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East Tennessee Creation Science Association

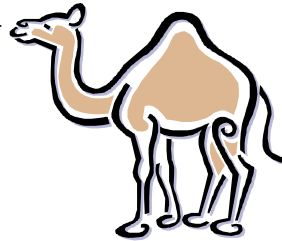
Volume 3, Issue 2

CAMEL EVOLUTION

The camel is a large ruminant quadruped, of which there are two species, the Arabian camel or dromedary, with a single hump, and the Bactrian camel, with two humps. Camels are classified in the family Camelidae, along with the South American animals called llamas and alpacas and with several extinct species, so they are called 'camelids', and may be the descendants of one created kind. Each species now carries less information in total than the original camelid population after the Flood. The camel is, however, the only member of its family to have the unique hump and water conservation processes. Evolutionists claim the camel evolved over millions of years in North America, where many large and small camel fossils have been found.

Camels, llamas, alpacas, vicunas and guanacos are believed to be the only survivors of the numerous camelid species found in the fossil record. The fossil record, however, does not demonstrate how camelids evolved from non-camelids. Camelops (an extinct genus of

large camels) is presented as an ancestor of the modern camel. Camelops is said to have lived between 3.5 million to 10,000 years ago, yet is described as a true camel, resembling the slightly smaller Arabian camel of today. So, according to evolutionists, even though they claim Camelops lived 3.5 million years ago, it's still recognizable as a camel - not a different animal evolving towards becoming a camel.



The camel and its specialized water conservation features demonstrate incredible design. It is difficult to imagine how all the various features the camel needs in order to survive could have developed by gradual evolutionary processes.

Mark Stewart

DEVOTIONAL WHOM I SERVE

“And he saith unto them, Whose is this image and superscription? They say unto him, Caesar’s. Then saith He unto them, Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar’s; and unto God the things that are God’s” (Matthew 22:20,21).

In this episode, Jesus was confronted by a group of Pharisees who stood for theocracy, and another of Herodians who wanted the dynasty of Herod to be re-established in the place of the Roman procuratorship. If Jesus con-

cluded that it was lawful to pay taxes to Caesar, then the people would be angry; if Jesus sided with the Pharisees, He would be charged with sedition by the Romans. What a predicament!

Jesus’ answer was to render tribute based on ownership. If taxes were based on money, and that system was Roman, then we should obey the constraints of citizenship and pay the tax. On the other hand, whatever is due to God,

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Special points of interest:

- *March Meeting: 15th, 6:30 PM, Room G205, First Baptist Concord*
- *April Meeting: 19th, 6:30 PM, Location TBA*
- *May Meeting: 17th, 6:30 PM, Location TBA*
- *We have books, videos and tapes for sale! Check out our website for more details: www.etcса.org/*

LIVING FOSSILS by Bob Zuvich

1. Tuatara

- This lizard was only found in "135,000,000" year old Cretaceous rock, and no younger-ever.
- The ones found living in New Zealand are virtually indistinguishable from the fossil ones found in Jurassic rocks in Europe.

2. Metasequoia

- Metasequoia trees are supposed to be extinct as of "20,000,000" years ago.
- Found living in remote areas of China.
- One is over one hundred feet tall.
- There is a grove in one place numbering a hundred trees. Not nearly extinct!

3. Coelecanth

- Found only in "70,000,000" year old rocks, this fish was once thought to be the Evolutionary ancestor to all amphibians and land dwelling creatures.
- Lo and behold there it was in 1939- fresh from the ocean to you!
- Then in later years they were discovered to be alive and kicking!

4. Neopilina Galathea-The Deep Sea Mollusk

- Supposed to be extinct during the Devonian period ("280,000,000" years ago), this creature was found alive in the Acapulco Trench at 11,700 feet down in the ocean.

5. Crustaceans Like Lepidocaris

- The same time period as above is given for this creature. Extinct somewhere around "300,000,000" years

ago, it showed up fresh on the shores of Long Island in the fifties.

6. One Like The Trilobite

A quote from *The Genesis Flood*, Dr. Henry Morris, p. 179:

"A specimen of a "living fossil," perhaps the most primitive extant member of one of the major classes of animals, has recently been added to the collection of the Smithsonian Institution. This is a crustacean of the long extinct trilobites, the earth's dominant animals of a half-billion years ago, fossils of which are among the earliest traces of a high order of life on the planet....Presumably it is exclusively an inhabitant of the mud bottoms of shallow inland waters and never comes to the surface or has a free-swimming existence. This may account for the fact that it has remained unknown so long."

- They are quoting from an article called "Living Fossil Resembles Long Extinct Trilobite," *Science Digest*, Vol.42, December 1957.
- A search was underway for trilobites from this discovery, by Scripps Institute's Dr. Robert H. Parker and Denmark's Dr. Henning Lemche.
- They are sure that trilobites are not extinct.
- What if they found a trilobite? The "living" index fossil would throw off the entire Evolutionary dating methods, already in deepest waters.



"The tuatara is virtually indistinguishable from "135,000,000" year old fossils."

Great Quotes

"Sometimes when I'm faced with an unbeliever, an atheist, I am tempted to invite him to the greatest gourmet dinner that one could ever serve, and when we finished eating that magnificent dinner, to ask him if he believes there's a cook." --Ronald Reagan

"What I truly can not understand is, if a person found a watch on the beach he would say, 'Someone of intelligence designed this.'

