connected by a series of chalky hills, but Britain became an island when these were eroded away. A sonar survey of the English Channel carried out by a team led by Sanjeev Gupta, from Imperial College, London, has revealed a huge valley containing "deep bowls, scour marks and piles of rubble on the sea bed that may have been caused by a torrent of water." Gupta suggests "the valley that now exists between Britain and Europe was created by a catastrophic flood following the breaching of the Dover Strait and the sudden release of water from a giant lake to the north." This could have made Britain into an island within 24 hours.

ED. COM. This research adds to the abundant evidence all over the earth of catastrophic processes, and it reminds us that massive geological changes do not need big time – they need big process. The movement of large masses of water can account for many landforms we now see on earth, and it is interesting how deeply embedded the idea is that a catastrophic flood is a "Biblical style flood", an obvious reference to Noah's Flood described in Genesis as having destroyed the whole world in judgement of mankind's sin against God the Creator. (Ref. catastrophism, geography, geology)

4. KEEP A MEDIA WATCH ON FINANCIAL TIMES as Rob Blackhurst from the Financial Times Magazine phones to assure us the magazine cover story this weekend 14th Oct, will be the report on John's 2006 UK visit. It should also be on their web <http://www.ft.com> from Friday evening, 6pm approx and should remain there until Sunday about midnight. Check <http://www.ft.com/arts/magazine> or <http://www.ft.com/artsandweekend> FT has a circulation of approximately one million world-wide. Whilst the media interest in John's 2006 UK visit was stirred up to do us harm, it has resulted in many open doors not just for John, but more importantly for the good news of Jesus Christ as Creator and Saviour.

5. MONSTER FOSSIL GRAVEYARD FOUND, according to articles in ABC (Australia) News in Science, BBC Online News and Reuters News Service, 5 Oct 2006. Norwegian scientists have found a "treasure trove" of huge marine reptile fossils in Jurassic rocks on the Norwegian Island of Spitsbergen in the high Arctic. The fossils are plesiosaurs, pliosaurs and ichthyosaurs, very similar to marine reptile fossils found in southern England. One of the pliosaurs has been nicknamed "The Monster" because its 3 metre (10ft) skull indicates it is the largest pliosaur so far found. It has yet to be fully excavated but scientists estimate it is between 8 and 10 metres (27-33ft) long. Jorn Harald Hurum, co-director of the fieldwork, said that he was surprised by the density of fossils at the site and that they are fully articulated whole skeletons, not individual bones. He commented to Reuters: "It's rare to find so many fossils in one place – carcasses are food for other animals and usually get torn apart." The fossils are buried in fine grained black shale and the BBC article claims "after death the carcasses came to rest in mud at the bottom of the deep ocean, where little oxygen was present." Hurum claims an "unusual chemistry in the mud" could explain why they are so well preserved. He commented to the BBC: "Something happened with the chemistry that's

really good for bone preservation. Some skeletons are pale white even though they're in black shale - they look like 'roadkill'.

ABC article: <http://www.abc.net.au/science/news/stories/2006/1756841.htm>

BBC article: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/5403570.stm?ls>

Reuters article on ABC (US) News site: <http://abcnews.go.com/Technology/wireStory?id=2531358>

ED. COM. Hurum is correct about carcasses normally being torn up and eaten. Therefore, they could not have sunk to the bottom of the sea and waited to be slowly and gradually covered in mud and remained so well preserved. To preserve the fossils in such good condition requires rapid deep burial so that scavengers, bacteria and oxygen cannot destroy them. Furthermore to bury a lot of monstrous creatures requires a monstrous amount of mud. This fossil site has all the characteristics of a sudden, large catastrophic event which (a) eliminates vast times from the Geologic record as only rapid events will accumulate vast fossil beds and (b) this is the type of Catastrophic evidence you would expect following the global flood of Noah's day and its disrupting consequences over the following centuries. See Genesis 6-9 (Ref. Norway, catastrophe)

6. CHECK OUT OUR DVDS ON CATASTROPHIC FLOOD DEPOSITS - Click link following titles for more info.

An Evening at Oxford - the Evidence for Noah's Flood

<http://www.creationresearch.net/secure/eshop/customer/product.php?productid=16350&cat=254&page=1>

Jehovah's Park - the Monsters God Made

<http://www.creationresearch.net/secure/eshop/customer/product.php?productid=16178&cat=254&page=1>

The Geology of Time

<http://www.creationresearch.net/secure/eshop/customer/product.php?productid=16183&cat=254&page=1>

