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**The Gospel Starts
with Creation**
page 5

**Building a Biblical
Paleo-Biogeography Model**
page 9

Our Young Solar System
page 10

**Fast Adaptation Confirms
Design-Based Model**
page 18

Big Plans For Henry

A Little Book with a Big Plan

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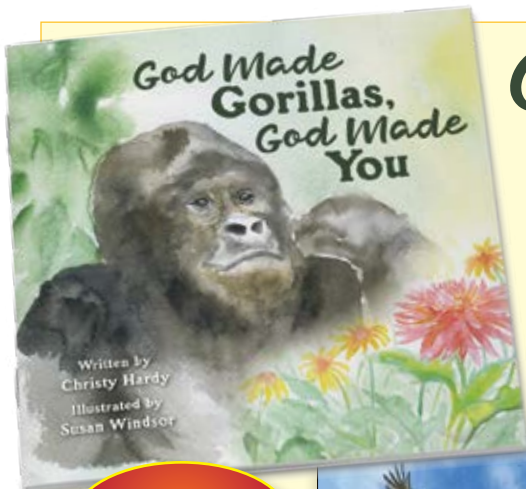
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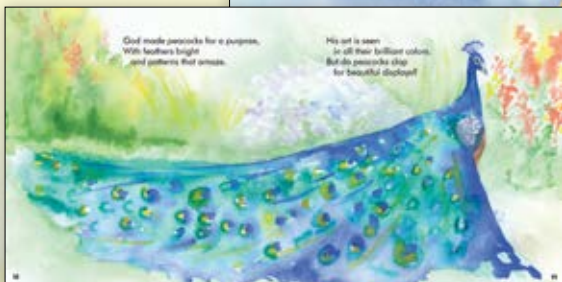
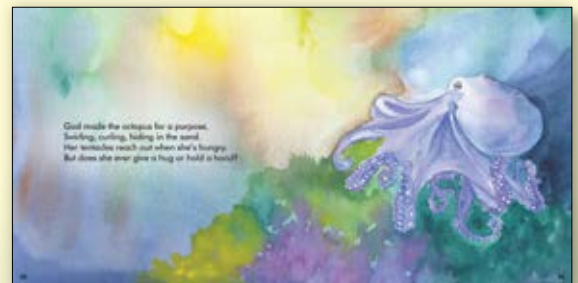
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5



9



10



16



18



22

feature

5 The Gospel Starts with Creation

HENRY M. MORRIS III, D.MIN.

research

9 Building a Biblical Paleo-Biogeography Model

JEFFREY P. TOMKINS, PH.D., AND
TIM CLAREY, PH.D.

impact

10 Our Young Solar System

JAKE HEBERT, PH.D.

back to genesis

15 Genetics Research Keeps Confirming a Recent Creation

JEFFREY P. TOMKINS, PH.D.

16 Bioinspiration: The Birds Will Tell You

JERRY BERGMAN, PH.D.

creation q & a

17 Where Are All the Human Fossils?

BRIAN THOMAS, M.S.

18 Fast Adaptation Confirms Design-Based Model

RANDY J. GULIUZZA, P.E., M.D.

apologetics

21 Lobsters Get Comfortable in Their New Skin

JAMES J. S. JOHNSON, J.D., TH.D.

stewardship

22 For Richer, for Poorer

HENRY M. MORRIS IV



Begin with the Bible

I ran into a Christian recently who asked, “Couldn’t God have used the Big Bang to get everything here in the first place?” Maybe they assumed the Big Bang just meant a loud noise when God spoke the world into existence (Psalm 33:6-7, 9). But the question indicated they didn’t understand the tenets of the Big Bang model.

The problem is that the model is based on evolutionary assumptions. Among the many issues, two points particularly stand out as not fitting with what the Bible teaches about creation. The Big Bang model assumes it took billions of years for everything to develop as we see it today. However, the Bible’s timeline indicates that creation took place over six days about 6,000 years ago.

Another big problem is the model’s assumption that death was occurring millions and millions of years before the first humans came on the scene. That means death happened before Adam sinned, and that would mean it isn’t the result of human sin. But this directly contradicts what the Bible says: “Therefore, just as through one man sin entered the world, and death through sin, and thus death spread to all men, because all sinned...” (Romans 5:12). We need to begin with the Bible when determining whether to accept a proposed scientific theory, and not the other way around.

In this issue’s feature article, Dr. Henry Morris III discusses why it’s vital for believers to begin with the Bible. He says, “If death has been around for millions of years, then sin is *not* the cause for death, and death becomes a part of the regular process that brings about the ‘better’ good because it’s the mechanism that enables the ‘fit’ to survive” (“The Gospel Starts with Creation,” pages 5-7). Dr. Morris knows that “the entire gospel message stands or falls on the historicity and accuracy of Genesis. ...If you destroy the Bible’s credibility, then it is easy to deny the Bible’s Creator.”

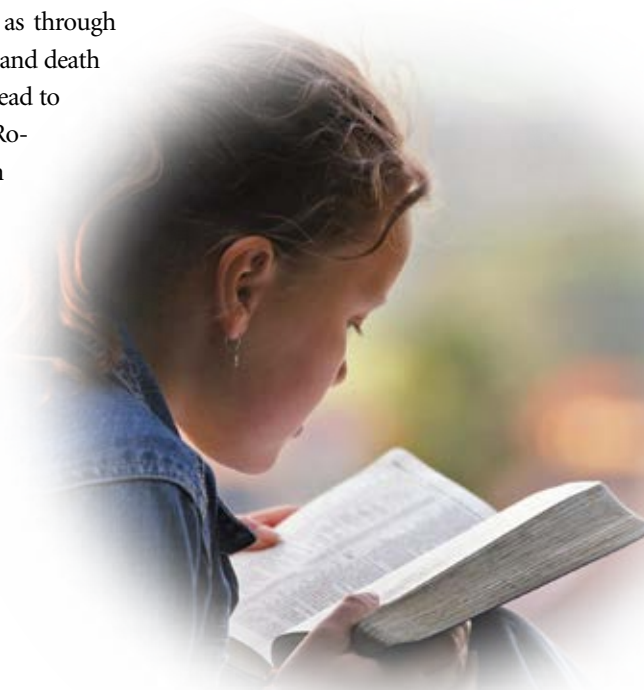
In “Our Young Solar System,” Dr. Jake Hebert highlights how scientific evidence agrees with the Bible’s timeline, not the Big Bang’s (pages 10-13). He shows how the solar system points to a recent creation and how age estimates “are consistent with a solar system that is just 6,000 years old.” He says, “The enormous amount of data collected by unmanned space probes in the last half-century strongly confirms that the

planets, moons, and comets in our solar system are quite young.” Dr. Hebert also addresses another problem with the Big Bang model—that the inflation theory “tacked on” to the model to solve its problems “has become so strange that even secular scientists harshly criticize it.”

Dr. Jeff Tomkins and Dr. Tim Clarey begin with the Bible as they explore the story of life on Earth. According to these ICR scientists, “New discoveries...provide an excellent opportunity for creationists to offer better, Bible-based explanations for the distribution of the plants, animals, and fossils we see today.” Read “Building a Biblical Paleo-Biogeography Model” to find out how “belief in the Genesis global Flood—and the distribution of life afterward—will help [them] construct a more accurate model of Earth history” (page 9).

For almost 50 years, ICR has begun with the Bible, using science with integrity to proclaim the accuracy and authority of God’s Word. We constantly offer news, articles, and resources to keep you up-to-date on the latest discoveries that will build your faith and help you share biblical truth with those around you. The more you study God’s Word and science, the more you’ll see how they fit together.

Jayme Durant
EXECUTIVE EDITOR



The G O S P E L Starts with C R E A T I O N

HENRY M. MORRIS III, D. MIN.

For thus says the LORD, who created the heavens, who is God, who formed the earth and made it, who has established it, who did not create it in vain, who formed it to be inhabited: "I am the LORD, and there is no other." (Isaiah 45:18)

article highlights

- The Genesis creation account is a controversial topic, even in evangelical churches.
- What we believe about creation matters because our beliefs influence our thoughts, determine our actions, and become our lifestyle.
- If the Genesis creation account is not true, it undermines the rest of Scripture—including the gospel.
- We must boldly present the full gospel, from creation to consummation.

The opening words of Scripture are fairly simple: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" (Genesis 1:1). Why is there often pushback on this truth among Christians? It's not surprising in the academic world, where anything that resembles "God" is denigrated out-of-hand. It's also relatively easy to understand why those Christian denominations that have long been influenced by secular and political pragmatism would slowly slide away from the reality of an omnipotent and omniscient Creator to whom they must one day answer.

But what about evangelical churches? Many insist that they believe the Bible and yet either avoid dealing with the foundational message of a recent creation or brush the topic away like a pesky doctrine that doesn't matter. Even some pastors resist identifying the Lord Jesus as the Creator (as the Scriptures absolutely and very clearly insist) while demanding that the gospel be boldly declared.

Interpreting Genesis

Why must we interpret the Genesis narrative literally? Those who ask this question believe science proved long ago that the early chapters of Genesis aren't real history. After all, everybody knows that Earth is bil-

What you believe controls how you think!

