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Columbus, Ohio was privileged to be the host city for the first Creation Cosmology conference. This most comprehensive examination of the topic allowed me to gain an understanding of the issues surrounding the evidence, and more importantly the conclusions drawn from a wide variety of positions. My perspective of the difficulties as well as the promises in this area of creation evidences are no longer without a basis. Concepts ranging from relativity, quantum theory, uniformity of theme, all the way to a physical model of the atom has opened my eyes to the possibilities in this little discussed discipline.

I encourage each creation group to take advantage of the video record and offer a mini seminar for the understanding of your circle of creation researchers. Your eyes will be opened to the range of ideas that address the problems of recent creation with very encouraging research.

Bob Garbe, Pres. CRSEF

Cosmology Conference 2003 Review

by Bob Garbe, CRSEF President

The Cosmology Conference 2003 was a momentous occasion in science. The Creation Research, Science Education Foundation (CRSEF) organized the assembly of six researchers and an Ohio State University campus minister to explore the origin of the universe. The researchers included representatives from academia and industry. Scholars in Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Biology, and Information Technology, covered all the bases.

This Cosmology Conference was the first to present all the major theories of the origin of the universe, solar system,

earth, and even events through the ice age. (None of the speakers vigorously defended the Big Bang.) Other conferences tend to limit their focus on explanations from relativity and quantum theory to support the views. This conference not only had theoretical representation of relativity and quantum models but dared to contradict them. An entirely new physical model of the atom and a model of nuclear synthesis at modest energy levels were explored.

I had some concern that this admix of theory would create animosity between the speakers. I was also warned that presenting such a variety of conflicting theories would only lead to a confused audience. Neither of these worries came to pass.

Authors of the new electrodynamics theory of the atom were anxious to review Setterfield's theory of the progression of events through the ice age. This is not to say there will be agreement. But a willingness to review and hear diverse concepts was refreshing in light of the competition usually seen in the mainstream theories that myopically focus on a relativistic quantum world. I am convinced God will reveal the true mechanism of His creation in a way that will amaze the secular world and surprise many creationists.

The idea that all these concepts would be confusing to the audience was also not at all the case. Rather it was like a light bulb being turned on in a dark room. The narrow path science has taken by limiting itself to secular notions has been expanded in three dimensions. This conference provided a better perspective even for the relativistic models. Instead of protecting the audience from too many ideas, CRSEF needs to be commended for respecting the audience's discernment in these exciting

areas of research.

Jerry Bergman introduced the concept of "True Believerism." A "True Believer" is one who holds to a position in spite of incontrovertible opposing evidence. Scientists are just as likely to be afflicted as anyone else. This condition can affect any of us and we all need to guard against it.

Ed Boudreaux's theory of the production of elements at temperatures far below the supernova "furnace" included an explanation of the dissipation of the heat in minutes because of positive and negative energy requirements in the element production. (That's right -- the earth's surface could cool to ambient temperatures in minutes!)

Dr. Boudreaux also provided an explanation of the conditions necessary to produce the mixture of isotopes we find in nature in a very short time (minutes) by accelerated decay when the earth was in a plasma state. Conventional decay requires millions of years.



Conference moderator, Jerry Bergman

Patrick Young explained relativity and quantum theory. He introduced problems with the theories and laid the ground work for Russell Humphreys' theory of White Hole cosmology. Dr. Young pointed out the dangers to society when education is limited to only most favored

theories. Following Dr. Young's presentation Russ Humphreys' video "Star Light and Time" was impressively presented on the big movie screen. Astronomer Barry Setterfield, famous for his speed of light papers in the 1980's and 1990's, presented his recent work on Quantized Red Shift, and Zero Point Energy density changes contributing to the decay in the speed of light. Barry applies the theory of relativity and quantum mechanics in his theories.

Barry Setterfield presented his hypothesis on evidence from the solar system, asteroids, Mars, Moon and Earth indicating two major catastrophes in addition to the Flood. These three catastrophes better explain the physical evidence on the earth than a one year flood catastrophe alone. He described many physical changes in the earth progressing from the Fall to the Flood. Barry's final lecture compared the atomic time of billions of years with the orbital time of thousands of years surrounding the progression of events in earth history.

Glen Collins presented the logic of a common sense approach to science and the violation of common sense and the scientific method in relativity and quantum theories. Dr. Collins explained the atomistic influence on science for centuries and the atheistic motivations that underlie relativity and quantum concepts. Collins presented rational reasons why we must seek a physical model of the atom. He illustrated the electron, proton and neutron in spiral ring configurations with models of diatomic hydrogen and neon. Dr. Collins went on to offer an explanation why improved electrodynamics is sufficient to explain all atomic forces.

