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CSA News

The Creation Science Association for Mid-America

"It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in men" Psalm 118:8

Volume 30: (6)
June 2013

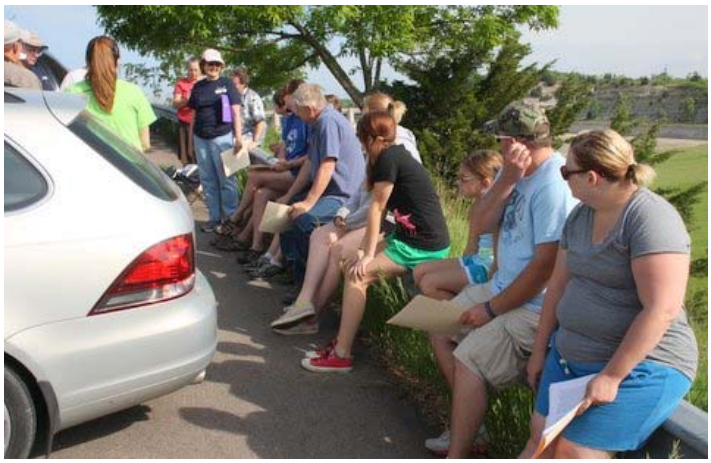
SAFARI REPORT: Western Kansas Safari 2013

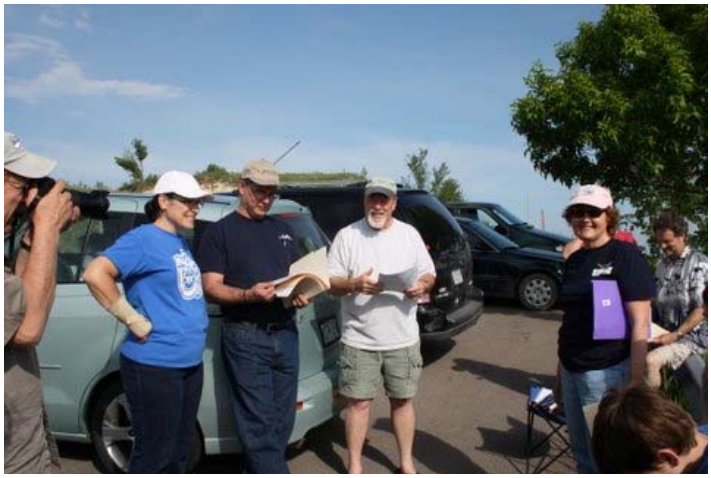
by *Doug Dexheimer*

Our annual "CSAMA Western Kansas Chalk and Fossil Safari" is now history.

The safari began at 9:00A.M. on Saturday May 25, 2013 at the Tuttle Creek Reservoir, near Manhattan, KS.

- We started at the parking area overlooking the Tuttle Creek Spillway at the east end of Tuttle Creek Dam. We began by introducing ourselves to one another.





- As we viewed the canyon together, we discussed how the overflowing water carved it out during the 1993 flood. The spillway is an excellent example of how canyons are formed by the rapid action of "cavitating" water flow.

CSA Monthly Meeting

Tuesday July 2nd, 2013

"Origin of Life"

by *Kevin Anderson*

In Darwin's day, it was thought that living cells were simple, making it easier to imagine that cells were built up through long, slow, gradual, natural processes. Today, as we are able to delve further into the details of even the simplest of living cells, we are finding that they are not simple at all, but extremely complex, with many "all-or-nothing" systems that characterize cellular functions and cannot be the result of such gradualism. A half-developed system, which is needed for cellular function, would do a cell no good at all along its evolutionary development and this defies a naturalistic origin. We will also discuss the nature of the information stored in the structure of the DNA molecule, as well as the obviously divine "Sender" of that information.

(For time & location see box near the end of this newsletter.)

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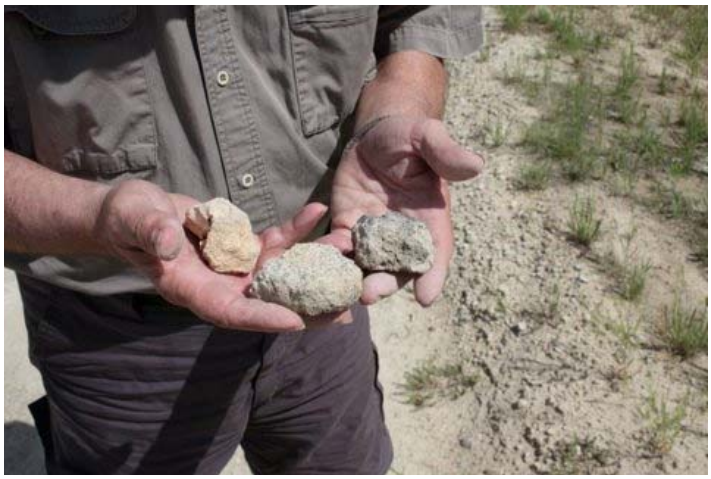
Coming Events: 2013

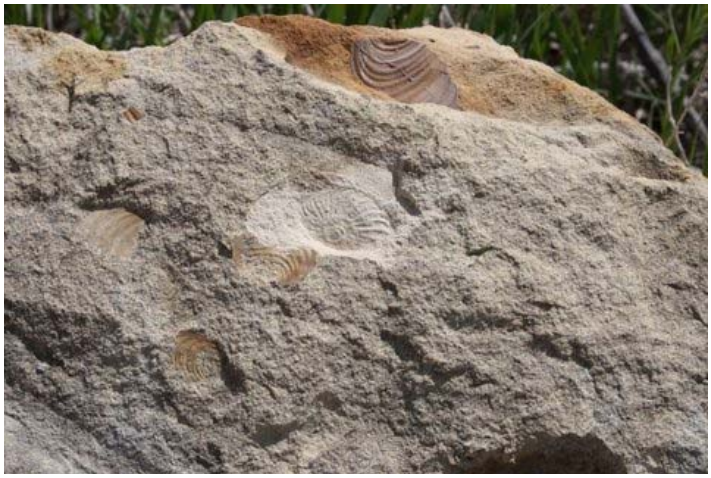
You must register for any safari, please call (816) 618-3610 or visit http://www.csama.org/Safarisignup.htm to register.