In other words, your belief system dominates the way you reason. So, your conclusions are bound to be in agreement with what you believe. However sophisticated a counterargument may be expressed, once you embrace a worldview, no amount of reasoning will shift your conclusions away from the core idea. And actions follow in harmony with the conclusions.

What you think controls what you do!

The more often an action is repeated, the more automatic it becomes. Activity patterns, also known as habits, develop with ease! Certain behavior becomes comfortable and pleasurable. And soon we find rational

is *not* true, then nothing in Scripture is dependable. Once you embrace the idea that the early chapters of Genesis are not historically accurate, then everything in the Bible is subject to personal preference. If God's Word is *not* a God-inspired record of God's words, then it's nothing more than man's words—and, therefore, just as viable as a Hollywood movie script, a *New York Times* bestseller, or a gossip piece on the evening news.

If, on the other hand, "every word of God is pure" (Proverbs 30:5), then "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work" (2 Timothy 3:16-17).

If Genesis is not true, then the rest of Scripture becomes an unworkable contradiction.

ions of years old and that natural selection caused life to evolve as we know it—right?

Many believers don't see why the creation account is so important. They would rather enjoy the beauty of a creation allegory and focus on the God who loves us and sent His Son to die so we might live with Him forever. Does the way we interpret Genesis really make a difference?

Ideas Have Consequences

If the world's philosophers have agreed on anything, it is that what one believes determines how one thinks. Millions of words have been written on this truth. The ideas that a person embraces in their belief system—their worldview—will dominate their thinking process so completely that the outflow of reasoning will be a seamless consequence of those beliefs.

justification for our habits from the association of like-minded friends who have either been drawn to us or us to them by that very behavior.

What you do controls your lifestyle!

Now we have an endless loop. Our belief system controls reasoning and mental imagery; the mental concepts generate activity in harmony with the core belief; then the activity becomes engrained as habitual behavior. Finally, the motivational encouragement of those with similar ideas reinforces and enriches our belief system.

To Believe or Not to Believe?

Many believers think creation is an irrelevant issue, but the opposite is true. There are few things more important to our faith, because if you believe the Genesis account

Either Scripture is completely accurate and authoritative, or it is not. Even if we were to assign certain passages to a "suspicious" category that questions either the accuracy of the words or the historicity of the account, how would we determine which selections to accept and which to abort? Whose criteria would suffice for us to use as the standard of approval?

If Genesis is not true, then the rest of Scripture becomes an unworkable contradiction.

Genesis Matters

How we view Genesis impacts our belief system. The first three chapters clearly insist that an omnipotent and omniscient Creator brought a "very good" universe into existence by His word (Genesis 1:31; 2 Peter 3:5), set Adam and Eve as stewards over that

creation (Genesis 1:26; Psalm 8:5-8), and then passed judgment on that creation when Adam rebelled against the Creator's authority (Genesis 3:17-19; 1 Timothy 2:14). That historical framework helps us understand all of human history and our desperate need for Christ's redemption.

As the whole of Scripture and the sweeping testimony of science confirm, the entire universe "groans and labors" under God's judgment (Genesis 3:17; Romans 8:22). This ongoing reality affirms that

- Adam's sin is the cause of God's judgment (Genesis 3:17).
- Death is the end result for every human (Romans 5:12; Hebrews 9:27).
- Death impacts all of creation (Romans 8:22).
- Death is the last enemy to be destroyed (1 Corinthians 15:26).

On the other hand, if death has been around for millions of years, then sin is *not* the cause for death, and death becomes a part of the regular process that brings about the "better" good because it's the mechanism that enables the "fit" to survive. In the Bible, death is an intrusion—a judgment. If, however, the Bible is wrong and death is nothing more than the means by which the

inferior are weeded out, then

- Death cannot be the payment for sin.
- The death of Christ was unnecessary.
- The gospel is both foolish and irrelevant.

The entire gospel message stands or falls on the historicity and accuracy of Genesis. This book of beginnings lays the foundation for the rest of Scripture. If you destroy the Bible's credibility, then it is easy to deny the Bible's Creator.

The creation enables us to clearly see God's eternal power and His divine nature (Romans 1:20). God is the owner; we are the stewards. God is the source of all power; we only use or adapt what we are given. God is the only holy One; all creation and all created beings are under the curse of sin. God is the omniscient One; we are finite and inferior.

Genesis and the Complete Gospel

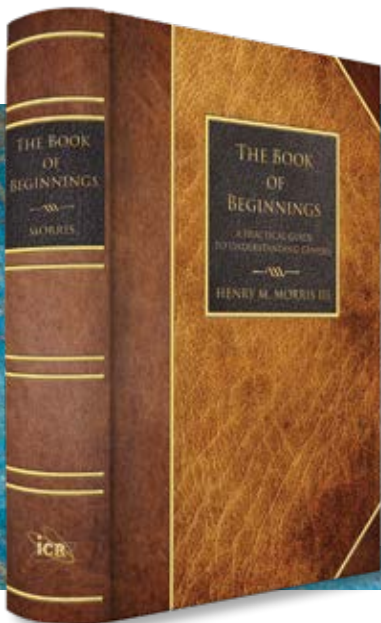
The gospel message depends on *who* Jesus is as much as *what* He did. The world began when He created it (Genesis 1:1; John 1:1-2). Through His work on the cross and subsequent burial and resurrection, the Lord Jesus opened the way through which fallen humanity can be redeemed (1 Corin-

thians 15:1-4). And His work will finally be consummated when He returns to claim His own and "every knee [will] bow, of those in heaven, and of those on earth, and of those under the earth, and that every tongue... confess that Jesus Christ is Lord" (Philippians 2:10-11).

It is the responsibility of all twice-born to present the complete gospel message. If we neglect the creation, then we negate the omnipotence of God and nullify His omniscience. If we neglect the cross, then we eliminate the sinless substitution of the only righteous man who can satisfy the holiness of God and administer the justice of the only One able to justify. If we neglect the consummation promised by the Creator who died in our stead on the cross, then there is no hope of eternal life in absolute righteousness.

We are back to Genesis. It all starts there. If Genesis is true, then we can trust the rest of Scripture that "there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved" (Acts 4:12). ✨

Dr. Morris is Chief Executive Officer of the Institute for Creation Research. He holds four earned degrees, including a D.Min. from Luther Rice Seminary and an MBA from Pepperdine University.



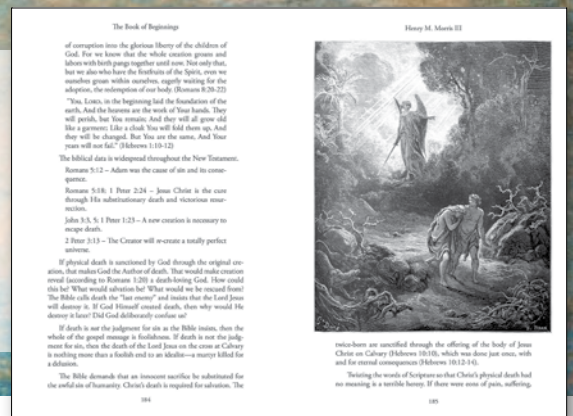
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Building a Biblical Paleo-Biogeography Model

The recent report of a fossil bird discovered in Wyoming shows another glaring indicator of evolution's failure to explain the story of life. Scientists analyzed the fossil and realized it's related to the turaco, a living bird that's only found in Africa.¹ The Paleocene bird fossil is supposedly 55 million years old, but this coincides with a time when, according to evolutionary timelines, North America and Africa were thousands of miles apart—much as they are positioned today.

If evolution were true, we should only find turaco-like bird fossils in Africa, not some distant land like western North America. The secular authors of the recent fossil bird paper openly acknowledge the evolutionary contradictions in their research field and state, "Many avian crown clades [living representatives of a group] with restricted extant distributions appear to have stem-group relatives [ancestral types] in very different parts of the world."² In light of evolution, these finds make no sense at all.

It's common to find contradictions between evolution and the field of biogeography, which involves the study of how creatures are distributed across the world over time. According to German paleontologist Günter Bechly, a former curator at the Stuttgart State Museum of Natural History:

It is far from true that biogeography unambiguously supports common ancestry, or that patterns of biogeographic distribution always align well with the pattern of reconstructed phylogenetic branching or the supposed age of origin. Indeed, there are many tenacious problems of biogeography and paleobiogeography that do not square well with the evolutionary paradigm of common descent.²

The lack of support that the fossil record and biogeography demonstrate for evolution was a key reason Bechly eventually abandoned his support for macroevolution and became a strong proponent of intelligent design and special creation.

On the other hand, this Paleocene bird fossil discovery provides excellent paleontological support for the work of ICR geologist Dr. Tim Clarey. Through the ICR Column Project,³ Dr. Clarey has unequivocally shown that global rock data from oil wells and outcrops demonstrate that the sediments produced in the global Flood extend through the Paleogene and Neogene periods of the Cenozoic, which largely correspond to the Tejas Megasequence.⁴



article highlights

- Biogeography is the study of the global distribution of plants and animals.
- A bird fossil recently discovered in Wyoming matches a modern bird found only in Africa.
- This and other evidence reveal evolution's failure to explain the distribution of plants, animals, and fossils.
- ICR scientists are working on a biogeography model based on the post-Flood migration of life that will better explain the locations of the plants, animals, and fossils we find today.