7. BECOME A RESEARCH SUPPORTER go to www.creationresearch.net click DONATIONS

8. FOSSIL BABY FOUND, according to BBC News Online, and every other popular media service following a report in Nature vol. 443, p296, 21 Sep 2006 which describes the finding of bones of a juvenile "Australopithecus afarensis". The bones include a skull, shoulder bones, some ribs and vertebrae, fragments of arm and leg bones and the hyoid bone – a small fragile bone at the base of the tongue. A CT (x-ray) scan on the skull shows un-erupted ape-like teeth, indicating an age of approximately 3 years old. The leg bones indicate it could have walked upright, but the scapulae (shoulder blades) are like those of a gorilla and the finger bones are curved like those of tree-dwelling apes. The hyoid bone is described by the researchers who studied it as being of "typical African ape morphology". The brain size is estimated at 330 cubic cm – similar to that of a chimpanzee of the same age. This is between 68% and 88% of the adult brain size for an Australopithecine – indicating a slower growth of the brain than a chimpanzee. A three year old chimp has a brain 90% of adult size. The bones were embedded in sandstone dated as 3.3 million years old, along with numerous other mammals, reptiles and some fish. The researchers who found the bones suggest they were rapidly buried in flood.

ABC article:

<http://www.abc.net.au/science/news/stories/2006/1745408.htm?ancient>

BBC article: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/5363328.stm>

ED. COM. Many popular media reports such as evolutionary Icon National Geographic, called this a FOSSIL CHILD and a human ancestor, just as they have done for the most famous fossil of the same genus, named "Lucy", (and another adult) found April 2006. The new find certainly provides evidence the fossils brain growth may have been slower than that of living apes, indicating an extended childhood, and the legs of the new fossil indicate it could have walked upright, (although the pelvis is needed to confirm this). However, these things merely show that Australopithecines had some differences to living apes. It is no proof that apes evolved into people. If a fossil creature has ape shaped shoulder and finger bones, an apelike skull with ape shaped teeth and an ape sized brain, plus a hyoid bone with "typical African ape morphology," then it is an ape. The

professional scientists who studied it gave it a name that means "southern ape" for that very reason – "Australo" means "southern" (as in Australia), "pithecus" means "ape". (Ref. anthropology, hominids, Africa)

9. SWEET MALARIA CONTROL, according to an article in BBC News Online, 22 Sep 2006. A team of Scientists from Hebrew University are trying a new way of controlling mosquito populations – by spraying plants with a sugar solution containing an insecticide. Contrary to popular belief mosquitoes do not live on blood, the male lives exclusively on nectar and plant juices from flowers, stems and leaves, and the female enjoys mostly nectar etc, but she drinks blood when she needs to get enough iron and protein to lay eggs. To see if the method would work, the researchers sprayed acacia trees in an oasis, where there were few other plants and there was a distinct and isolated mosquito population. Almost the entire population was wiped out. Yosef Schlein, who led the study, suggested that planting trees that are attractive to mosquitoes and spraying them with sweet insecticide solution could help control malaria, especially in desert and savannah regions, such as sub-Saharan Africa.

ED. COM. This research reminds us that the numerous diseases transmitted by mosquito bites would not have been a problem in the original "very good" world God created, where all animals, including insects, ate plants. The research described above reminds us of this. However, the world did not stay very good and the supply of nutrients from plants was drastically reduced following the devastation caused by Noah's flood. After the flood God gave humans permission to eat animals, birds and fish, and animals also resorted to feeding from other animals and humans when they could no longer obtain the nutrients they needed from plants. (Ref. diseases, diets, degeneration)

10. PHOTOSYNTHESIS FOR SEA SLUGS described in an article in Science, vol 313, p1229, 1 Sep 2006. Sea slugs are shell-less molluscs that eat soft corals. Some sea slugs take in algae from the coral and house them in their digestive glands. Ingo Burghardt of Ruhr University, Germany has studied a genus of sea slugs named "Phyllodesmium" which hosts microscopic algae named zooxanthellae and found they formed a symbiotic relationship where the algae provide food for the sea slug in return for being housed and protected. The algae also make the slugs turn the same colour as the corals and Burghardt suggested that the relationship between slugs and algae started as a means of providing camouflage for the slugs, but it then evolved into a symbiotic relationship and the slugs evolved larger, more complex digestive glands to provide living space for the algae. A more extraordinary form of symbiosis occurs between a sea slug named "Elysia chlorotica" and a seaweed named *Vaucheria litorea*. Scientists at the University of Maine have filmed juvenile sea slugs eating the seaweed and observed them sucking chloroplasts, the complex cellular structures that carry out photosynthesis, out of the algae. In spite of being removed from the plant cells the chloroplasts continue to function inside the sea slug, a "pretty spectacular" phenomenon, according to Margaret McFall-Ngai of the University of Wisconsin, because the chloroplasts, (to keep functioning) need proteins that are normally only made by plant cells. The University of Maine scientists have found large parts of two plant genes in the DNA of the sea slug. They believe the genes originally came from the seaweed and claim "We are seeing the evolution of photosynthesis in an animal." If the juvenile sea slugs don't extract chloroplasts from the seaweed "they don't make it".