- June 20 - 22: Float trip down the North Fork of the Black River.
- June 29: Astronomy.
- July 20: Kansas University Natural History Museum.
- Not Scheduled 2013: Rock Bridge / Connor's Cave.
- July 27: Astronomy.
- August 9: Astronomy.
- August 17: Greater KC Fossil Hunt.
- Aug. 31 - Sept. 3: Southeast MO.
- Not Scheduled 2013: Safari Zoological Park Caney KS.

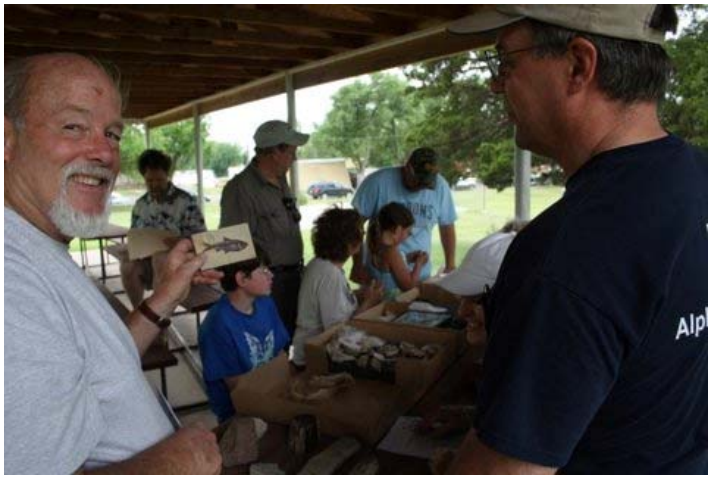
- We left the Tuttle Creek Lake Dam, driving west on Hwy 18, and stopped for a brief geode hunt at Quail Road.



- After Rob Wickert showed us a handful of geodes he'd uncovered there, we continued west toward Silvan Grove, KS, where we:
  - Visited a post rock quarry, where many participants found ammonites, lizards, and sharks' teeth.



  - Had lunch at the Silvan Grove town square where Bob Farwell discussed the fossils we were likely to find during this safari.



- September 6: Astronomy.
- October 18 - 19: Ha Ha Tonka.
- Not Scheduled 2013: KATY Bike Trail.
- October 4: Astronomy.
- November 1: Astronomy.
- December 7: Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge; Eagle Days.

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Monthly Meetings

2013

(1st Tuesday of each month;
content subject to change;
no signup or registration necessary.)

- **July 2:** "Origin of Life," *Kevin Anderson*.
- **August 6:** "The Great Debate" DVD, Part 1, moderated by *Bob Farwell.*
- **September 3:** "The Great Debate" DVD, Part II, moderated by *Bob Farwell*.
- **October 1:** "The Great Debate" DVD, Part III, moderated by *Bob Farwell*.
- **November 5**: "Cave Formation, & Mineral Placement," *Bob Farwell*, *Doug Dexheimer, and Kevin Anderson*.
- **December 2**: "The Star of Bethlehem" DVD, moderated by *Bob Farwell*.

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Local and National Conferences

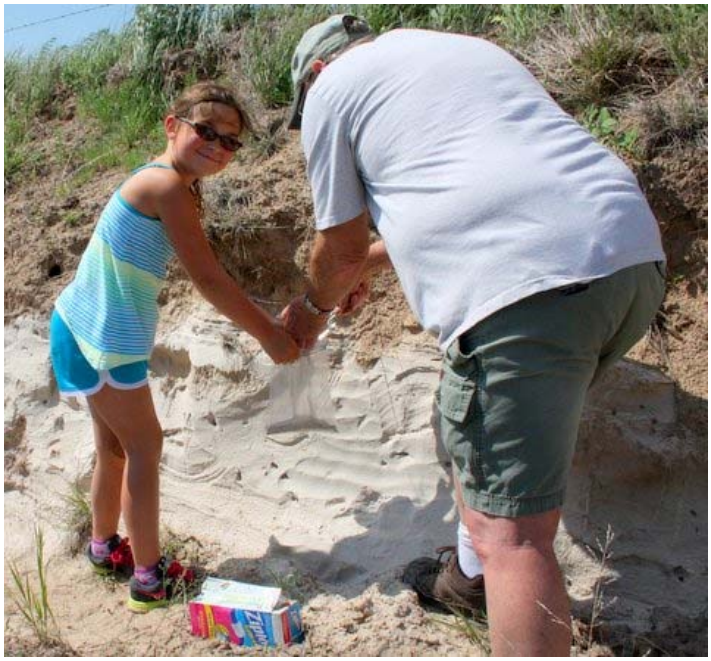
- Creation Ministries International
  http://www.creation.com
- International Conference on Creationism, Pittsburg, PA Aug. 4 - 8
  http://www.creationicc.org

International Conference on Creationism August 4-8, 2013

The board members of Creation Science Fellowship invite you to attend the 2013 International Conference on Creationism. You may attend in person in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania or via webinar. This peer-reviewed scientific conference currently has 41 research papers completing the review process which is overseen by Dr. Mark Horstemeyer, who heads up our team of editors.