It may seem odd that fossils of turaco-like birds are found in North America while the living versions of these same birds are only found in Africa. But in ICR's global Flood model, the bird fossils were deposited during the receding phase of the Flood as part of the Tejas Megasequence. The modern descendants of the turaco birds merely migrated from the Ark to Africa after the Flood. We would not expect all animals to return to their same pre-Flood locations anyway since thousands of miles of water now separate the landmasses.

Many groups of animals, birds, and plants first appear as fossils in Tejas Flood layers, largely representing pre-Flood ecological zones at higher non-coastal elevations. While some creationists have tried to place the post-Flood boundary at the end of the Cretaceous period, their ideas are not well-supported by either the global geological or the paleontological evidence.

To help build a global model of biogeography in the context of the Genesis Flood, ICR scientists are engaged in a research project that will utilize recent and past paleontological research, along with large-scale mining of paleobiology databases. One especially

useful technique involves globally mapping fossil occurrences and comparing their relationship to results from the ongoing geological megasequence mapping in the ICR Column Project.

Not only do new discoveries like this Wyoming fossil bird debunk evolution, they also provide an excellent opportunity for creationists to offer better, Bible-based explanations for the distribution of the plants, animals, and fossils we see today. Belief in the Genesis global Flood—and the distribution of life afterward—will help us construct a more accurate model of Earth history. 📖

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Dr. Tomkins is Director of Life Sciences and Dr. Clarey is Research Associate at the Institute for Creation Research. Dr. Tomkins earned his Ph.D. in genetics from Clemson University, and Dr. Clarey earned his Ph.D. in geology from Western Michigan University.





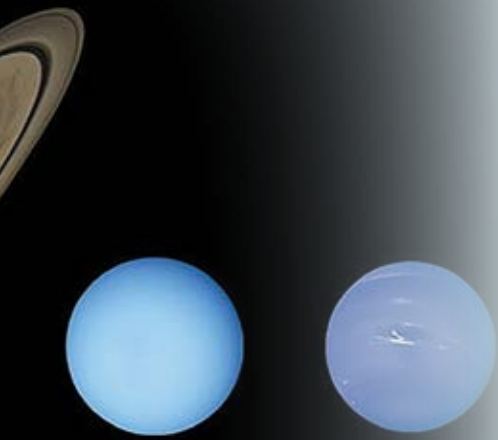
Our Young Solar System

article highlights

- Secular scientists estimate our solar system is around 4.6 billion years old, but evidence suggests it's far younger.
- The belief that the sun is billions of years old contradicts other parts of the evolutionary story.
- Earth's magnetic field is decaying too quickly for it to be even 100,000 years old.
- Several planets and moons are still losing large amounts of energy. If they were billions of years old, they should already be cold and "dead."

S

ecular astronomers insist our universe is 13.8 billion years old and our solar system is 4.6 billion years old. These claims contradict the Bible's clear teaching of a recent six-day creation. In spite of the secular scientists' claims, the enormous amount of data collected by unmanned space probes in the last half-century strongly confirms that the planets, moons, and comets in our solar system are quite young. Even when favorable old-universe assumptions are made, the data suggest that the maximum possible ages for these bodies are much, much younger than 4.6 billion years. And since these are *maximum*, not minimum, possible ages, the age estimates are consistent with a solar system that is just 6,000 years old. A number of evidences confirms this young age.



problem disappears if the sun was recently created in its current state without having to go through billions of years of change before Earth was habitable. Interestingly, famed solar astronomer John Eddy once acknowledged that observational data of the sun do *not* demand an age of billions of years and scientists could “live with” an age of just 6,000 years for the earth and sun.²

Planetary Magnetism

Secular scientists have enormous difficulties explaining the continued existence of Earth’s magnetic field. Such fields are caused by moving electrical charges, such as current flowing down a wire. Powerful currents in Earth’s core drive our planet’s magnetic field. However, energy losses in an electrical circuit cause currents to “run down” over time. The currents inside Earth are no exception. For this reason, its magnetic field should have disappeared long ago if it were billions of years old. Cal Tech geophysicist David Stevenson stated:

We do not understand how the Earth’s magnetic field has lasted for billions of years. We know that the Earth has had a magnetic field for most of its history. We don’t know how the Earth did that....We have less of an understanding now than we thought we had a decade ago.³

Based on historical measurements, Earth’s magnetic field is losing half its energy every 1,400 years or so. Given this rate of loss, the field’s energy would have been so great just a few tens of thousands of years ago that it would have melted the planet’s crust.⁴ Earth’s magnetic field *must* be young.

And it’s not just Earth’s field that points to a youthful age for the solar system. Physicists use a quantity called the *magnetic dipole moment* to indicate the strength of the biggest part of a planetary magnetic field. Secular scientists were surprised when spacecraft observations showed that Mercury, Neptune, and Uranus all had magnetic dipole moments larger than expected based on secular long-age assumptions. In fact,

Mercury’s magnetic field wasn’t supposed to exist at all.^{5,6} Likewise, the magnetic field of Jupiter’s moon Ganymede should not still exist if it is billions of years old.⁷

However, using biblical, young-universe assumptions, creation physicist Russell Humphreys made multiple successful predictions about the magnetism of bodies in our solar system. He correctly estimated the magnetic dipole moments of Uranus and Neptune years before they were actually measured.^{5,8} He also successfully predicted a significant decrease in Mercury’s magnetic dipole moment between 1975 and 2011, a decrease that surprised secular scientists, although he underestimated the size of the decrease (8% as opposed to his predicted 4-6%).^{9,10}

Warm Bodies

Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune (Figure 1) all give off more energy than they receive from the sun. If these bodies are billions of years old, why did they not become cold and dead eons ago? Secular scientists have devised a number of explanations for how these bodies could stay warm over this supposed time, but their proposed solutions have serious problems.^{11,12} Likewise, ongoing volcanic activity on Jupiter’s moon Io and geyser activity on Saturn’s moon Enceladus require internal energy to drive them.^{13,14} Although secular scientists recently claimed they can perhaps account for the energy of the moons in an old solar system, the simplest solution is that these bodies are young.



Figure 1. One would expect Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune to be dead and cold after billions of years, yet they are still losing large amounts of energy.

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A Young Sun

As the sun “burns” its nuclear fuel, its composition gradually changes. Secular scientists believe it would have been much dimmer billions of years ago than it is today. Because of this, Earth would have received much less sunlight and been so cold it would have frozen. Although occasional reports claim this “faint young sun paradox” has been solved, the purported solutions can’t withstand scrutiny.¹ Of course, this

Disappearing Acts

Secular scientists believe comets are leftovers from the formation of the solar system 4.6 billion years ago. Beautiful comet tails form when solar radiation causes ices on comet nuclei to vaporize as the comet draws near to the sun (Figure 2). Since comets lose material every time their elliptical orbits take them close to the sun, they should disintegrate in, at most, hundreds of thousands of years. If the solar system is billions of years old, why do all these comets still exist?

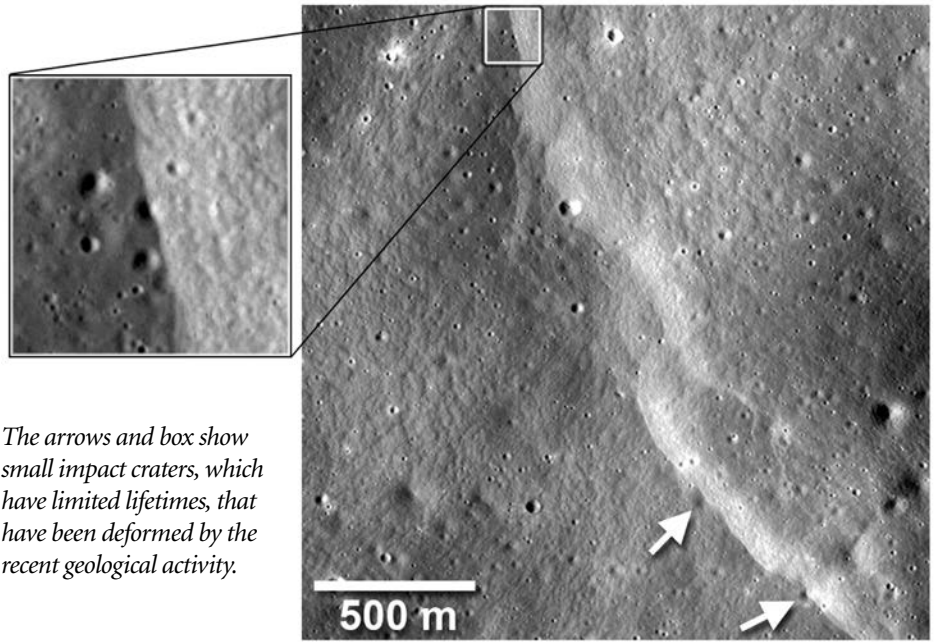


Figure 2. Halley’s Comet. Secular scientists cannot adequately explain why comets still exist in a billions-of-years-old solar system.