Charles Lucas laid the basis for scientific inquiry with logical conditions that must not be violated in formulating theory. This is in stark contrast to relativity and quantum theories which demand that we abandon a strict adherence to logic and accept illogical conditions when required. The point particle is a specific example. Dr. Lucas then explained in greater depth the dynamics of the ring model of the atom. The nucleus was illustrated using a ring model of the

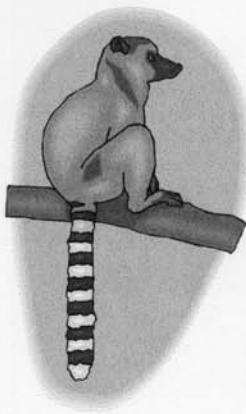
neutron (a proton ring coaxial with the electron) and proton rings applying combinatorial geometry for logical positioning. Dr. Lucas, in a stunning final presentation, pointed out the triune nature of the universe with illustrations from the atom, planets axes, orbits, Io's orbit, galaxies, and in Genesis 1:1.

The campus minister identified the person of the Creator God. Jeff Darby did an excellent job guiding us through the logic of a single choice for the Creator of the Universe. In the midst of thirteen science lectures this was a refreshing analysis.

This short review can only highlight a fraction of the new and exciting possibilities for how God created the universe. The conference was wrapped up with questions from the audience, which were responded to in a panel discussion format.

I highly recommend that creation groups throughout the world obtain the video record (see enclosed form) of this seminar and review it in public meetings as widely as possible. Your audience will not be disappointed. I feel energized that creation science has made serious headway into this once abandoned area of creation science. We have been launched toward the solution of the problem of the creation of the universe in a very short Biblical time frame. Perhaps God did give us all the clues to understand His marvelous creation. Will these new theories survive scrutiny and observation?

THE STRANGE AYE-AYE



looks, it is downright strange as well. It

looks like a cross between a bat, cat and Edward Scissorhands.



For a long time this weird creature was not even considered a lemur because it was so different from all the other lemurs. The Aye-Aye is covered in course scraggly silver and black hair with reddish underparts. It has a long bushy tail, a small head with large yellow eyes, and giant, round, naked, bat-like ears that can pivot. And then there's its most bizarre feature – an extra-long middle finger that is not much more than a thin needle of bone. Its body is about 16 inches long, with a 2 feet long tail. It weighs from 4 to 6 lbs.

The Aye-Aye lives in the dense bamboo rain forests of eastern and northwestern Madagascar, a large island off the southeast coast of Africa. It spends its nights foraging in trees (arboreal). Its large eyes help it see at night. During the day it sleeps alone in a large complex nest about 20 inches wide hidden high in the vine tangles. The nest takes at least a day to build and is made out of intertwined twigs and leaves. Within its home range (about 12 acres) an Aye-Aye may have 20 such nests which are often shared with other Aye-Ayes.

Its diet consists mainly of insect larvae, fruits, and crops such as sugarcane, coconuts, and mangos. It will also occasionally eat eggs. To eat insects, the Aye-aye is similar to the woodpecker. It will use its long thin finger in ingenious

ways. A favorite morsel is beetle larvae that live inside tree bark. As it climbs, it taps on the tree, its giant ears pivoting to detect the slightest change in sound. If it hears a hollow spot or some movement, the Aye-Aye gnaws a hole with its large rabbit-like incisors. It then inserts its thin bony finger through the hole into the tunnel and pries the titbit out. The same is done to dig out coconut and the piths or pulp of other fruits. The finger is also handy for grooming. It can be twisted in any direction including backwards to touch its forearm. This is because the second joint is a ball and socket joint. Its fourth finger is also very long, but not as thin. The thumbs and big toes are opposable. To compensate for the tough job of chewing through trees and coconuts, the Aye-Ayes' incisors grow continuously. As would be expected, its four incisors are tremendously enlarged and only their anterior surface bears enamel. This makes them self-sharpening in the same manner as rodent incisors. In fact, Aye-Ayes were formally thought to be rodents.



Unlike other lemurs (strepsirhines), Aye-Ayes do not use the vertical clinging and leaping style of locomotion. An Aye-Aye can hang from its back legs, but its long tail is not prehensile. It also has a muzzle that is shorter than that of most lemurs.

Females mature in about 2 years and males in a year. The gestation period is

about 170 days and births can occur anytime during the year. The mother will give birth every 2 to 3 years and babies are weaned in 7 months. Maximum age in captivity is about 23 years, while they live about 16 years in the wild.