Papers will be presented in one of four lecture halls at the Pittsburgh-Greentree DoubleTree Hotel during the mornings and afternoons of August 5-8, 2013. Each one-hour presentation will be followed with a 45-minute question-and-answer period. A tentative speaker schedule is now posted on our conference web site and is given below. The web site provides much more detail.

- Visited an ash fall site, where we got an up-close, hands-on view of an ancient deposit of volcanic ash. Participants collected all the volcanic ash they could ever want. This year we noticed two dramatic new developments at the old ash deposit site. A fresh road cut made our customary trek to a fenced-in field unnecessary -- now, that same layer of volcanic ash is exposed right next to the road. This photo shows Gracen Emerson receiving a sample of volcanic ash at that very location.



The second change we noticed was a number of new "wind farms" situated in an east-west line between Silvan Grove and the volcanic ash deposit. We paused briefly to watch their gleaming white blades spinning gracefully in the wind.

- Near Wilson Lake, we explored a roadside cut containing innumerable Inosoramus clams, before continuing west to our campsite at a riverside park in Ellis, KS.
- After an evening meal, an unrelenting wind forced some of the larger tents' occupants to retreat to motel accommodations in Hayes. After they left, those who remained engaged in a lively discussion of creation-oriented Q & A. The thorniest issue arising was the question, how can distant heavenly bodies be millions and billions of light years away, when we believe that the universe was created by God Almighty about 6000 years ago? For the answer to that question, refer to the article, "Size of the Universe vs. Biblical References to the Age of the Earth" in the May newsletter.

- On Sunday morning we enjoyed a short devotion after breakfast, followed by a drive to Wildcat Canyon and Castle Rock.
- Wildcat Canyon is *the* site from which the world-famous "fish-within-a-fish" fossil (now displayed at

During the evenings we have special speakers whose presentations are free and open to the public. Ken Ham, founder of "Answers in Genesis," will open the conference Sunday, August 4th with his talk on, "*Genesis, Biblical Authority & the Age of the Earth*." Other evening speakers and topics are shown below.

Main Details

What: 2013 International Conference on Creationism.
When: August 4-8, 2013 (Sunday evening through Thursday evening).
Where: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania at the Greentree DoubleTree by Hilton.
Times: Technical presentations 8:00AM to 5:00PM. Special evening talks start at 7:00pm.
Cost: Registration is $135 – Does not include meals or hotel costs.
Attendance Mode: You may attend in person or via webinar on your computer.

Important Information can be found at the Home Page of ICC Conference Web Site: www.creationicc.org .

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Too Far Away To Attend CSA Meetings?
Why Not Attend Via Audio or Video Tape?

Attend CSA Meetings by ordering the audio ($5) or video ($13) tape/CD. To order, request by meeting date and topic. Copies of above items may be borrowed from...

The CSA Lending Library
8904 Mastin
Overland Park, KS 66212
(913) 492-6545

Gypsum Veins in Chalk
Continued from left column

are likely comprised of this same dirty gypsum. This gypsum crust is not the same as the "desert varnish" seen on other arid rock surfaces.

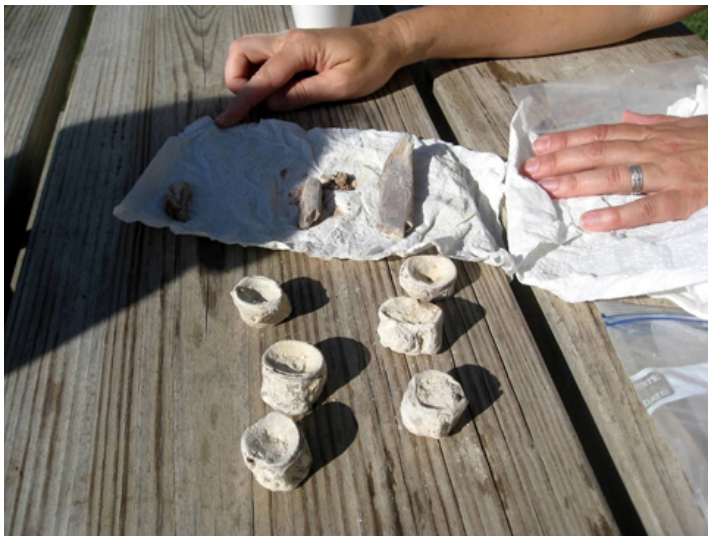
Desert varnish, or rock varnish, is an orange-yellow, to black coating found on exposed rock surfaces in arid environments. Desert varnish is usually around one micron thick and represents nanometre-scale layering. Rock rust and desert patina are less-frequently used descriptions of the same condition.

Desert varnish forms only on physically stable rock surfaces that are no longer exposed to frequent precipitation, fracturing, or wind abrasion. The varnish is primarily composed of clay particles intermingled with iron and manganese oxides. Generally associated with the varnish are a host of trace elements and some organic matter. The color of the varnish varies from shades of brown, to black.

Limestone is not typically covered with this varnish, since its water solubility provides an insufficiently stable surface for varnish formation. Shiny, dense, and black