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Secular astronomers claim disintegrating comets are replaced by new comets that originate from reservoirs at and beyond the edge of the solar system—the scattered disk and Oort cloud. Yet, these proposed reservoirs cannot effectively resupply the comets. Furthermore, there is no direct evidence that the Oort cloud even exists.¹⁵

Likewise, the atmosphere of Saturn’s moon Titan has to be young. Its methane is constantly being destroyed by solar ultraviolet radiation and converted into more complex organic molecules. Secular scientists estimate Titan’s atmosphere can be no more than about one billion years old *even if* methane from the crust were replenishing some of the lost gas.¹⁶ In the absence of a methane source, Titan’s atmosphere can be no more than 10 to 100 million years old.¹⁷



The arrows and box show small impact craters, which have limited lifetimes, that have been deformed by the recent geological activity.

Figure 3. Embankments on the moon, called scarps, are indications that the moon has been geologically active in the recent past, despite the fact that secular scientists long claimed that the moon has been cold and dead for billions of years.

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A Young, Active Moon

Embankments called *scarps* on our moon’s surface are thought to be caused by shrinkage resulting from a cooling crust (Figure 3). Photographs reveal that these scarps contain deformed, small, pre-existing craters. Since small craters tend to be destroyed by later meteorite impacts, the craters are thought to be fairly young, which would make the scarps even younger.

But this implies that the moon cooled fairly recently, in spite of the fact that secular scientists long claimed the moon had been geologically cold and dead for at least the last three billion years.¹⁸

In fact, there is tantalizing evidence that the moon is *still* geologically active. Over the years, observers have reported seeing flashes of light, hazes, and color changes on the moon, which could be the result of recent volcanic eruptions and gases escaping from the crust.¹⁹

Young Surfaces

Saturn’s rings are continually bombarded by micrometeorites, which should

turn the icy rings dark and sooty over time. Yet, they are still shiny and clean-looking. Even secular scientists have been forced to concede that the rings cannot possibly be more than 300 million years old.²⁰ Similarly, the distribution of craters on Venus caused secular scientists to conclude that its surface is relatively young—about 700 million years old (Figure 4).²¹

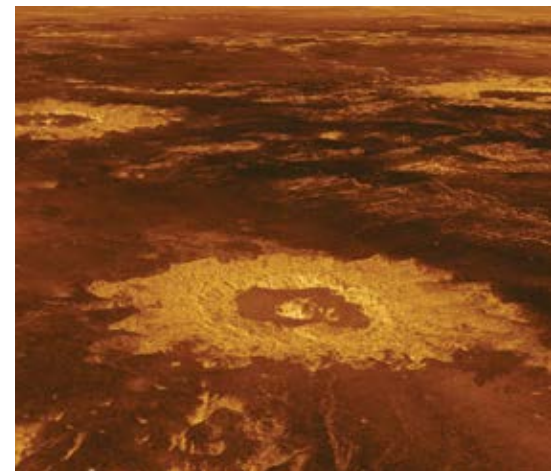


Figure 4. The distribution of craters on Venus suggests that its surface is relatively young.

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Figure 5. Secular scientists were shocked to learn that tiny, distant Pluto is geologically active.

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Such scientists were shocked when images taken by the *New Horizons* spacecraft showed that the dwarf planet Pluto is still geologically active, despite its small size (Figure 5). This activity requires internal energy to drive it, but secular astrophysicists don't know how tiny, distant Pluto could have maintained this energy for billions of years.²²

Conclusion

There are many more evidences of youth inside and outside our solar system, and we encourage interested readers to read more at ICR.org. Since the Creator Himself has testified in His Word that He created everything recently, should we really be surprised that the scientific data confirm this? 🗨️

What about Arguments for an Old Universe?

One major argument for “deep time” is that radioisotope dating methods imply vast age estimates for volcanic rocks. A second argument involves the fact that distant galaxies are billions of light-years away from us. Since the speed of light, though very fast, is finite, secular scientists assume that this light must have taken billions of years to reach Earth.

However, creation scientists have shown that the main assumptions behind

radioisotope dating are quite suspect.²³ Likewise, they have proposed a number of possible solutions to the “distant starlight” problem (likely involving Einstein's relativity theory).²⁴ Indeed, the most popular version of the Big Bang model has its own version of this problem, which is the main reason secular cosmologists “tacked on” inflation theory to the model.²⁵ Inflation theory, though, has become so strange that even secular scientists harshly criticize it.²⁶

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ICR Discovery Center Update

The ICR Discovery Center for Science and Earth History is a beehive of activity inside and out—painting, tiling, installing lights, building exhibits, landscaping, and pouring concrete.

We’ve come a long way since breaking ground in April 2017. An empty, dark building is being transformed into a prime platform for showcasing the incredible harmony that exists between science and the Bible. Each time we don hardhats and safety glasses and slip inside to photograph the progress, it’s a thrill.

On our most recent tour, we enjoyed viewing the vivid artwork depicting the Bible’s account of Earth history. Our gifted muralist has been hard at work painting the exhibit hall walls with the lush landscape of the Garden of Eden and the tumultuous waves of the global Flood. When we peeked into the planetarium, we found its dome-shaped screen already in place. The auditorium offered promises for future science presentations, and it will soon have seats to accommodate your family’s first visit. The Tower of Babel exhibit was taking shape, and we discovered our Lord’s tomb as we would expect it to be—still empty!

We’re employing fantastic technical and creative minds to develop our exhibits. We want to make your Discovery Center visit a fun, memorable, and faith-building experience. The grand opening is scheduled for 2019—we can hardly wait for you to see it!

Help Us Complete the Exhibits

As we complete the building phase of the ICR Discovery Center, we continue to raise funds for the interior exhibits. We’re developing the most educational and inspirational exhibits possible, pointing people to the truth of our Creator, the Lord Jesus Christ.

Visit ICR.org/DiscoveryCenter to find out how you can join us in this vital project. Partner with us in prayer and help us finish strong!

Image credit: Michael Hansen



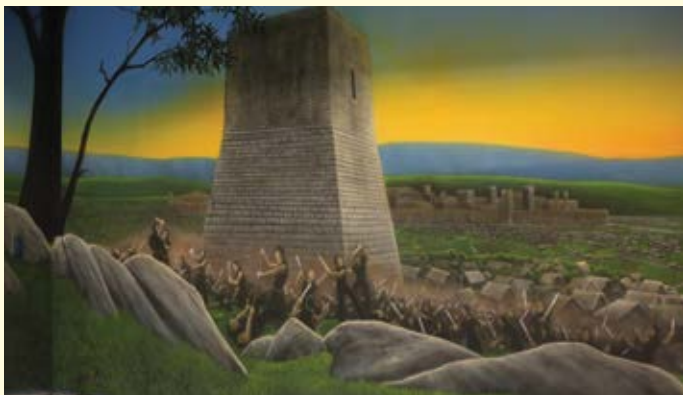
Ankylosaur!



Our woolly mammoth dons a ghostly tarp to keep the dust off his coat.



Interior architecture in the lobby



Scene depicting the violence of mankind after the Fall



The Tower of Babel display's understructure



The Flood mural nears completion.



The empty tomb—He is risen, He is risen indeed!

Genetics Research Keeps Confirming a Recent Creation

Scientists have been fascinated with the idea of measuring changes in the DNA of humans and other organisms to come up with a “genetic clock” that calculates how long a species has existed. There are basically two ways to do this. One method is hypothetical and speculative, while the other is empirical. Interestingly, the empirical approach is yielding huge amounts of data that fit perfectly with the Genesis account of origins.

The purely speculative approach used by theoretical evolutionists involves comparing different gene sequences between completely unrelated organisms, like humans, apes, horses, and rabbits. The DNA differences are then combined with hypothetical deep evolutionary time to create fictional evolutionary clocks. This technique is riddled with problems that give widely different results depending on the gene sequences and organisms being studied as well as the speculative evolutionary timepoints used to calibrate the clocks. Despite being calibrated by deep time, the time points that emerge as to when the creatures allegedly evolved are frequently in conflict with those derived from paleontology.^{1,2}

The empirical method of developing a genetic clock simply involves measuring the amount of DNA variation in a single type of creature. In humans this is done by measuring the DNA variation in large families from babies to great-grandparents. In lab animals like fruit flies, the process is applied over many generations. When these rates are extrapolated using pragmatic timelines like generation length or population demo-

article highlights

- Scientists have sought to develop a genetic clock that measures life’s timeline.
- The empirical method of genetic clock development shows that it’s an accurate approach, but its results do not support evolution.
- New research demonstrates that 90% of all life has the same level of genetic diversity, meaning almost all life on Earth is the same age.

graphics, the results are not only fairly accurate and practical but highly unresponsive of evolution and its deep-time assumptions.

Both secular and creationist researchers have employed the empirical method of developing genetic clocks and have achieved similar outcomes—i.e., dates of creature origins well within the biblical time frame of 6,000 years.^{3,4} This research has involved the genetic analysis of humans, fruit flies, water fleas, and roundworms.