Aye-Ayes are not social and most live alone, although a mother and her young may move together until it is about 1 year old. They are highly territorial and mark their boundaries with urine and with a special scent gland. Their solitary nature and slow rate of reproduction (one baby every 2-3 years) makes them rare. Because they are shy, little is known about them.

However, the Aye-Aye occasionally displays an unusual degree of fearlessness towards humans. Although arboreal, travel along the ground on all fours is not uncommon. Wild Aye-Ayes have been known to stroll nonchalantly down a village street in Madagascar or appear unexpectedly from nowhere in the rainforest to sniff a researcher's shoes.

Aye-Ayes live a precarious existence. Because of its strange appearance, in some parts of Madagascar they are killed on sight because they are thought to be evil and bring bad luck. But in other parts they are considered a good omen. Like many animals in Madagascar, it has been hunted to the brink of extinction.

Some folklore says that Aye-Ayes are the magical keepers of the forest and may prepare a cushion of grass for you. If you find such a cushion under your head when you awake, you will have good luck and have great riches. But if you find one under your feet, you will fall on misfortune, become ill, and fall prey to the magic of sorcerers. The Magalasy people say that if an Aye-Aye points its middle finger at you, you are condemned to death.

Some farmers also kill Aye-Ayes because they eat their crops. Because of these factors, the Aye-Aye population has been decimated over the years and up until 1957 it was thought to be extinct. Recent counts however suggest there may be 100 or more Aye-Ayes alive in the wild.

Fossils of the Aye-Aye have been found in Pleistocene strata with no intermediate features. Therefore there is no evidence that it has evolved. Although the Aye-Aye may be considered strange by human standards, God knew exactly what He was doing when he created it. No doubt, to see man's marvel and wonder was one of the reasons God created the Aye-Aye!

WELL KNOWN EVOLUTIONIST VISITS AKRON UNIVERSITY

CRSEF President, Bob Garbe went to hear evolutionist Dr. Robert T. Pennock speak at Akron University on January 29, 2004. Dr. Pennock has a Ph.D. in the History & Philosophy of Science and has written, *The Tower of Babel: The Evidence Against the New Creationism* (MIT Press, 1999). He has also edited, *Intelligent Design Creationism and Its Critics* (MIT Press, 2001). Below is Mr. Garbe's report on Dr. Pennock's lecture.

Being an avid fan of scientific inquiry I made the three hour trip to Akron from Columbus through a snowstorm to gain insight directly from a respected evolutionist. Dr. Pennock is based at Michigan State University and has written two books on the topic of refuting Intelligent-Design Creationists. I presume he was invited to Akron Univ. to provide balance to the charged issue of ID, Evolution, and Creation within the university.

My presupposition has been that scientists are direct witnesses and measurers of natural phenomenon and we can hang our hat on their unexaggerated opinions. I also wanted to determine my ability to keep my bias in check for the sake of truth.

Dr. Pennock reviewed some historical considerations on the topic at hand by starting with 17th century's John Ray and his analysis that creation is obvious. Dr. Pennock also explained Paley's watch hypothesis as an example of a creationist misunderstanding the bigger picture of evolution. Design is obviously not recognizable, according to Pennock.

He also lauded Darwin for providing falsifying tests that could shatter his own theory of evolution. Pennock believes Ray and Paley were misinformed and their arguments never falsified Darwin's theory.

He reminded us that theologian Ben Warfield, as well as the Pope, declared that there is no conflict with faith and evolution. He then went on to declare that the fact of evolution is accepted by the vast majority of scientists, and that only renegades disagree. Phillip Johnson was brushed aside as a lawyer who was acting out a personal religious conversion experience. And while Michael Behe was acknowledged as a scientist from a respected university, Pennock claimed that Behe's understanding of the ideas about "irreducible complexity" was inadequate. The mouse trap idea was laid to rest by illustrations of reconfigured springs that could function as a trap.

Pennock also described his computer model of the evolutionary process. In his model, replications, both advantageous and disadvantageous, have been observed just as in nature. Increased complexity is noted with duplications reoccurring after 10^{26} iterations. He showed photos of the computer results, which were accumulated blotches of multicolor spots. If this is the best example of the results of his experiments, then all I see are big blotches. Since *Nature* accepted the paper (Vol. 423, 2003, pp. 139-145), can it really be evolution? I must have no artistic taste!

Pennock says evolution is becoming important in industry and we can anticipate better engineering designs from computer generated models. The resulting payoff in the real world will be enormous. He reports that industry is already utilizing this technology but it is under raps because of the keen competition in industry.