ED. COM. Think again! No-one is actually seeing any evolution. No-one has observed seaweed genes begin to move into sea slug DNA, so the belief they did is pure faith. It makes just as much sense to believe that the sea slug always had the genes to make use of chloroplasts, since Genesis states that all creatures started out as vegetarians and in the sea that would limit your diet to mostly algae full of chloroplasts, which is why juvenile sea slugs don't make it if they don't get their first shot of algae. What is being seen is an unusual way for an animal to get its food. The research described above indicates that symbiosis in its many forms is a normal part of life, which fits well with The Genesis record of God creating a well functioning world of complete complex life forms. (Ref. ecology, nutrition, diets)

11. AUSTRALIA VS USA WAR ON HOBBITS as interview with Dr Colin Groves (Australian National University) on ABC NEWS (Australia 2nd Oct 2006) began, "In 2003, Australian scientists

unearthed the remains of a hobbit-like species, with adults about the height of a three-year-old child, in a cave on a remote island in Indonesia." Dr Groves rebutted claims by American scientists that bones found in Indonesia nicknamed "Hobbits" were actually dwarf human beings with a brain deformity. Groves claimed: "Aspects of the shape of the skull are completely outside modern humans. The shape of the earhole in the skull, the shape of the forehead and the back of the skull, all these things are way outside. The limb proportions are quite different from those seen in any modern humans that I've ever heard of." Groves claims the bones are from a new species of humans.

ABC

article: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/newsitems/200610/s1753765.htm>

ED. COM. Groves is right about the Hobbit bones being different from any modern humans, because they are way outside the range of modern human dimensions. However, he is wrong in classifying them as another species of human being. The bones are more like ape bones than human bones, but there is no scientific or popular media sensation in finding a dead ape. For more information about the Hobbit bones from the original scientific reports contact info@creationresearch.net and ask for the "Hobbit attachment" or search "hobbit" or "floresiensis" on www.creationresearch.net. (Ref. Floresiensis, anthropology, hominid)

12. RE-DESIGNED DNA DOESN'T FIT, as noted in a brief item in Nature, vol. 440, p604, 10 Aug 2006. The "D" in DNA stands for deoxyribose, a sugar molecule made from a five sided ring of carbon atoms. Five sided sugars are called pentoses. Most other sugar molecules, such as glucose, are made from six sided rings, and are called hexoses. Chemists have speculated as to why DNA is made from a five sided ring and suggested that the six sided ring would not enable the molecule to form a compact double helix structure. The Journal Nature provides a summary of a study described in J. Am. Chem. Soc. doi:10.1021/ja062548x (2006) as follows: "Few would dispute the genius of DNA's chemical design. But some do question why its backbone evolved to be made from chains of five- rather than six-membered rings, when the latter might more easily be derived from common sugars, such as glucose. Since the idea was first raised in the early 1990s, chemists have suspected that sugars' hexose rings might simply be too bulky to fit into DNA's neat structure. At last, Martin Egli of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, and his colleagues have confirmed this experimentally. They studied the crystal structure of double-stranded homo-DNA, which has hexose in the backbone in place of DNA's deoxyribose. The result was a "slowly writhing ribbon", the team reports, with irregular twists and steps between base pairs."

ED. COM. This experiment reminds us that complex molecules like DNA can only be made once the biochemical machinery to make the component parts already exists. To make DNA, cells have to be able to make five-ringed sugars. This is further evidence that DNA and RNA (also made with five ringed sugars) did not evolve by chance before there were any cells to make them. It took clever creative chemists to make the "6 ring" hexose version of DNA, which wouldn't be suitable for making a compact genetic information storage system. It took a much cleverer, creative chemist to design the molecule that does work – and He didn't have to experiment first. Those who appreciate the "genius of DNA's chemical design" have no excuse for refusing to recognise the Genius who designed it and give Him the honour he deserves. (Ref. biochemistry, nucleotides, abiogenesis)

13. EVOLVING INTO OBLIVION, according to an article in ScienceNOW 21Sep 2006. Male field crickets have a series of grooves on their wings, which they rub together to make a characteristic chirping sound in order to attract a mate. Unfortunately the chirping sound also attracts a parasitic fly that has recently moved into the Hawaiian Islands where the "chirping" cricket population has been rapidly declining. In 2003 ecologists at a research station on the Island of Kauai noticed that although there was very little cricket chirping, there still seemed to be plenty of crickets. They examined the crickets and found their wings did not have the grooves needed to make the chirping sound. Further research showed that over 90% of the male crickets on the island had a "flatwing" mutation, so how did the crickets attract mates if they couldn't chirp? They suggested that silent "flatwing" males positioned themselves near chirping males and then intercepted females attracted by chirps. To test this idea they played cricket chirping through a loud speaker in a patch of grass, and over 100 silent crickets were attracted to it. The researchers estimated the crickets had

developed the flatwing aberration in about 20 generations – an amazingly fast change, according to evolutionary biologist William Cade of University of Lethbridge, Canada. Another evolutionary biologist, Darryl Gwynne of the University of Toronto says he's waiting "with baited breath to see what evolution is going to give us."