A massive new genetic study by secular scientists analyzed the DNA of over 100,000 animal species using about five million DNA sequences.⁵ Researchers at The Rockefeller University and the University of Basel found that the amount of DNA variation among humans was about the same as that observed for each of the many animal species they studied. They also discovered that each kind of creature was genetically distinct—having clear genetic boundaries. Study author David Thaler stated, “If individuals are stars, then species are galaxies. . . . They are compact clus-

ters in the vastness of empty sequence space.”⁶

When the researchers extrapolated this data into time frames of origins, they discovered that about 90% of all animal life was roughly the same, very recent age—a complete contradiction of evolutionary expectations. Mark Stoeckle, the other study author, remarked, “It is more likely that—at all times in evolution—the animals alive at that point arose relatively recently.”⁶ According to evolution, animals have progressively arisen over a half-billion years—not all at once in recent time.

In a vain attempt to explain these anomalous results, the study authors speculated that somehow life got nearly wiped out across the board about 100,000 to 200,000 years ago and then had to restart.⁶ Of course, this is an ad hoc explanation with no corroborative historical evidence.

The only historical record we have of a recent sudden origin of the diversity of life with distinct genetic boundaries (reproducing after their kind) is in the opening chapters of the book of Genesis. The Bible’s account is vindicated by science once again. ✎

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Bioinspiration: The Birds Will Tell You

Humans have been endeavoring to soar like birds for millennia. After multiple failures, many people felt that manned, mechanized flight was impossible. After three years of test flights, Wilbur and Orville Wright's first successful airborne attempt finally achieved the dream of mechanized flight in 1903, and it changed the world. And "throughout the story of the Wright brothers...birds figure prominently."¹

They were no doubt inspired by the mention of birds 53 times in the Bible, such as "ask...the birds of the air, and they will tell you."² The brothers were largely self-taught but voracious readers who experimented with mechanical things throughout their lives.³ Their church had long been openly creationist and very opposed to Darwinism. In harmony with that commitment, the brothers perused books such as English biologist St. George Jackson Mivart's detailed anti-Darwin book *On the Genesis of Species*.⁴

Wilbur and Orville realized that if birds could fly, humans could copy their design and likewise be able to fly. Their mother loved birds and could identify a bird by its song. She taught this love to her sons.⁵ After observing birds effortlessly gliding for long distances, they concluded that if a "bird's wings could sustain it in the air without the

article highlights

- The Wright brothers employed the shape of a bird's wing in their famous flying machine, an example of bioinspiration—the engineering use of God's design in nature.
- The key was the lift property designed in bird wings.
- God's engineering genius is evident even in this imitation of His created wonders.

use of any muscles, we do not see why man could not be sustained by the same means."⁶

The brothers recognized a critical factor was the bird wing's shape, which they endeavored to copy. Observing birds was one way their approach to flight differed significantly from contemporary experimenters whose focus was on developing more-powerful engines. The brothers focused on wing design. Specifically, the wing needed to be curved to force air on top to travel faster than air underneath. Faster-moving air has less pressure, creating lift from the air below the wing. Their notebooks include detailed

notes on bird flight that help historians determine what they learned from birds.⁷

They also studied other flying experiments, which they compared "with their careful observations of soaring birds." Wilbur noticed that a buzzard maintained its "balance in the air chiefly by twisting its dropped wing. This twist increased the air pressure on the dropped wing and restored the bird to level flight."⁸

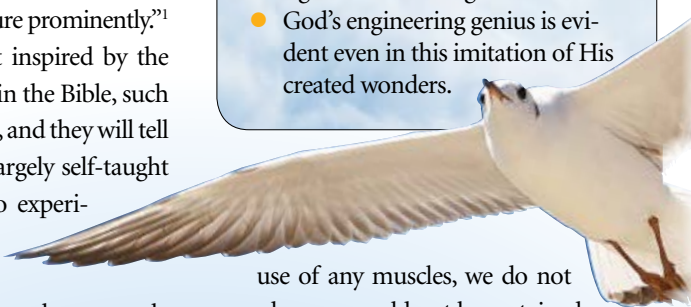
The brothers copied this design to enable their flying machine to bank or lean into a turn just like a bird. After two years of experiments, they realized the existing scientific data were wrong.⁹ Using a small, homebuilt wind tunnel, they collected accurate data that enabled them to construct more-efficient wings and propellers.

The human engineering of devices inspired by design in the natural world is called *bioinspiration*, a field that has grown both in size and importance in the years since the famous flight.¹⁰ The Wright brothers' example is only one of thousands. From "studying God's creation in the form of bird-flight, they were helped to develop their own creation of a better aircraft."¹¹ Indeed, very few men have changed the world in greater ways than the Wright brothers, and they started by watching "the birds of the air." We can see God's engineering genius even in this pale imitation of His created avian wonders. ✨

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Q: Where Are All the Human Fossils?

At a recent Institute for Creation Research event, we passed out cards so the audience could submit questions for an upcoming Q&A session. Interestingly, several folks asked the same thing: Why don't we find human remains in all the vast rock layers from Noah's Flood? Though it's a popular question, it carries one big assumption. Once that's exposed, possible answers become more clear.

Many assume that dinosaur layers should also contain human fossils. Not at all. Dinosaur fossil layers contain sea, swamp, and lake plants and animals, and mostly water birds.¹ They have virtually no remains of land-dwellers like dogs, deer, bears, or bunnies. Humans live on solid ground, not in swamps—and definitely not in pre-Flood swamps where dinosaurs might treat them as light snacks. The best places to look for fossils of pre-Flood humans would be in deposits that contain land-dwellers like pre-Flood dogs and deer.

Now we can reconsider the question. In short, three factors hinder the search for pre-Flood human remains. First, we are not sure where to look. Most Flood-friendly geologists have identified Cenozoic rocks as Ice Age layers that formed soon after the Flood. Others have recently reconsidered them to be Flood deposits.² So, we haven't been looking for pre-Flood humans in rock layers we thought were deposited after the Flood. A new generation of Bible-believing fossil experts might do well to scour Cenozoic rocks for pre-Flood human remains.

Second, ICR geologist Dr. Tim Clarey's new continent-wide rock layer maps have revealed that many Cenozoic deposits lie offshore since

Flood waters washed off of continents and into today's oceans.³ It's hard to dig for fossils in layers trapped beneath the sea. Plus, the violence of Flood runoff waters may have pulverized any human remains they carried.

A third factor is a lack of objective workers. Evolutionary scientists might not admit to a human fossil that's out of place with their manmade view of history. In 2011, a team described a perfectly formed human foot bone—the fourth metatarsal. It came from earlier-than-expected layers. Remarkably, they decided that some kind of extinct ape had human feet.⁴ Similarly, a 1980 report described human footprints at Laetoli in Tanzania. The evolutionary age for the track layer was over three million years—long before modern humans were supposed to have evolved. Therefore, researchers concluded that ape-like human ancestors walked just like humans.⁵ They should have just admitted that people were walking before they expected. What would these kinds of scientists say about human remains in rock layers they think are 10 or 20 million years old?

Secular scientists imagine eons of pre-human creatures. Those many resulting bones, if they existed, would have blanketed Earth. Where are they?⁶ The few human remains available from Ice Age cave burials⁷ or older fossils⁸ look like the number we expect from our few ancestors who

article highlights

- Since we've found millions of animal and other fossils from the global Flood, people often assume we should find lots of humans.
- Researchers should think more about looking in Cenozoic layers for possible pre-Flood human fossils.
- With all the factors involved, it's no surprise we haven't found human fossils.

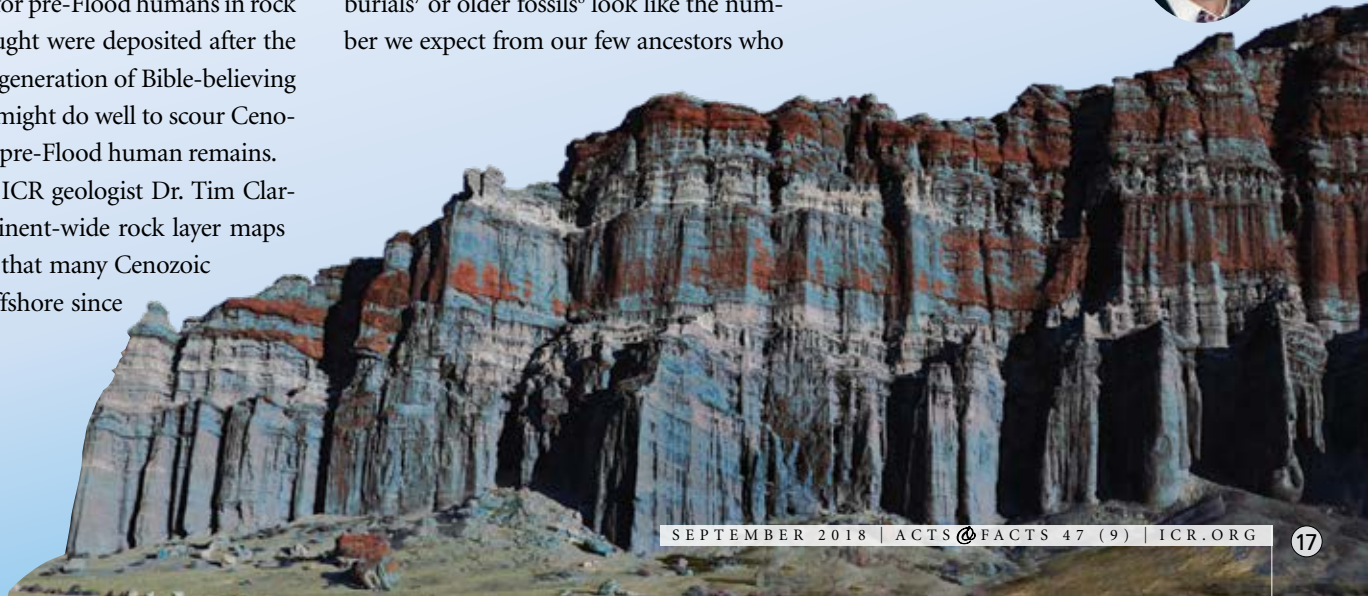
lived right after the Flood.⁹ Thus, we need new scientists without evolutionary bias who trust the God-revealed history in Genesis to search likely spots.