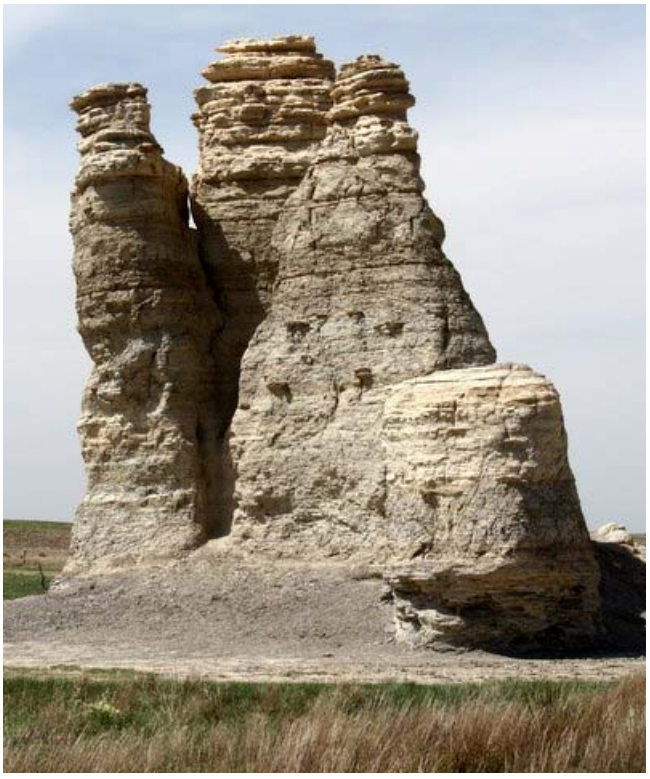
the nearby Sternberg Museum in Hayes, KS) was excavated.

- Our safari explorers uncovered sharks' teeth, fish vertebrae, and ribs at this location.



Some very interesting minerals also abound in the canyon. See articles on gypsum veins, and "Noah's Travelers" in this issue.

- Castle Rock is an "outlier," a formation separated from the main outcropping of chalk further south.



varnishes form on basalt, fine quartzites, and metamorphosed shales, due to these rocks' relatively high weather resistance.

Where, you may ask, is the chalk that used to be there, level with the tops of these formations? The gypsum crust on top has protected the softer chalk from wind and rain. The harder caps on the tops of the formations survive to this day, while the softer chalk below is more easily washed and dissolved away. If you look at the base of Castle Rock or the Chalk Pyramids, you will see broken piles of chalk that are slowly washing away with each rain. The same process is taking place at the Voo Doos, and the Chalk Pyramids. In the 10 or 15 years that CSA has been visiting Castle Rock, we have seen a significant decrease in the size of the towers.

Note: Watch for next month's issue. A sequence of photos of Castle Rock will be presented showing how the formation has deteriorated over the relatively short time CSA has been visiting this area.

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[1] http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2007/04/photogalleries/giant-crystals-cave/

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Noah's Long-Distance Travelers

from an article[1]
by John Hergenrather

Quartzite Boulders Speak Powerfully of the Global Flood

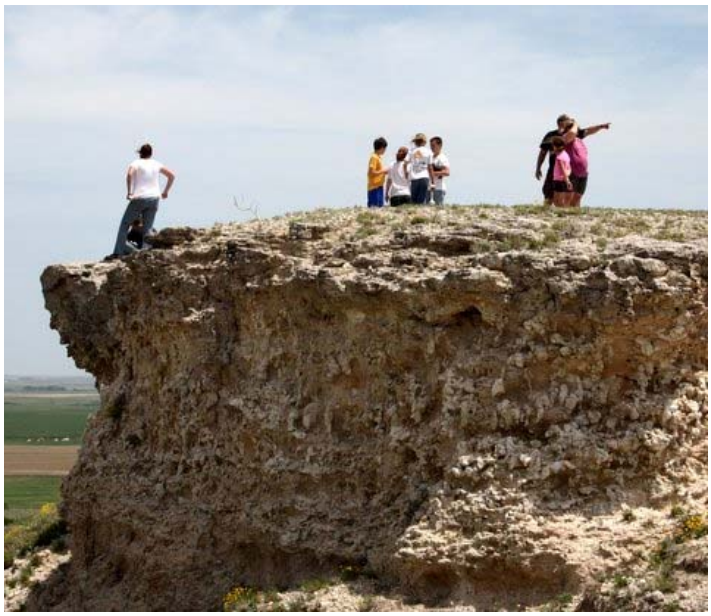
Some interesting examples of hard rock pebbles and gravel are scattered across the surface of the chalk in Western Kansas' Wildcat Canyon.

What could possibly have moved these rocks 500–1,000 km (300–600 miles) from their source over almost-level ground (slopes less than 0.1 degrees)? The geological processes that transported them are clearly not happening today!

What is quartzite?

- The towers of this formation once served as a landmark for the historic Butterworth Overland Stage Line. Old wagon-wheel ruts preserved in the ground nearby show where the stagecoaches passed by on their way further west.
- Each year that we visit Castle Rock, there is noticeably less of it to see. One of these days another tower will lean over and come crashing down. With the changes that we have seen in just a few years of visits, it is obvious that changes take place regularly. “Millions of years of earth history” are not necessary to explain the rapid erosion of the chalk formations at Castle Rock and Monument Rocks! Check the July Newsletter for a series of photos of Castle Rock taken over the years that CSA has been visiting this area.

There is a prominent overlook south of Castle Rock. From the top of the overlook, we had a downward view of Castle Rock to the north, and the Voo-Doo Badlands to the south.



We ate our lunches at the top of the overlook before driving down to the lower plain for a discussion of chalk formation and algae blooms. Dr. David Demick shared his photos of the microscopic cocoliths that make up the chalk. He also showed us a recent news article describing an algae bloom so thick that it was killing fish. The additional nutrients from the dying fish then caused the algae to bloom even more profusely. We believe a similar phenomenon took place at the time of Noah's flood, when the infusion of nutrients provided by massive numbers of decaying organisms caused far greater algae blooms. In a matter of hours, the buildup of accumulated skeletons from the resulting dead sea creatures smothered all nearby lifeforms in place before they had a chance to free themselves from the accumulating ooze, where they were then rapidly buried and fossilized before they could begin to decay significantly.

- We returned to our campsite in Ellis for Sunday potluck supper and an inspiring creation-oriented talk

Quartzites come in almost every color of the rainbow. Many have percussion marks, indicating violent collisions during transport, in suspension at times, in deep torrential waters.