ED. COM. To save Darryl Gwynne from holding his breath, Creation Research predicts that the flies will eventually kill the normal chirping crickets and select the mutant silent crickets as survivors which will shortly after, probably die out from lack of mates. This is not evolution, although it is the result of a structural change brought about by a mutation. The change from grooved wings to flat wings in the crickets shows that change is real, but it is change from complex to simple – the opposite of evolution. The change is the result of degeneration, of both flies and crickets, and fits well into the biblical history of the world of created perfection followed by degeneration. (Ref. entomology, reproduction, ecology)

14. VIEW EUROPEAN TV series with our European Rep Romulus Campan at http://ns.alfanet.ro/streaming/creationism_eng.php Some 30 programmes on the page - starting with Romulus interviewing John Mackay in English, and later ones in Romanian, with Romulus interviewed by Teacher of Religion, Ciprian Burghilea.

15. WANT A GREAT TESTIMONY in your church of how the Lord Jesus Christ saved a suicidal young man raised under soul strangling Communism and only disillusioned by the coming of greedy capitalism? Ask ROMULUS to share his wonderful Saviour as he ministers in your church in the USA and the UK. The Lord will bless you mightily through him. Contact him on creationresearch@gmail.com

16. AUSSIES DON'T MISS 3 GREAT CREATION RESEARCH EVENTS during October and November.

(a) QUEENSLAND
GAYNDAH

Sat 21st 7.30pm meeting Presbyterian Church Wharton St (opp hospital). Contact Ken Lowe 4161 1916

Sun 22nd 9.45am Presbyterian Church Wharton St
5pm BBQ

7pm Service: Topic: Flood. Presbyterian Church Wharton St
GYMPIE

Fri 27th - Mon 30th October - For 30 years, John Mackay has had great support (and field trips) in the Gympie area. Join us for this time. For details contact: Leanne Grieger 5483 1010

Fri 27th 7pm Combined churches Youth meeting at Church of Christ 10 Tucker Rd Horseshoe Bend

Sat 28th FOSSIL WORK MORNING 8.30 -12.30 – for those who want to help us excavate a flood deposited fossil Log Jam. The day is free, but you will be working hard! Does not suit children.

Phone Leanne 5483 1010 to advise of attendance.

Sun 29th 10am Gympie Baptist 133 Corella Rd Contact: David Blackburn (07) 5482 8525

Sun 29th 6.30pm Church of Christ 10 Tucker Rd. Horseshoe Bend Contact: Adrian Rissen (07) 5483 9787 Mon 30th 9.30-12.30 Homeschool seminar - Church of Christ 10 Tucker Rd Horseshoe Bend. Cost \$8 per person or \$18 per family. Phone Leanne 5483 1010 to advise of attendance.

(b) QUEENSLAND GOLD COAST CREATION WEEKEND Fri 3rd - Sun 5th November.

Friday through Sunday. Gold Coast Baptist Church 20 White Street Nerang Contact: Colin Faulkner 5596 3123 Email: colinal@bigpond.net.au

Fri 3rd 9.30am - 3.30pm Home School conference.

Fri 3rd 7.30pm Public Meeting

Sat 4th Field Trip 9.30am - 4.30pm

Sun 5th 9.30am and 6.00pm Church services

Don't miss it - a great opportunity to share with John Mackay Friday, Saturday and Sunday. See and hear exciting evidence that God's Word is true from the beginning. Hear personally the great blessing as well as see some of the results of Creation Research around the world. Bring your

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friends and your enemies. A great time to introduce people to the Word of God and the God of the Word.

17. DONATIONS TO HELP CREATION RESEARCH WORLDWIDE can be sent to the Following addresses or use our secure Web site: www.creationresearch.net and click DONATIONS.

USA: P.O. Box 281 Hartsville TN 37074 (Donations in USA are tax deductible. Make checks to Creation Education Society)

UK: P.O. Box 1 Ashton under Lyne Lancs. OL6 9WW (Donations in UK payable to Creation Research Trust are tax deductible - a Gift Aid Declaration is required - available from <http://www.amen.org.uk/cr/trust/giftaid.pdf>)

AUSTRALIA: P.O. Box 260 Capalaba Qld 4157

CANADA: P.O. Box 31034, 15 Westney Road North, Ajax, ON L1T 3V2

NEW ZEALAND: P.O. Box 40480 Glenfield, Auckland

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