With few workers to search, few who know where to search, and the destructive forces of Flood runoff, we should not really expect to have found the remains of pre-Flood people. 🦕

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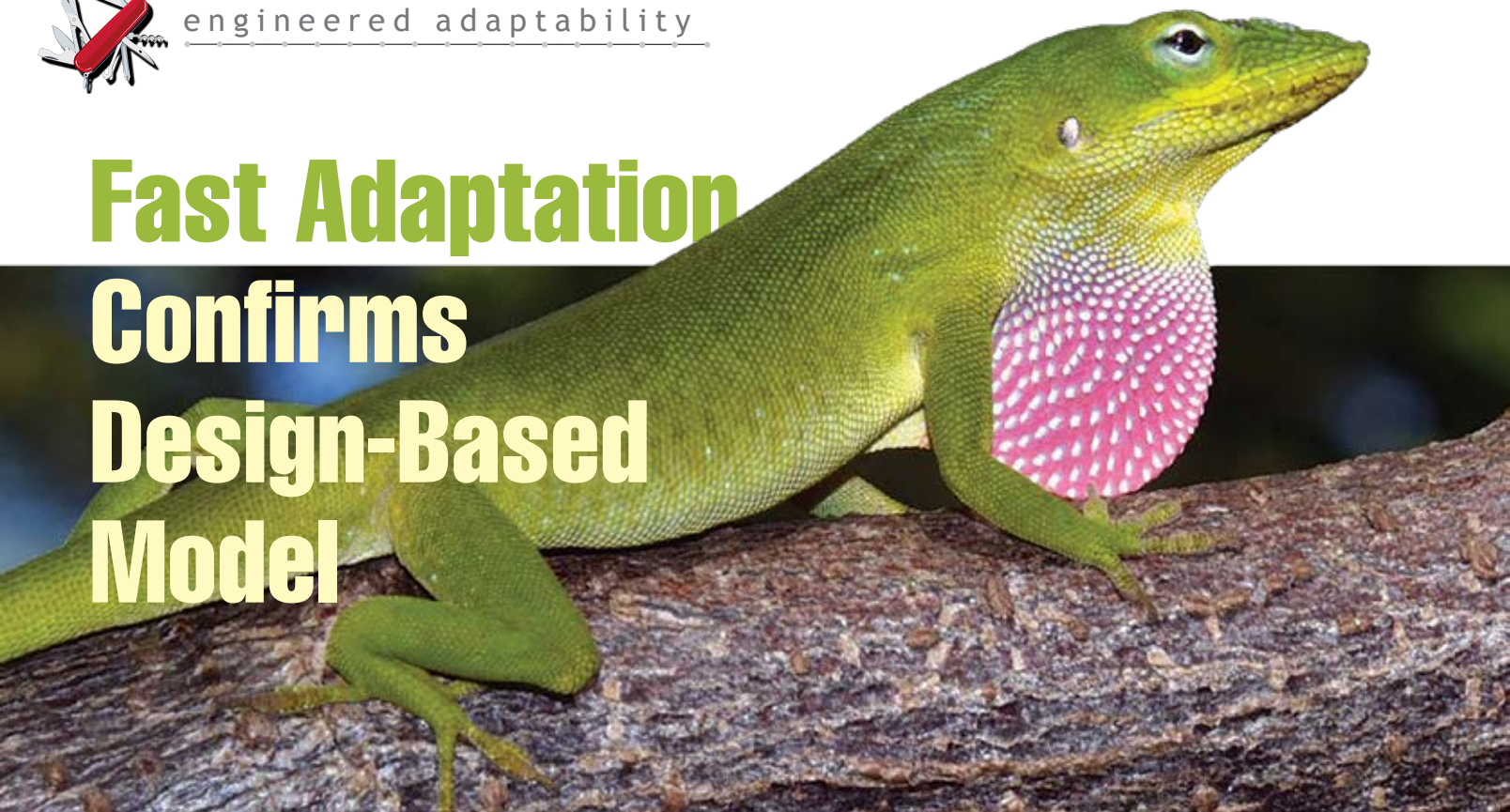
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Fast Adaptation Confirms Design-Based Model



R A N D Y J . G U L I U Z Z A , P . E . . , M . D .

On April 13, 1970, an oxygen tank explosion on the Apollo 13 spacecraft thwarted its scheduled moon landing and threatened the crew’s ability to return home. The astronauts on board and engineers at the Kennedy Space Center had to quickly improvise a solution. Using duct tape, plastic bags, and other assorted items, they adapted the Command Module’s carbon dioxide removal system to fit the Lunar Module, providing a targeted solution to a critical problem. This rapidly devised lifesaving modification resulted in the rescue of the Apollo 13 astronauts in what has been called “NASA’s finest hour.”¹

“Quickness” characterized the NASA engineers’ response to this perilous situation. Yet even without a crisis, an engineer’s typical approach to design modification is directed, rapid, and highly targeted since engineers are usually working under a deadline with finite resources. Could these same qualities also describe how living creatures respond to environmental challenges?

The Institute for Creation Research is developing an engineering-based, organism-focused model called continuous environmental tracking (CET) to explain how organisms self-adjust to changing

article highlights

- Evolution uses the concept of slow, random changes to counter the idea that life’s diversity reflects the purposeful workmanship of a supreme Engineer.
- Gradualism is a core tenet that evolutionary theory can’t easily abandon.
- Many creatures exhibit quick self-adjustments to environmental change, so rapid adaptation seems to be the norm.
- Tightly regulated biological mechanisms produce rapid self-adjustments that provide targeted solutions to problems. This supports the design-based continuous environmental tracking model of adaptation.

conditions. Our model anticipates that the adaptive solutions creatures express can also be characterized as directed, rapid, and highly targeted. As we’ve highlighted in this Engineered Adaptability article series, research results are aligning with this expectation.

The Words Characterizing Adaptation Matter

The way we describe adaptive results provides clues about whether we think the adaptations are purposefully produced by designed mechanisms or are just random outcomes. Evolutionary theory is fundamentally an anti-design framework that attempts to explain why creatures appear to be designed but really aren’t. The words that characterize evolutionary adaptations, then, ought to be the opposite of those used for an engineer’s purposefully designed solutions. Thus, evolutionary theory does *not* expect that adaptive outcomes can be

described as tightly regulated, rapid, repeatable, sometimes reversible, and with highly targeted—even predictable—responses.

As we discussed in earlier articles,² the eminent evolutionist Stephen Jay Gould emphasized that evolutionary theory “must” necessarily characterize both genetic variation and adaptation as

undirected, copious, and small in extent—i.e., very gradual. “Undirected” obviously reflects evolution’s non-purposeful, chance-driven outcomes, but so does “copious.” When populations produce a huge number of potential solutions to environmental problems, this affords a haphazard “hit and miss” approach to problem solving—a blunt contrast with designed solutions that are typically characterized as “targeted.”

Why is gradual change needed to support the notion that adaptation is just a non-purposeful, random outcome? First, if an organism produces traits in response to an environmental challenge that are not only highly targeted solutions to the problem but also generate quickly rather than emerge gradually, then that might strongly indicate they’re the result of innate mechanisms that enable the organism to self-adjust to changing conditions. Such an outcome would be the opposite of non-purposeful or random.

Second, Darwinism is fundamentally about how nature’s randomly occurring deadly challenges to living creatures supposedly fraction out genetic variation to a few survivors without respect to a prior goal or future needs. This means that the evolutionary paths of organisms should meander aimlessly through time. Cumulative changes would naturally be gradual and highly unlikely to be repeated in other organisms. Insisting that genetic variation results from random mutations adds another non-purposeful element to Darwinism, making adaptive outcomes extremely unpredictable. Gradualism must be a core tenet of evolutionary theory to make it as anti-design as possible.