The lecture lasted an hour and the speaker concluded that the fact of evolution is unmistakable. Interestingly the room was not available for questions from the floor. It was surprising that a

notable
guest
speaker
could travel
three hours
one way and
only get one
hour of room
time on this
campus.

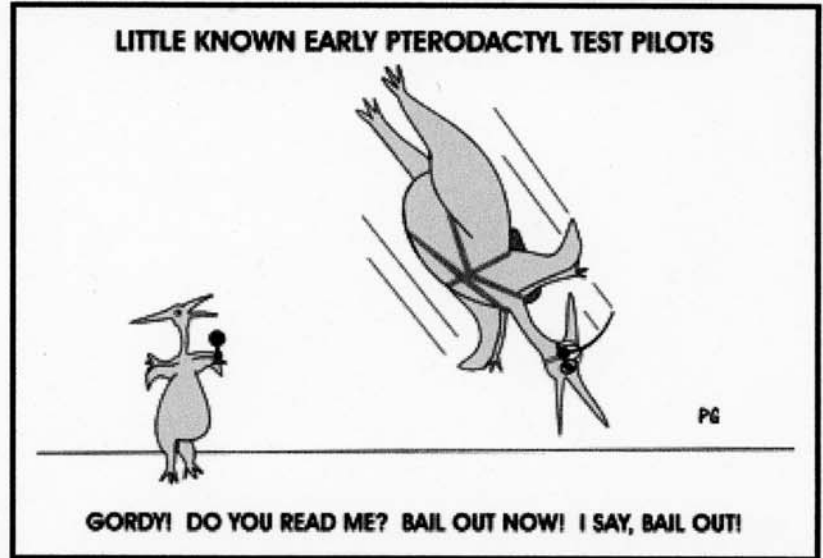
For those
wanting to
linger
around to
ask
questions,
instead of
moving to an
adjacent

room, a meeting had been arranged at a local professor's home later in the evening. Do evolutionists need this much protection from questions?

A computer engineer from a local industry got the only question in by asking if the program Pennock devised wasn't an illustration of the design of the programmer setting the evolutionary process in motion. The answer was a yes and a no because the program functioned independently of the programmer once launched. Does this mean God started life and the processing keeps going? What about the power, the microprocessor, and the storage devices? Does this mean God is a programmer? No time for these questions.

Maybe these blanks will be filled in by future generations of the created. My presupposition that scientists are unbiased and measurers of the truth was not validated. I felt like I was in a church of the living programmer - especially after the enthusiastic applause at the end. I knew it was a church because I can remember never being allowed to bring up apostate thoughts in Sunday school. Two people did go forward at the end. On the way out I asked a student if he believed any of this? Under his breath he answered "I don't know." I'm convinced Pennock would say I am unscientific, have no control of my bias, and am a religious nut. I guess we are in different denominations.

PALEOZOO



Now I know first hand what Phillip Johnson is talking about.

"What Darwin, and also Alfred Russel Wallace, did nearly a quarter of a century after Blyth was to assert that natural selection could indeed get the adaptation there in the first place, a position which Blyth had considered and rejected. The assertion was without proof, although the scientific world has been persuaded into thinking that exhaustive proofs were given in *The Origin of Species* (1859). What we are actually given in Darwin's book are very many changes of adaptation by already adapted species, of which there had never been any real cause for argument since Blyth's papers in 1835 and 1837. The key issue, namely that origins from scratch cannot be explained in the same way, is not dealt with at all.

"The speculations of *The Origin of Species* turned out to be wrong, as we have seen in this Chapter. It is ironic that the scientific facts throw Darwin out, but leave William Paley, a figure of fun to the scientific world for more than a century, still in the tournament with a chance of being the ultimate winner. We shall see how the argument goes in the remaining Chapters."

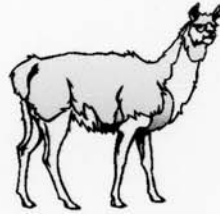
Hoyle, Sir Fred, and N. C. Wickramasinghe, *Evolution from Space* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1981), pp. 96, 97.

In the beginning God created
the heavens and the earth.
Genesis 1:1

G _____

O _____

D _____



D _____

I _____



D _____



I _____

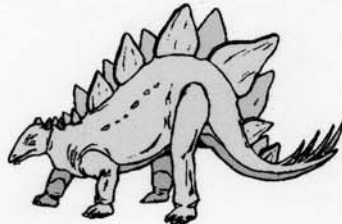
T _____



A _____

L _____

L _____



Fill in blanks, using the letters as a guide to name the things of creation. Example: The lion would fill in the last L in the word "all".

Cosmology Conference

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