Quartzite rocks are so hard that they can be rolled long distances without disintegrating, as most other rocks would. They are composed of the mineral quartz (SiO2) and bound together with silica cement. Quartzite was once a softer sedimentary sandstone. But heat and pressure changed it into a hard metamorphic rock. Quartzites come in countless colors and designs. Some are banded with the original colors of the sandstone strata. Though usually mixed with other local rocks, quartzite cobbles can be easily recognized after a little practice. They are unusually smooth and rounded, and the lighter colors have a semi-opaque look. If you break one open, the inside has a sort of granulated or "sugared" appearance. For this reason, some people call them "sugar agates."

Quartzite Locations

The area along the Continental Divide signifies the nearest sources from which the scattered quartzites could have come. This reflects the locations that my friends and I have observed or have read about in the literature. As quartzites were carried east of the Rockies, they acted like gigantic cutting tools and planed the hills flat on the Northern Great Plains. How could this be explained? We have a clue in the retreating phases of Noah’s Flood.

The Most Likely Process

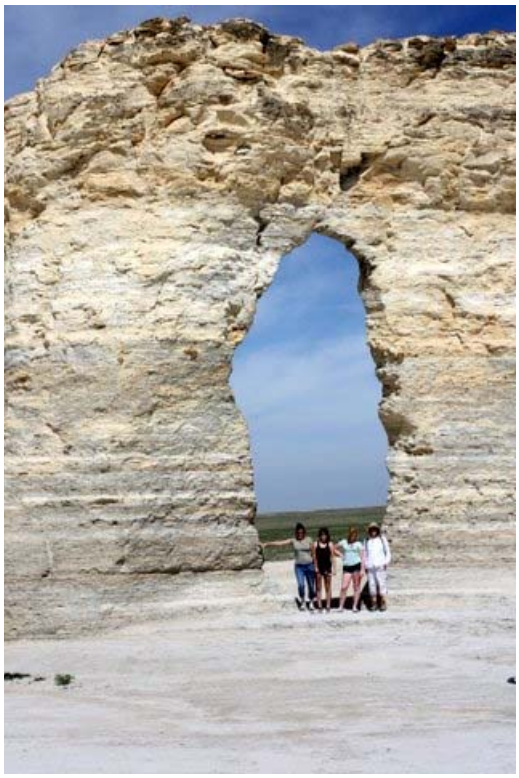
For the waters of Noah’s Flood to recede, there had to be differential sinking and rising of the earth’s crust. This is probably what Psalm 104:6–8 is describing:

> So You covered it with the deep as with a garment;
> The waters were standing above the mountains.
> At your rebuke they fled,
> At the sound of Your thunder they hurried away.
> The mountains rose; the valleys sank down
> To the place which You established for them. (NASB)

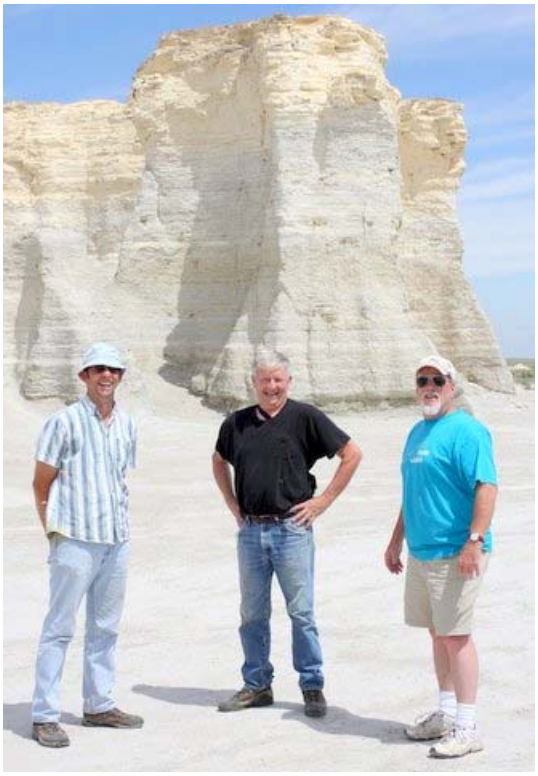
Thus the floodwaters receded from vast surfaces of the earth with tremendous erosional force. The fact that quartzites were left on the tops of ridges and plateaus suggests that they were first carried by huge sheets of water which were flowing over a generally flat landscape. But as the mountain ranges continued to rise, land emerged above the eroding floodwaters, lifting the rocks as well. Further mountain uplift very likely constricted and directed the waning Flood currents. This would initiate a more “channelized” phase of the receding Flood. Also, during this phase, major drainages and canyons were carved, and probably much of our present-day topography was formed. At this time, most of the quartzites were swept away with other eroded material. However some remained mixed with the gravels along major river valleys, and others collected in newly-formed deep basins. This is what we would expect to see with the flood model, and this indeed is what we observe in the field.

around the picnic table. See the article, "Can We be Too Clean?" for details of the discussion.

- On Monday we had breakfast, and broke camp. Our first stop was Monument Rocks (the first landmark chosen by the US Department of the Interior as a national natural landmark), south of Oakley, KS.



- Pastor Ora Martindale III rejoined the safari at Monument Rocks with his friend Chad, who shared with us his knowledge of the area, having grown up in Trego County.



A Baffling Puzzle

The long distances that quartzites have traveled are a great mystery for evolutionary geologists.