Evolutionary Theory Anticipates Slow Adaptive Rates

The vast number of biological traits evolution must account for is one reason its pace is expected to be exceedingly slow. Per evolutionary theory, every protein, process, organ, and system is built by the gradual accumulation of extremely rare beneficial random genetic errors over millions of years. This expectation is summed up in the British Royal Society’s description of a themed issue of one of its journals:

Twenty-five years ago, science and society’s view of the pace of evolution was not that different from the one famously espoused by Darwin more than 100 years previously: “we see nothing of these slow changes in progress, until the hand of time has marked the long lapse of ages.”²³

Gould references that same dictate by Darwin, but just before it he adds, “Substantial change might occur as a very rare event, but most alteration must be insensible, even on geologic scales,” by which he confirms that “gradualism may represent the most central conviction residing both within and behind all Darwin’s thoughts.”²⁴ Thus, it seems that evolutionary theory cannot be conveniently stripped of

gradualism without facing a severe loss of its potential to explain biological traits apart from design.

Gradualism is a powerful concept used to promote the acceptance of evolution. If someone asks why only adaptations have been observed but no real evolution, the pat answers from evolutionists conveniently claim that no one should expect to see it happen unless they could live for thousands of generations. If the notion of creatures evolving into fundamentally different beings is completely foreign to all human experience, so is the incomprehensibly slow pace of evolution. This detachment from rational human experience opens the door for unbelievably fertile imaginations to contrive stories that extrapolate all kinds of evolutionary change. And through the wonder of imagination, the impossible becomes an evolutionary reality.

Yet, once again, reality does not cooperate with evolutionary theory. In spectacular contrast to expected gradualism, the British Royal Society’s journal description states, “Now, however, we have a completely different view: rapid evolution is occurring all around us all the time.”²³

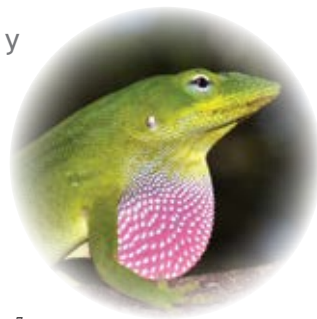
Reality: Rapid Self-Adjustments by Regulated Mechanisms

Not only do creatures’ biological responses happen quickly, the creatures also have characteristics that could enable them to closely track environmental changes. In Brazil, geckos were rapidly isolated from mainland counterparts and each other when a flooded reservoir created five new islands. Large geckos soon went extinct. Within 15 years, each island’s smaller gecko population ate larger prey and had independently adjusted to have notably bigger mouths and heads relative to body length. These findings “illustrate that populations can respond both rapidly, and in parallel, to ecological change.”²⁵ Additionally, in what sounds like a case of environmental tracking, “rapid evolution has been recorded recently for several taxa, with rates of phenotypic change approaching, but not quite matching, rates of ecological change.”²⁵

In another report, organisms appear to closely track temperature changes. Researchers studied several traits and genetics of the widespread grey-green lizard *Anolis carolinensis* in five habitats from southern Oklahoma to Mexico.⁶ Northern lizards were found to have a different expression of genes believed to support their better tolerance of cold weather. In the winter of 2013–2014, the southern United States experienced an extremely long and deep cold snap. Remarkably, springtime experiments on lizards at the Mexican border showed that they suddenly had greater cold tolerance and genetically “displayed shifts in gene expression predominantly toward mean expression levels of the northern-most population.”²⁶

On 25 small islands in Florida, *Anolis carolinensis*, which lives freely from the bases of trees to their crowns, was invaded by another lizard, *Anolis sagrei*, a species that dominates the base area of trees.





A. carolinensis relocated to a much higher perch. When researchers returned 15 years later, they discovered that sometime within 20 generations the *A. carolinensis* populations on all islands had developed larger toepads with a greater number of adhesive lamellae that improved their ability to cling to small branches.⁷

The snowshoe hare seems to closely track changes in daylight hours, temperature, and probably snow cover. Scientists in Montana are studying the hare's seasonal molt of fur from brown to white and back again. One year had persistently cooler temperatures and heavier snow, and the researchers observed that "the completion date of the spring moult occurred 19 days later in 2011, consistent with the month longer snow duration in that year."⁸

A study headed by Noah Reid concluded that "atlantic killifish populations have rapidly adapted to normally lethal levels of pollution in four urban estuaries."⁹ In what sounds like an across-the-board, targeted response by killifish to environmental change, another report describes Reid's findings as "strong evidence that adaptation has occurred rapidly and through similar genetic changes in multiple populations of killifish that have independently colonized polluted habitats."¹⁰ Reid's team found in killifish an example of what engineers construct: built-in systems that produce solutions to lethal problems upfront—since a gradual, iterative solution process would fail. Accordingly, Reid found that "standing genetic variation facilitated rapid adaptation to toxic environments by recruiting existing, beneficial genetic variants, avoiding potential time lags that could occur if evolutionary responses were dependent on de novo beneficial mutations."¹⁰

Like killifish, trout already have the genetic information needed to successfully solve environmental challenges and rapidly fill new niches. *Science* reported:

Although we tend to think of evolution as happening over thousands, if not millions, of years, critical changes can take little more than a century. That's what happened with a group of steelhead trout transplanted from the salty seas of California to the fresh waters of Lake Michigan for game fishermen in the 1890s.¹¹

ICR recently reported several more examples of how organisms rapidly self-adjust to conditions changed by humans and cited a leading researcher who noted these adaptations are "occurring all around us all the time" and that "in many cases, these effects play out over only a few years to decades—more quickly than biologists traditionally thought possible"¹²

A Design-Based Model Like CET Expects "Warp Speed" Self-Adjustments

As indicated earlier, gradualism is a major tenet of evolutionary theory. The pace of evolution was never supposed to be characterized as rapid. So, imagine the response of schoolchildren indoctrinated in this belief if they were made aware of this eye-popping headline in the

science journal *Nature*: "How warp-speed evolution is transforming ecology: Darwin thought evolution was too slow to change the environment on observable timescales—ecologists are discovering that he was wrong."¹³ This article shows how evolutionists readily swallow findings that totally contradict their theory and then keep them concealed from students for decades:

"Everybody realized rapid evolution was occurring everywhere," says evolutionary ecologist Andrew Hendry of McGill University in Montreal, Canada... Darwin never imagined seeing this in action, because he thought that evolution occurs only at the "long lapse of ages." But by the late 1990s, ecologists had started to realize that evolution could be observed within a few generations of a given species.¹³

A theory of adaptation that requires changes to be undirected, copious, and small in extent has no room for explanations of such rapid responses to environmental challenges. However, if organisms closely track environmental changes with the same elements used in human-designed tracking systems, then we would expect their self-adjustments to be characterized as very quick or even "warp speed" and "occurring everywhere." We have seen that creatures' adaptive solutions have been characterized as "directed" and "highly targeted,"² and now as "rapid."

The only difference between the solutions produced by creatures and NASA engineers is in the degree of complexity. Of all people, engineers should appreciate great feats of engineering. The best engineers responsible for NASA's finest hour should say of their Designer, the Lord Jesus Christ, "O LORD, how great are thy works! Your thoughts are very deep" (Psalm 92:5). ☞

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Dr. Guliuzza is ICR's National Representative. He earned his M.D. from the University of Minnesota, his Master of Public Health from Harvard University, and served in the U.S. Air Force as 28th Bomb Wing Flight Surgeon and Chief of Aerospace Medicine. Dr. Guliuzza is also a registered Professional Engineer.



Lobsters Get Comfortable in Their New Skin

Have you ever dreamed that you were squeezing yourself out of a giant toothpaste tube as the tube slowly tightened around your body? Something similar happens to lobsters,^{1,2} so it's more of a living nightmare for them. Lobster molting would end in sudden death if God hadn't provided a solution to their predicament of constantly outgrowing their shells.

Lobster molting is a valuable display of God's glory as our Creator, since God has carefully and cleverly bioengineered lobster molting so purposefully.³ Additionally, the process of molting, with its vulnerable shell-shedding phase called *ecdysis*, illustrates the implausibility of lobster life cycles somehow stumbling and stumbling into successful biomachinery programming through purposeless evolutionary accidents.

Consider the overall molting process, all of which must work successfully or the lobster quickly dies.

In its simplest terms, molting in crustaceans is the periodic shedding of the hard outer covering, the old exoskeleton, or shell. But this concept is overly simplified, because shedding an old shell requires the prior laying down of a new soft one under the old and, subsequently, the hardening of the new one into a firm, resistant, useful outer covering. The term molting, then, implies a large amount of physiological activity both before and after the actual shedding of the old shell.¹

The molting lobster must break his old shell before he can squeeze himself out. Once out, his body needs to pulse with quick "growth spurts" and then harden the new cuticle before he is gobbled up by a hungry codfish!

Timing is critical because a new soft-shell cuticle must be ready under the old shell to replace the discarded one. Also, an exiting lobster must trigger its exoskeleton breakout at the right location, between its carapace (a helmet-like shell part) and abdomen, from where it can escape.²

article highlights

- Lobsters molt, discarding their shells as they grow larger.
- This regenerative process is complicated and even dangerous.
- Before the lobster cracks and escapes its old shell, it replaces appendages that are missing or damaged.
- Successful lobster molting defies evolution.

