



# ETCSA

East Tennessee Creation Science Association

Volume 2, Issue 8

## The Eye by Bob Zuvich

Charles Darwin wrote in his ever popular *On The Origin Of Species*:

"To suppose that the eye, with all its inimitable contrivances for adjusting the focus to different distances, for admitting different amounts of light, and for the correction of spherical and chromatic aberration, could have been formed by natural selection, seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest degree."

- Charles Darwin, *On The Origin Of Species*, New York: Avenel Books, 1979 p.217 (Chapter 6, "Difficulties on Theory", First Edition 1859).

- The human eye is so complex that the chances of coming together by chance is impossible. NO single part of it can be missing. All of the complexities of the eye, put together, stagger the imagination.
- The amount of photoreceptors in the eye is astronomical. There are about 125 million rods, and 7 million cones. The center of the retina has a

density of about 150,000 cones per square millimeter. All of this is packed into a package the size of a tiny ball.

- The light intensity from the daylight to the night is about 10 billion to one. Yet the eye performs perfectly at both times of day.
- The eye lens has an adjustable aperture, a fluid interior called the aqueous humor, which is changed every four hours of your life automatically, tears to clean it, lids and lashes to wipe it clean regularly and automatically, muscles to change the shape of the eye, and muscles to rotate it. Without any of these systems, the eye can not function in any way shape or form, correctly or even at all.
- Indeed, Darwin was right, but HOW right he was he will never know.
- There are many more amazing things about the eye, enough to fill a volume.

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### Special points of interest:

- *August meeting: 24th, First Baptist Concord, Fireside Room, 7:00 PM*
- *September Meeting: 21st, First Baptist Concord, Fireside Room, 7:00 PM*
- *October meeting: 19th, First Baptist Concord, Fireside Room, 7:00 PM*
- *We have books, videos and tapes for sale! Check out our website for more details: [www.etsa.org/](http://www.etsa.org/)*

## DEVOTIONAL AND THEY DIED

"And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years: and he died" (Genesis 5:5).

Eight times in Genesis 5 the phrase, "and he died," is recorded. Eight astonishing tombstones: Adam (v.5), Seth (v.8), Enos (v.11), Cainan (v.14), Mahalaleel (v.17), Jared (v.20), Methuselah (v.27), and Lamech (v.31). These men lived amazingly long lives (six over 900 years), yet they died! Why?

The first reference to death in the Bible is Genesis 2:17: "But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." Before this, God had brought forth a great explosion of life in the six days of creation. But to Adam came the ominous warning about death. It was a clear command that Adam later on deliberately disobeyed (Genesis 3:6). The probable question

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## VARIOUS EYES:

- Pigeons have filters for color removal-yellow for the sky, and red for the ground.
- Incidentally, the eye cells of a snake are not like those of other reptiles at all.
- The frog has a remarkable eye altogether. The frog has a built in bug detector system in each eye, of the highest caliber design. Experiments have been done at M.I. T. in which a frog was shown various shapes, patterns and moving objects. The response was electronically measured in the brain. Pictures of moving grass, flowers, squares, rectangles, triangles, etc. were passed in view with no electrical response. But the moment a circular object or one with a CIRCULAR FRONT END came into view, the electrical impulse (measured audibly through a speaker) turned from a dull muttering sound to a loud pulse. The dull muttering is actually the "on" position of the device, as turning on a stereo without putting on a tape. It is on, active, and ready; it is just that there is no input to the detector. No exceptions.

The shape is the same as that of the front end of almost all insects. So the characteristics of the object necessary to trigger the response are:

- 1. The object must have a circular front. Leg numbers, shapes do not play a part in this at all.
- 2. The object must be moving.

## QUOTES

"Poorly grounded scientists often make the tragic mistake of taking the assumptions behind their measurements for granted, building crystal palaces upon uncertain foundations. True science always questions its assumptions and constantly reexamines its premises. ..." Lambert Dolphin

"Researchers in Japan have now taught chimpanzees to count using simple numbers from 1 to 9. Now how does that make California students feel? We're not only behind Japanese students, we're behind Japanese chimps now." -- Jay Leno

## From the National Geographic, April 2000

### Rapid Arrivals Departing Quickly

It takes millions of years for new species to arise, right? Think again. Only a few species of cichlids survived in Africa's Lake Victoria by the late Pleistocene, when the lake nearly dried up. As it refilled over the next 14,000 years — an evolutionary eyeblink — the lake's few cichlids evolved into 400 plus spe-

- 3. The curve must be convex.