Transport Mechanism Studied

Geological researchers Peter Klevberg and Michael Oard have studied quartzite distributions. They have asked what sort of currents would be required to carry boulders over 1,000 km (600 miles) from their source. By applying open-flow channel equations they calculated that oblong boulders 15 cm (6 inches) across would require currents of *at least* 105 km per hour (65 mph) in waters 60 m (200 ft) deep. These figures are minima! These rates are astounding, especially considering that modern-day flash floods seldom exceed 30 km (20 miles) per hour, even flowing down steep slopes. Modern floods don't come close to explaining the distances most quartzites have traveled.

We can't rule out the possibility that super-dense mudflows and other mass-wasting processes also played a part in transporting quartzites. However, most far-traveled quartzites show evidence of rounding by a fluvial (watery) transport. Additionally, many quartzites are scarred with semicircular percussion marks. Most geologists agree that these marks indicate the rocks banged against one another while being carried in suspension in a violent watery flow.

A Solemn Reminder

Quartzite distributions are a powerful and convincing signature of the recessive phases of the Genesis Flood. The reality of the Flood is a solemn reminder that God is the Sovereign Ruler and Judge over His creation. So why are the evidences for the Flood we've outlined in this article so significant? Because if the Flood happened the way the Bible says it did, then the supposed evidence for evolution and millions of years collapses. Either most of the earth's fossils, sedimentary rocks, and landforms signify long ages of evolution, or they represent a recent watery catastrophe. Two such grossly divergent hypotheses cannot possibly be accepted simultaneously by a sound mind – i.e., "you can't have it both ways."

What the Bible says about the Flood is important. It is foundational to clear and consistent Bible history and theology, and it provides a sturdy underpinning to reliable Earth science.

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[1] http://creation.com/noahs-long-distance-travelers

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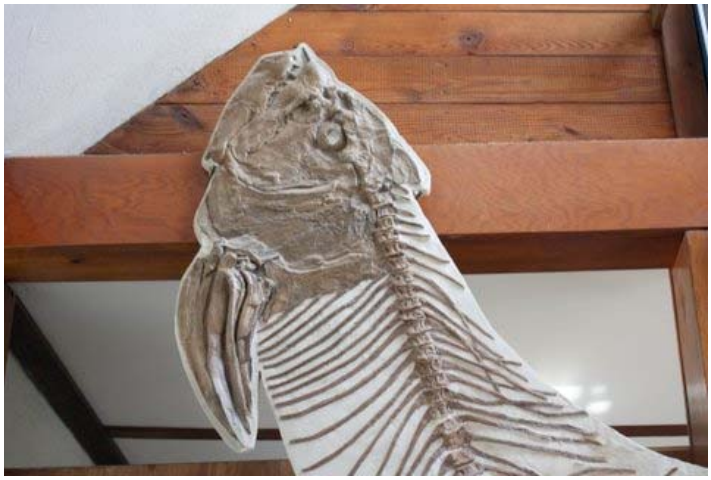
ARE WE TOO CLEAN FOR OUR OWN GOOD?

by *Doug Dexheimer*

As we gathered for our Sunday potluck supper during the recent Western Kansas Chalk and Fossil Safari, a conversation with Christie Wickert began when she offered everyone at the picnic table some hand sanitizer. She had a small pocket-sized bottle, and a larger jug with a pump dispenser.

In 2007, professional fossil hunter Alan Detrich found a fossilized Xiphactinus protruding from a hillside between Scott City and Oakley. He has offered this find of an even larger "fish-within-a-fish" for sale to any willing buyer. [1]

The next stop was Keystone Gallery, where we admired a number of large, mounted, fossilized fish



and a Mossosaur.

All the fossils displayed at this shop were found in chalk formations within 30 miles of that spot. Several sharks' teeth, and other small fossils were purchased at this location.[2]

- Rather than end the safari at Monument Rocks, several explorers went back to Wildcat Canyon for more fish vertebrae, and assorted archaeological relics.

Although unusually windy, the return trip eastward was pleasant and happily uneventful.

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[1] http://www2.ljworld.com/news/2009/aug/17/man-seeks-buyer-prehistoric-fish-fossil-found-kans/

[2] http://www.keystonegallery.com/fossils/bony_fish.html

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Gypsum Veins in Chalk

by *Doug Dexheimer*

Scattered across the chalk beds of Wildcat Canyon in Western Kansas, you'll stumble across veins of gypsum, a clear or white crystalline mineral lying within cracks in the surrounding chalk. At first glance, it appears to be chunks of petrified wood standing above the chalk. This photo shows the apparent "grain" of a chunk of gypsum crystal that was collected at Wildcat Canyon.

My reaction to her question took her by surprise. I pondered aloud, "I'll bet hand sanitizer and sterile environments are partly to blame for the antibiotic-resistant bacteria (ARB), also known as "superbugs," for which the medical community are presently scurrying to find a cure." My comment was based on several articles debunking the notion that bacterial evolution or mutation is the basic cause for the recent outbreaks of drug-resistant diseases.

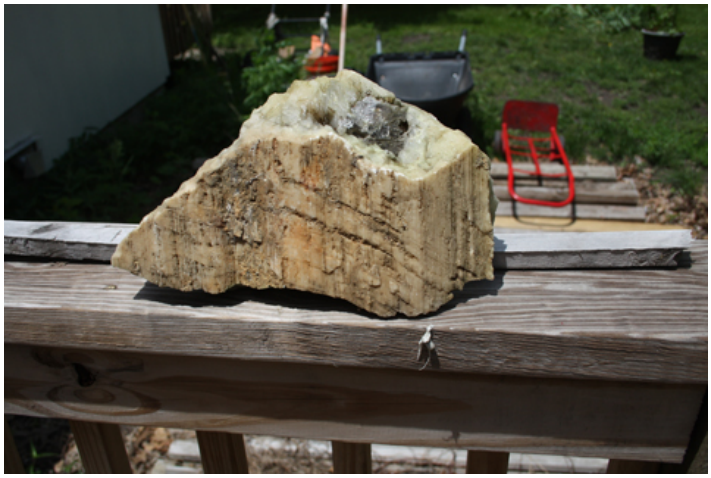
Imagine my surprise to find several articles on a related topic in recent emails!