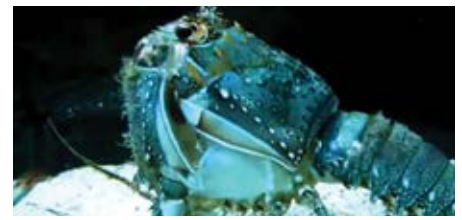
To force this "do or die" breach, the lobster exerts inside pressure against a seam that joins the carapace to the shell segment below it. To prepare for shell rupturing, lobsters absorb extra water.

Body swelling through water uptake appears to be a key step in all accounts of crustacean moult, beginning about one h[our] before ecdysis and completed by 2 h[ours] after it. In lobsters, the animals increase their body weight by approximately 10% and this increase is entirely accounted for by the uptake of water. The increased hydrostatic pressure is essential for loosening and lifting the carapace before ecdysis can occur.²

The molting process accomplishes more than just accommodating new size requirements. Prior to ecdysis, the lobster replaces amputated limbs with ones fitted for the successor shell. These new limbs are activated when the old shell is shed.

At [the proecdysis stage] the animal starts to regenerate new limbs in place of those that it may have lost since the previous ecdysis....Although before ecdysis the shell of a decapod crustacean may be battered, worn, cracked, faded, and otherwise in poor condition and the animal may lack vitality, after ecdysis the new shell is handsome, with bright pigments and healed wounds.¹

Moreover, female lobsters are designed for additional multitasking during this vulnerable process since they mate immediately after ecdysis. Then the female lobster's mate



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guards her until her new cuticle hardens.⁴

The process of lobster molting involves other amazing details, but these suffice to debunk the notion that lobster life cycles originated from evolutionary accidents. Molting is an all-or-nothing adventure—either do it right or die.⁴

Only God could have designed lobster life cycles so that they work, repeatedly and successfully.⁵ 🦞

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For Richer, for Poorer

“For richer, for poorer...” These four little words in traditional wedding vows carry great significance. Unless they already live in poverty, most newlyweds don’t enter marriage expecting to stay or become poor. Rather, couples hope to prosper over time through hard work and perseverance.

These words also reflect a central issue in charitable giving. One of the most common struggles people have in their giving decisions is an uneasy sense of loss at what is given away. Some feel if they give, they will become poorer while the recipient becomes richer. Instead of giving with a cheerful heart for the Lord’s work (2 Corinthians 9:7), the giver often weighs the cost of giving based on how much they feel they can afford to lose. The question “How much poorer am I willing to be?” becomes the determining factor in deciding how much they want to give.

Ironically, almost none of us feel poorer when we put money aside for retirement, invest in stock, or make a house payment. On the contrary, we feel financially more secure by doing so, even though our net worth hasn’t changed. We understand we’ve simply transferred a portion of our resources into a different asset that will be beneficial in the future.

Scripture teaches a similar approach but with a completely opposite focus. To begin with, you and I don’t really “own” anything. If God created the world, He is the sole and rightful owner of the entire cosmos. Everything that exists comes from the God who “gives to all life, breath, and *all things*”

article highlights

- Some Christians feel giving to God would make them poorer, but we are promised treasures in heaven as our reward.
- We are called to be “fellow workers” with God. We give expectantly, knowing our gifts help build His Kingdom.
- Your gifts for ICR’s Discovery Center will help us impact future generations with the creation message.



(Acts 17:25, emphasis added). But we are God’s stewards (Genesis 1:28). God has temporarily entrusted a portion of His resources into our care to accomplish His work here on Earth. And as the great Creator-Owner, God is just and right to expect an accounting one day (1 Corinthians 3:10-15).

But a marvelous part of the message of Scripture is that we are privileged to participate with God as His “fellow workers” (1 Corinthians 3:9). And as co-laborers with God, we are promised great rewards for the

work we do for Him. The Lord Jesus said as much when He counseled the disciples to “lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven” (Matthew 6:20), which Paul echoed when he commanded rich believers to be “ready to give, willing to share” in order to store up “for themselves a good foundation for the time to come” (1 Timothy 6:18-19).

Notice that these “treasures” and “good foundations” are not being deposited in heaven for God, or for the poor and needy, or even for the lost—they are for us.

We are not losing anything when we give to God’s work but are simply transferring available “assets” into an account that will pay everlasting dividends.

In view of these passages, feeling poorer when we give to the Lord’s work is just flat-out wrong! Rather, we are blessed and far richer when we give because we have

willingly transferred some of our God-given resources into the heavenly account that will be waiting for us when we “retire” from this life.

Consider giving a portion of your treasure to the ministry work of the Institute for Creation Research. We are currently building the ICR Discovery Center for Science and Earth History, which will reach far beyond our lifetimes. Your generous gifts will establish a biblical legacy that will impact many “generation[s] to come,” even the “children who would be born” (Psalm 78:6).

Mr. Morris is Director of Operations at the Institute for Creation Research.



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When I first heard about similarities between chimp and human DNA, it was not alarming since Scripture tells us man was formed

of dust of the earth (Genesis 2:7), which seems to indicate a common material. **I wondered how evolutionists would account for the vast differences between chimps and humans.** That difference speaks of the [human] creation being made in the image of the Creator—the Creator inspiring man with life in His likeness! I pray for non-enlightened scientists to ponder that crucial difference and acknowledge that man is a special creation.

— K. H.



I just got a subscription to *Acts & Facts* and *Days of Praise*, and how do I love it! **I recommend *Acts & Facts* to anyone who is looking**

for a good, Bible-based, creation science magazine! I just love what ICR is doing—keep up the good work!

— J. M.



One of the highlights of my 2½ years at V.P.I. (Virginia Polytechnic Institute) was meeting Dr. Henry M. Morris. At that time (1968–69), he was the head of the Civil Engineering Department. Dr. Morris taught a hydraulic engineering class, and he also wrote the textbook. **One day, Dr. Morris announced that he was going to digress from his normal teaching routine that day, and that none of the students would be required to**



stay to listen to what he was about to say. He proceeded to talk about God and science. I was mesmerized. Following that lecture, he told the class he had some books in his office that provided a more in-depth study of the topic and that he would gladly give one to any of us. I think I was the only student who requested one of the books that day. I still have it. It's a 127-page paperback book titled *The Bible and Modern Science*. Since then, I have read about a dozen of his other books.

Dr. Morris was one of the founders of Harvest Baptist Church in Blacksburg. Following that day in his hydraulics class, I began attending that church where Dr. Morris taught Sunday school.

— B. H.

Editor's note: *The Bible and Modern Science* was updated and reprinted as *Science and the Bible*. It is available through ICR's online store, along with other books by ICR's founder.



Considering Creation

I am writing this note to sincerely apologize. About a year and a half ago, I made a snarky reply to something your organization posted on Twitter. And I was blocked by your social media team—quite deservedly so. It was beneath me and contrary to the Christ-like attitude I ought to have been displaying on social media. I was wrong, and I am deeply embarrassed by my behavior.

At the time, I was a staunch theistic evolutionist, and I arrogantly viewed young-earth creationism with contempt. **However, in the time since I have done more research on my own and have come to see the deep problems associated with the neo-Darwinian synthesis.** I am not sure where I will ultimately end up in my study of origins, but I am sorry that at the time I displayed a snarky attitude toward your organization. Please forgive me.

— C. L.

Editor's note: Thank you for contacting us to share this. Some of ICR's scientists were once theistic evolutionists to some degree. As they studied and prayed, God opened their eyes to the truth of what the Bible reveals about origins, and they changed their minds.

Are You a Blogger?

Would you be interested in reviewing some of our children's science materials? We're looking to connect with established bloggers who write on homeschooling, parenting, biblical science, and/or church ministry. Please send a note to **Editor@ICR.org** along with your blog address. If there's a good fit, we may send you a book or a video to review and discuss on your blog.



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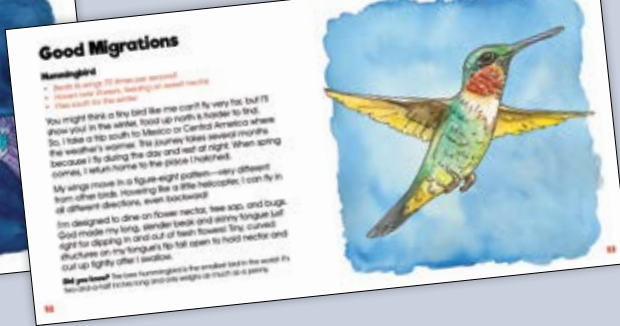
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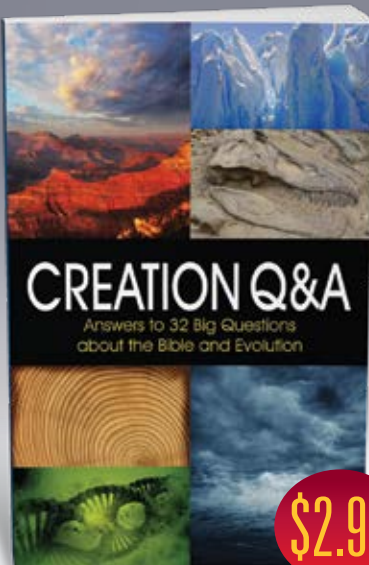
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