In addition to the bug detector, the frog also has protection devices built-in. There is an "edge detector" for recognizing the shapes of lily pads, flowers, the pond shore, etc. There are event detectors, which detect movement so as to protect the frog from danger as well as to prevent it from eating dead bugs. (You can not feed a frog dead bugs by the way- they will starve to death surrounded by the most lovely assortment of fresh but dead bugs you can find.) There are "dimming" detectors, which take over as the brightness changes suddenly, as when a bird flies overhead and casts its deadly shadow. All of these nerve cells, about 500,000 or so, are contained in the optic nerve. Almost all are for the "bug" and "event" detectors, the rest are for the "edge" or "dimming" detectors.

If our Air Force had to design something of this nature as a defense system for pilots or ground defense or any defense application, the cost to design it would be enormous, not to mention the task itself - IF it could be done at all. Engineers would have to spend years in making prototypes and production tests.

Why do some scientists think that this system could arise by chance? It can not work with half of its components, as no system of search and destroy or protection can. All of the component parts have to work perfectly the first time or it's no go. There is no future in being a dead frog!



The frog has a remarkable eye altogether.

If your left hand doesn't know what your right hand is doing, you should consider running for a job in Washington. [Anonymous]

"...there are gaps in the fossil graveyard, places where there should be intermediate forms, but where there is nothing whatsoever instead. No paleontologist writing in English (R. Carroll, 1988), French (J. Chaline, 1983), or German (V. Fahlbusch, 1983), denies that this is so. It is simply a fact. Darwin's theory and the fossil record are in conflict." — David Berlin-sky, *Commentary*, September 1996, p.28

cies. But now Victoria's cichlids are rapidly going extinct due to introduced fish, pollution, habitat loss, and overfishing.

Editor's comment: If I could change this story a little, I would say that most of the species were wiped out during the flood or in the aftermath, and they've been speciating ever since, each group losing certain information to form the new species.

## Evolution, Sex and the Ant by Mark Stewart

Surprising as it may seem, the tiny ant poses one of the biggest challenges to the belief that sex is a product of evolution and the survival of the fittest, or, on the other hand, that evolution is the natural result of sexual reproduction. One problem lies in the existence of sterile female workers in the ant community. Indeed, Charles Darwin, the father of the theory of evolution, was concerned that such neuter worker ants could be "actually fatal to the whole theory." In his 1859 book *Origin of Species*, Darwin stated: "With the working ant we have an insect differing greatly from its parent, yet absolutely sterile; so that it could never have transmitted successively acquired modifications of structure or instinct to its progeny....It may be asked, how is it possible to reconcile this case with the theory of natural selection?"

And that's precisely the point: These highly specialized workers differ greatly from their mother, father, and even from each other. Darwin observed that they differed by "an almost incredible degree." So one might assume they became specialized by evolution and natural selection over millions of years. But they're sterile! So they couldn't possibly have evolved by passing on characteristics to their offspring.

But could the queen ant, the mother of the neuter

workers, be the source of their "evolution"? Modern-day evolutionists speculate that perhaps fortuitous mutations or sexual recombinations in the genes of ant queens gave rise to the remarkable variety of highly adapted workers we now find in ant colonies. After all, unlike the workers, queen ants are sexual creatures. Therefore, according to evolutionary theory, they might be expected to more readily evolve, introducing a wide variety of innovations in their offspring.

But the evidence simply does not support such speculations. Fossilized ants - males, females, and workers dated some 70 million years old - are apparently identical with species now living! Queen ants are a result of sexual reproduction. Yet the enigma is that sex, the presumed source of great evolutionary variety and change, has seemingly failed to effect any significant changes since the time of the fossilized ants. Sex or no sex, the evidence is that, regardless of the time period involved, the ant has not evolved.

Surely the tiny ant provides a major challenge to Darwinian concepts of evolution.



"Fossilized ants... are apparently identical with species now living!"