- "A good thing can often go too far, and in our modern society of nonstop media and product marketing, this might be what has happened to the idea of cleanliness. Resources for avoiding bacteria have increased dramatically. We are surrounded by antibacterial soaps and cleansers. Kids are often not allowed to play in public sandboxes out of the fear of them getting too dirty. The popularity of electronic games and television has also decreased outdoor playing time enjoyed by prior generations. Furthermore, exposure to multiple pets and animals is decreasing, especially with more families living in urban metropolitan areas. These well-intentioned behaviors may have led to avoidance of germs and disease, but the unwanted consequence may be a concomitant decrease in the 'good' bacteria."[1]

- "It has been a banner season for slobs. As the nation spent the summer watching those telegenic survivors turn desert-island filth into high ratings, researchers in the United States and in England told a different kind of dirty story: a little squalor may be good for the health. Common household germs and dust, it seems, play a vital role in the development of immune systems."[2]

- "At the center of this argument is the hygiene hypothesis. The hypothesis, as originally conceived, was based on the observation that allergic diseases were less common in children from larger families compared to children in families with only one child, presumably because of increased exposure to infectious agents through their siblings. More recently, it has been suggested that protection does not come through exposure only to infectious agents, but through exposure to diverse organisms -- some of which are capable of causing disease but are relatively harmless -- and that this process can in turn regulate a body's immune response system and decrease inflammation."[3]

- "In studies of what is called the hygiene hypothesis, researchers are concluding that organisms like the millions of bacteria, viruses and especially worms that enter the body along with 'dirt' spur the development of a healthy immune system. Several continuing studies suggest that worms may help to redirect an immune system that has gone awry and resulted in autoimmune disorders, allergies and asthma.



Gypsum is a very soft sulfate mineral composed of calcium sulfate dihydrate, with the chemical formula $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. It is mined widely, and is used as a fertilizer, and as the main ingredient in many forms of plaster. A very fine-grained white or lightly tinted variety of gypsum, called alabaster, has been used for sculpture by many cultures including ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and medieval England, where we find the Nottingham alabasters. It has a hardness of 2 on the Mohs scale of mineral hardness. It forms as an evaporite mineral and as a hydration product of anhydrite.

Physical Properties

Gypsum is moderately water-soluble (~2.0–2.5 g/l at 25°C) and in contrast to most other salts, it exhibits a retrograde solubility, becoming less soluble at higher temperatures. When gypsum is heated in air it loses water and converts first to calcium sulfate hemihydrate (bassanite, often simply called "plaster") and, if heated further, to anhydrous calcium sulfate (anhydrite).

Crystal Varieties

Gypsum occurs in nature as flattened and often twinned crystals, and transparent, cleavable masses called selenite. Selenite contains no significant selenium; rather, both substances were named after the ancient Greek word for "moon."

Selenite also occurs in a silky, fibrous form, in which case it is commonly called "satin spar." Finally, it may also be granular or quite compact. In hand-sized samples, it can range anywhere in appearance from transparent to opaque. A very fine-grained white or lightly tinted variety of gypsum, called alabaster, is prized for ornamental work of various sorts. In arid areas, gypsum can occur in a flower-like form, typically opaque, with embedded sand grains, and is known as "desert rose."

It also forms some of the largest crystals found in nature, up to 12 metres (39 ft) long, in the form of selenite, recently discovered deep in cavities below lead and zinc mines in Naica, Mexico.[1]

How did it get here in the middle of chalk beds?

"These studies, along with epidemiological observations, seem to explain why immune system disorders like multiple sclerosis, Type 1 diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, asthma and allergies have risen significantly in the United States and other developed countries.

Training the Immune System

"What a child is doing when he puts things in his mouth is allowing his immune response to explore his environment," Mary Ruebush, a microbiology and immunology instructor, wrote in her new book, "Why Dirt Is Good" (Kaplan). "Not only does this allow for 'practice' of immune responses, which will be necessary for protection, but it also plays a critical role in teaching the immature immune response what is best ignored." [4]

Although I find each one of the above articles very interesting, all are based on a secular world view.

For the biblical, creationist worldview, let's take a look at what Dr. Carl Wieland, MD wrote about the drug-resistant bugs that infected HIS OWN body.

Here's a brief summary of what he said:

When I was finally discharged from hospital, I still had a strain of supergerm colonizing my body. Nothing had been able to get rid of it, after months in hospital. However, I was told that all I had to do on going home was to "get outdoors a lot, occasionally even roll in the dirt, and wait." In less than two weeks of this advice, the supergerms were gone. Why? The reason is that supergerms are actually defective in other ways, as explained. Therefore, when they are forced to compete with the ordinary bacteria which normally thrive on our skin, they do not have a chance. They thrive in hospital because all the antibiotics and antiseptics being used there keep wiping out the ordinary bacteria which would normally outcompete, wipe out and otherwise keep in check these "superwimps."

This is why more than one microbiologist concerned about these super-infections has mused (only partly tongue in cheek) that the best thing to happen in major hospitals might be to dump truckloads of germ-laden dirt into the corridors, rather than keep on applying more and more chemicals in a never-ending "arms race" against the bacteria. In other words, stop using the antibiotics (which of course is hardly feasible), and all this 'evolution' will reverse itself, as the bacterial populations shift back again to favor the more hardy, less resistant varieties.

The balance of this article is quoted from the creation.com webpage.

