

Evidence News 19/11 – 10th August 2011

Evolutionists are still searching for Intelligent Life in space when even unintelligent life would do - but what has actually been found? Read all about it: Mars Bars life in space or not? It's become a salty question and the Mercury boils on a planets age. Today we have 2 high schools one Government, one Christian on the evidence of creation – should be exciting, followed by our Jurassic Ark reopening on Saturday – but more on that next week from John Mackay and the world wide team at Creation Research.

© Creation Research 2011

ENews is available in 2 FORMATS – for EMAIL scroll down – for PDF see below index.

INDEX

- 1. NEW QUESTION**
- 2. NEW TV PROGRAM ON OUR YOUTUBE CHANNEL**
- 3. HOW YOUNG IS THIS PLANET?**
- 4. THORNY FOSSIL QUESTION**
- 5. SALT WATER FLOWS ON MARS**
- 6. METEORITES ARE TOOL KITS OF LIFE**
- 7. DONATIONS TO HELP CREATION RESEARCH WORLDWIDE**

For ENEWS as PDF click [HERE](#).

For ENEWS as email – just scroll down.

1. NEW QUESTION: “Is there life in outer space? Would it matter theologically if they found some?” [CLICK](#).

2. NEW TV PROGRAM ON OUR YOUTUBE CHANNEL featuring Paul Taylor, Eric Hovind and John Mackay. See it on www.creationresearch.net HOME PAGE RIGHT

3. HOW YOUNG IS THIS PLANET? as Mercury problem boils over reported in Messenger Mission News and ScienceShots 16 June 2011, and ABC News in Science 20 June 2011 and ScienceDaily 23 June 2011. Data and images sent from the first spacecraft to orbit Mercury are “forcing scientists to rethink how the planet closest to the Sun formed and what has happened to it over the past four billion years”. It seems Mercury has ten times more sulphur than found in Earth's or the moon's surface rocks, and as much or more potassium. These are relatively light elements and should have boiled out of hot molten rocks. According to the current theories, Mercury formed from the hottest part of the solar nebula (mass of hot dust) that formed the solar system. Sean Solomon of the Carnegie Institution, the research leader of the project commented: “Elements like that are usually lost in space,” says Solomon. “The fact that we see sulphur from the surface points strongly that we had sulphur gases coming out. All of our simple ideas ... a hot planet, easily depleted of volatiles ... are not turning out to be the simple story we thought.”

Another intriguing find is clusters of irregular pits varying in size from a few metres to several kilometres. Brett Denevi of Johns Hopkins University, another member of the research team, explained: “The etched appearance of these landforms is unlike anything we've seen before on Mercury or the Moon. We are still debating their origin, but they appear to have a relatively young age and may suggest a more abundant than expected volatile component in Mercury's crust”.

Meanwhile other scientists have been analysing samples of the solar wind (particles flowing out of the sun) brought back to earth by a space craft named Genesis. They found unexpected differences in the oxygen and nitrogen composition of earth and inner planets compared with the sun. Kevin McKeegan, one of the researchers explained: “We found that Earth, the moon, as well as Martian and other meteorites which are samples of asteroids, have a lower concentration of the O-16 than does the sun”. He went on to say: “The implication is that we did not form out of the same solar nebula materials that created the sun – just how and why remains to be discovered”. Bernard Marty, another of the research team commented: “These findings show that all solar system objects including the terrestrial planets, meteorites and comets are anomalous compared

to the initial composition of the nebula from which the solar system formed. Understanding the cause of such heterogeneity will impact our view on the formation of the solar system”.

Links: [Mercury Messenger](#) [ABC ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. Can we be so bold as to suggest that the reason the sulphur on Mercury has not all boiled away is that it hasn't been there for billions of years. This finding, along with the structures that appear to have a relatively young age is no problem if you take the Bible's account of creation seriously. So let us further suggest it is time for planetary scientists to rethink how the planets were formed, and they should start by taking note of the record left by the Creator during Earth's original Genesis (Gen 1-2).