## EVOLUTION OF THE SQUIRREL author unknown

Prior to the suburbanization of the rural areas the squirrels had little to fear from crossing a road due to the occasional car that would pass by. As time slowly advanced, road usage continued to grow as people moved into and traveled through the area. This increase in traffic began to take its toll and killed many squirrels as they scurried across the highways in search for food. As an automobile approached the squirrel would tend to change direction many times in the middle of the road running back and forth. This hesitation and increased road time on the part of the squirrel would lead to their early demise. Some of the squirrels would not change direction repeatably but instead run straight for the road's shoulder then into the woods. These squirrels tended to be naturally selected to survive and produced more offspring. Soon the squirrel population was on the rise again.

As time continued, the squirrels learned to survive on the roads by evolving into a more flattened flounder shape. In this case the squirrels were mimicking a squirrel that had already been flattened by the wheels of automobiles. This new mutating survival tactic was due largely to the fact that drivers tend to swerve around already squashed squir-

rels. This current mutation presented a new advantage for the species. A flat shaped squirrel would have a higher survival rate giving it the ability to survive on the highway for longer periods of time.

One species of squirrel is evolving a fur that is reflective to light. During the early morning rush hours and just after dusk is when the squirrels are the most susceptible to becoming road kill. Fortunately the squirrels that evolved from the red furred squirrels reflect the headlights of the automobiles thus increasing their chance for survival. Some scientists believe that the reflective squirrels looks like tail lights of another automobile to the motorist. This tail light mimic then tends to slow the driver down allowing the reflecting squirrel time to escape the path of the approaching automobile thus increasing their chance for survival.



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“Set in the Defense of Creation Science”

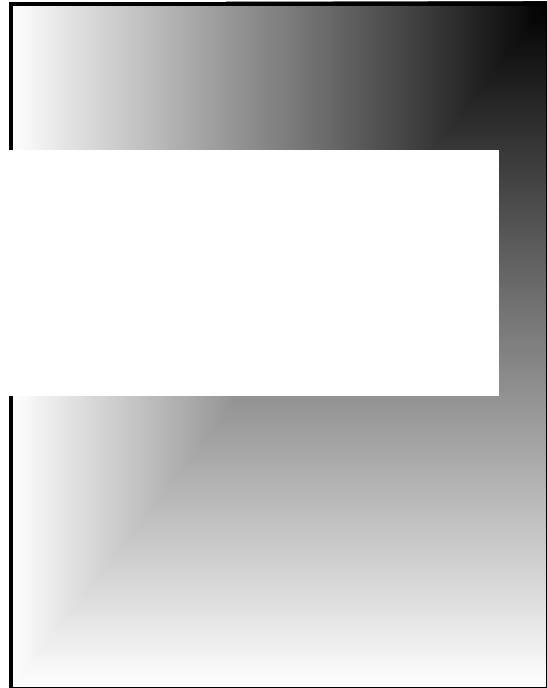
## From the National Geographic, April 2000

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#### Frozen in Time

Forever draped in a calcite shroud, the bones of a bat adorn a room in Cebada Cave. Thousands of bat skeletons representing several species — including a large extinct vampire bat— rest here. Undisturbed by scavengers, the corpses decay slowly, leaving perfectly intact bones that date back 10,000 years or more.

Editor's comment: The accompanying picture shows a perfectly preserved bat skeleton partially buried in mineral deposit. It is most likely that this bat and any others like it died and were quickly covered by water heavily laden with mineral, which then precipitated out to cover the bat. The remaining portion of the bat that was not covered would then decompose as usual. There is no indication of how deep in the cave this bat was found, so it could be deep enough to discourage predators from tearing up the carcass.



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in Adam's mind from that point was, "Did God mean what He said?" Eventually Adam died and so did all those who followed him; and so do we! "The wages of sin" is still death (Romans 6:23).

Death basically means separation. Physical death is the separation of the soul from the body; spiritual death is the separation of the soul from God; eternal death is the separation of the soul from God eternally. If the Lord tarries, we all will die physically, but we do not have to die eternally. "The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord" (Romans 6:23). "He that hath the Son hath life" (1 John 5:12).

There is one, however, who escaped death in Genesis 5, and that is Enoch. "Enoch walked with God: and he was not; for God took him" (5:24). He went directly into the presence of God without dying. It would be wonderful if we, like Enoch, would also be taken up to be with the Lord and bypass having a tombstone like all of those who have preceded us!  
Norman P. Spotts, D.D.