Summary and Conclusion

1. "Supergerms" are actually not "super" at all. They are generally less hardy than naturally-occuring organisms of their type, and therefore less likely to survive outside of the typically "sterile" hospital environment.

Most chalk is almost pure calcium carbonate, $CaCO_4$. It likely precipitated from an inland sea long ago, probably during Noah's Flood. As the sun baked the exposed surface of the chalk, it dried out, causing the chalk to shrink, and cracks to appear.

It is generally believed that burning coal or wood upwind from a rain shower often results in "acid rain." However, volcanic eruptions are also a major cause: sulfur in volcanic gases combines with water to form sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4. Now when acidic rainwater washes across dry beds of chalk, a simple chemical reaction occurs:

Calcium carbonate and sulfuric acid combine to form calcium sulfate dihydrate (gypsum) and carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide, being a gas, dissipates into the air. Here's the chemical equation:

$$CaCO_4 + H_2SO_4 = CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O + CO_2$$

The calcium sulfate accumulates, or "grows onto" other gypsum crystals in the cracks of chalk, often causing the cracks to grow wider with each acid rain shower.

How does acid precipitation affect marble and limestone buildings (and soft chalk formations)?

Acid precipitation affects stone primarily in two ways: *dissolution* and *alteration*. When sulfurous, sulfuric, and nitric acids in polluted air react with the calcite in marble and limestone, the calcite dissolves. This causes roughened surfaces, removal of material, and loss of carved details on exposed areas of buildings and statues. Surface material may be lost from just the more reactive spots, or from entire surfaces of these structures.

You might expect that rain-sheltered buildings and statuary would be protected from such damage. Unfortunately, even these structures often show blackened crusts that have spalled (peeled off) in places, revealing crumbling stone beneath. This black crust is primarily composed of gypsum, a mineral that forms from the reaction between calcite, water, and sulfuric acid. Gypsum is soluble in water. Although usually washed away from carbonate stone surfaces exposed to acid rain or sulfur dioxide gas (SO_2), it persists on protected surfaces that are not directly washed by rainwater. Gypsum is white, but the crystals form networks that trap particles of dirt and pollutants, giving the

2. There are many instances in which germs become resistant by simple "natural selection" of those among them who already posess a resistance to certain antibiotics (this includes resistances "imported" from other bacteria).

3. Where a mutational defect causes resistance, the survival advantage is almost always caused by a LOSS of genetic information, rather than by an INCREASE. There is NO evidence of any "information-adding," or "uphill" change.

4. The existence of "supergerms" provides no evidence to sustain the claim that living things evolved from simple to complex by the slow, progressive addition of genetic information over millions of years.

Postscript

Death, suffering, and disease (including infection) are part of the curse which came upon a once-perfect world through the rebellion of our original ancestor, Adam, against his Maker.

Bacteria actually provide evidence AGAINST evolution. They multiply at incredibly high rates. In a matter of only a few years, bacteria can go through massive numbers of generations, genetically analogous to millions of years of human generations. Since we observe constant mutation and natural selection in bacterial populations, we should therefore, according to evolutionary thinking, see in them tremendous amounts of genuine evolution. Unfortunately for the evolutionist, the bacteria we have with us today are essentially the same as those described by Robert Koch a century ago. In fact, there are bacteria found fossilized in rock layers claimed by evolutionists to be millions of years old, which are, as far as we can tell, indistinguishable from their present-day "relatives."

The famous French biologist Pièrre Grassé, who held the chair of evolution at the Sorbonne for many years, admitted that mutations in bacteria simply showed shifts back and forth around a mean, without any net change. He concluded, "mutations do not produce any kind of evolution."

The next time you read about "supergerms," remember that everything known about them is consistent with the Genesis creation account of an originally good, complex world, ruined by sin.

You can read the entire text of Dr. Carl Wieland's bout with superbugs at this address:

http://creation.com/superbugs-not-super-after-all

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[1] http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate/2013/05/27/are-americans-too-obsessed-with-cleanliness/theres-such-a-thing-as-too-clean

[2] http://www.nytimes.com/2000/08/31/garden/yes-there-s-such-a-thing-as-too-clean.html?pagewanted=all&src=pm

[3] http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate/2013/05/27/are-americans-too-obsessed-with-cleanliness/some-microbes-may-be-our-old-friends

[4] http://www.nytimes.com/2009/01/27/health/27brod.html

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crust a blackened look. Eventually the blackened crust blisters and spalls, revealing the crumbling stone beneath it.

A black “crust” of dirty gypsum can be seen at the tops of chalk formations such as Castle Rock, the Chalk Pyramids, and the “Voo Doos,” or badlands, nearby. The dark coatings on the limestone cliffs of the Grand Canyon

Continued in right column.

CSA Monthly Meeting Location

Westbrooke Church
9777 Antioch
Overland Park, KS 66121
10 blocks east of 69 Highway (or Switzer) on 95th St. to Antioch, south two blocks on Antioch, on east side of street.
Fellowship & book table: 6:15PM - Meeting: 7:00PM (meeting entrance in back of building)

Are You Participating in CSA As Much as You Should?

“*The harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few*.” Are you doing all the Lord has called you to do in the war for the minds and souls of our citizens... especially our youth? CSA is not a closed fraternity. Any born-again believer who is abiding in the words of Jesus, and has been gifted in research, computers, speaking, clerical activities, writing of articles or book reviews, etc., and who has heard a call to serve in an origins ministry should consider and pray about serving with us. Write or call for more information.

You are invited to attend all the monthly meetings, and as many of the Safaris as you can fit into your schedule. Pass the word, tell your friends and neighbors about CSAMA and our activities. Show them how to subscribe to the **CSAMA Newsletter**.

Never miss an opportunity to debunk the "millions-of-years" notion that evolutionists insist is necessary for life as we know it.

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