Over the last few decades space probes and telescopes have enabled us to closely examine the solar system. The more we study the sun, moon, planets and other objects making up the solar system the more variation we find, making it harder to fit the planets into the theory that they all evolved from one mass of hot dust. It really is consistent with the data to believe they were made as individual objects, designed to be an active part of a functioning system. Genesis tells us the sun, moon and stars were made separately from the earth and were placed in the sky to serve the Earth and its inhabitants. They were never a mass of hot dust and they were fully formed and functioning when they were made on the 1st and 4th days of creation. (Ref. astronomy, space, cosmos)

4. THORNY FOSSIL QUESTION – did you miss the slide show [CLICK?](#)

5. SALT WATER FLOWS ON MARS, suggest scientists in reports from ScienceNOW and NASA Science News 4 August 2011. Scientists analysing images from the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter, a satellite orbiting Mars, have found over a thousand dark streaks that seem to grow and shrink with the passing seasons. The streaks are on the facing slopes on the equator and lengthen during the Spring and Summer, but shrink during the late Autumn and Winter. During the warmer seasons the temperatures on the slopes are too warm for carbon dioxide frost to form, but too cold for pure water to be a liquid. However, as dissolved salt lowers the freezing point of water, liquid brine (highly salty water) could exist at these temperatures, and might be flowing down the slopes during the warmer seasons. Other Mars probes have reported evidence of frozen water below the surface of Mars.

Planetary scientist, Joseph Levy of Portland State University, Oregon commented: “Mars looks more like the Dry Valleys of Antarctica every day”. These valleys are moistened by trickles of meltwater in the summer, and bacteria and algae have been found living there. Another planetary scientist Oded Aharonson of the California Institute of Technology, commented: “This may be our best evidence yet of liquid water emerging on the surface of Mars”. No evidence of water has actually been in the newly discovered streaks and Alfred McEwen of the University of Arizona, who led the study, made the wry comment: “I'm going to hear from my colleagues: ‘So, you've discovered water on Mars for the thousandth time?’” Where there is liquid water many planetary scientists believe there could be life.

Link: [NASA](#)

ED. COM. The current obsession with finding water on any other planets is driven by the belief that where there is water, life could have evolved. The fact that living cells require water to survive does not mean that water makes life occur, and simply having all the correct chemicals needed to make a living cell will not produce a cell unless the chemicals are put together in the correct way and encoded to stay that way, as well as programmed to make copies or offspring.

Like any other code mankind has discovered or invented, the self replicating life code or DNA turns out to actually be information imposed on matter. It is not generated by the matter that is used in the coded chemicals, no matter how wet they are or have been. Such brilliant design is a key pointer to the intelligent Creator God who not only put together the right chemicals to make a cell, but wrote the code for making the cell and regulating its functions, and embedded it on the DNA

Evidence News 19/11 – 10th August 2011

molecules with an instruction for it to be copied and passed on to succeeding generations of cells. (Ref. astronomy, origin life, solar system)

6. METEORITES ARE TOOL KITS OF LIFE, claim scientists, according to articles in ScienceDaily 8 & 9 August 2011. A team of researchers at Goddard Astrobiology Analytical Laboratory have analysed samples from twelve carbon-rich meteorites and found they contained compounds known as nucleobases, which are found in DNA molecules. The team found two nucleobases, adenine and guanine, along with a number of similar molecules known as nucleobases analogues. They also found hypoxanthine and xanthine – two molecules not found in DNA but which are used in biological processes. The researchers took great care to ensure the meteorite material was not contaminated with biological chemicals from earth. Previous chemical analysis of meteorites has shown they can contain amino acids, which are the building blocks of proteins, as well as other organic molecules, but this is the first time scientists have been sure that meteorites also contained nucleobases. Jim Cleaves of Carnegie's Geophysical Laboratory, one of the researchers, commented: "This shows us that meteorites may have been molecular tool kits, which provided the essential building blocks for life on Earth".

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. It hits you in the eye really – or it should - tool kits don't actually make anything unless there is a tool user, who is not part of the kit, but is outside the kit applying creative design to both the tools and the materials the tools are being used on. Finding two of the four nucleobases which are devoid of the coded information found in DNA molecules, does not actually explain where DNA came from or why arranging the non information containing base material in a particular way actually means anything. Even if we found all the component molecules of DNA, none of which contains coded information, this would not explain where the information needed to put them together in a meaningful code came from. (Ref. origin life, abiogenesis, biochemistry)

7. DONATIONS TO HELP CREATION RESEARCH WORLDWIDE can be sent to the following addresses or use our secure Web site: <http://www.creationresearch.net> and click DONATIONS. Donations in USA/UK are tax deductible. See instructions online.

CANADA TAX DEDUCTIBLE SUPPORT FOR OUR COLLEAGUES click [HERE](#)

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/>)

AUSTRALIA: P.O. Box 260 Capalaba Qld 4157

CANADA: Westney Heights Baptist Church 1201 Ravenscroft Rd Ajax Ont. L1T 4K5

NEW ZEALAND: P.O. Box 40480 Glenfield 0747, Auckland

IF YOU no longer wish to receive our updates please reply with REMOVE EN in the subject. To assist us please include your name as well as e-mail address (and organisation name, if any)