"When it comes to the wrist that a watch resides on (Being so much more complex in one cell than any watch) the same person would say, 'This wrist evolved over a gazillion years, and not only that it came from NOTHING!' "How absolutely absurd!"

-- Sue Rogers in the Video 'Startling Proofs - Does God Really Exist' from *This Week in Bible Prophecy* (The La-londe Brothers ministry)

"The [evolutionary] origin of birds is largely a matter of deduction. There is no fossil evidence of the stages through which the remarkable change from reptile to bird was achieved." W.E.Swinton, British Museum of Natural History, London

"In recent years several authors have written popular books on human origins which were based more on fantasy and subjectivity than on fact and objectivity. At the moment science cannot offer a full answer on the origin of humanity..." Dr. Robert Martin, Senior Research Fellow, Zoological Fellow, Zoological Society of London

"Martin Lingis is probably right in saying that 'more cases of loss of religious faith are to be traced to the theory of evolution... than to anything else.'" Huston Smith "Evolution & Evolutionism" *Christian Century* July 1982, p755

IS EVOLUTIONISM A RELIGION? MICHAEL RUSE NOW ADMITS IT IS

Philosopher of science Dr. Michael Ruse is an evolutionist, and an active critic of creationism. He appeared as an expert witness in the famous 1980 Arkansas trial of creationism, and his testimony led to the finding that Creationism was a religious belief, and thus could not be taught in public school science classes in that state.

Now he seems to have modified his position. He still believes strongly that creationism is a religious philosophy (and not scientific), but has recently admitted that evolutionism also has its religious basis.

He wrote (*National Post*, Saturday, May 13, 2000) that after the Arkansas trial Dr. Duane Gish (a well-known creationist) said to him:

"Dr Ruse, the trouble with you evolutionists is that you just don't play fair. You want to stop us religious people from teaching our views in schools. But you evolutionists are just as religious in your way. Christianity tells us where we came from, where we're going, and what we should do on the way. I defy you to show any difference with evolution. It tells you where you came from, where you are going, and what you should do on the way. You evolutionists have your God, and his name is Charles Darwin."

Dr. Ruse continued by saying:

"At the time I rather pooh-poohed what Mr. Gish said, but I found myself thinking about his words on the flight back home. And I have been thinking about them ever since. Indeed, they have guided much of my research for the past twenty years. Heretical though it may be to say this, I now think the Creationists like Mr. Gish are absolutely right in their complaint.

"Evolution is promoted by its practitioners as more than mere science. Evolution is promulgated as an ideology, a secular religion -- a full-fledged alternative to Christianity, with meaning and morality. I am an ardent evolutionist and an ex-Christian, but I must admit that in this one complaint -- and Mr. Gish is but one of many to make it -- the literalists are absolutely right. Evolution is a religion. This was true of evolution in the beginning, and it is true of evolution still today."

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Is Evolutionism a Religion? Dr. Michael Ruse admits the truth based on an article by Dr. Michael Ruse, professor of philosophy and zoology at Canada's University of Guelph, written in *National Post*, Saturday, May 13, 2000.
Curt Sewell, September, 2000

Neanderthal Puzzle Revisited

New theory says they suffered from cretinism plus a lack of iodine

By Guy Gugliotta *Washington Post*

Recent research has renewed debate over the fate of Europe's Neanderthals, the beetle-browed hunter-gatherers who endured the rigors of ice age for 200 millennia, only to cede their territory to modern man and dwindle to extinction in a relatively short time about 30,000 years ago. In a controversial paper published in the *Geographical Review*, Jerome Dobson, a geographer at Tennessee's Oak Ridge National Laboratory, has suggested that the Neanderthal actually could be a species of modern man who suffered from chronic iodine deficiency and cretinism that caused the thick, curved bones, large heads, ridged eyebrows and heavy muscles that are Neanderthals' common characteristics.

Dobson noted that the map of sites where Neanderthal remains have been found corresponds fairly closely to a pattern of cretinism common in the "goiter belts" of central and Alpine Europe until well into the 20th century, when iodized salt was introduced.

Neanderthalism may have ended only when modern man figured out how to bring iodine inland, he said.

Seaweed, marine fish and shellfish are nature's prime sources of iodine.

Anthropologists have greeted Dobson's work with considerable skepticism, noting that some Neanderthal remains have been found near the ocean, that key skeletal traits common in

cretins are not found in Neanderthals, and that a single pathology cannot explain the extinction of an entire population that had survived in a hostile environment for thousands of years.

"It's an unfortunate case of people outside the field talking about something they don't know anything about," said Erik Trinkaus of Washington University in St. Louis, one of the country's leading authorities on Neanderthals.

"Cretinism leaves very distinctive marks on skeletons, and they're not there on Neanderthals."

Instead, Trinkaus said, his own research on a 24,500-year-old skeleton recently discovered near Leiria, Portugal, lends weight to the theory that Neanderthals "disappeared" only because they interbred with modern man.

In an article being readied for June publication in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Trinkaus says the skeleton, that of a 4-year-old girl, displays a "mosaic" of Neanderthal and modern anatomical traits, and may be a hybrid that straddles the gap between two species.

Dobson disagrees. "Rather than a half-breed, I believe the Leiria skeleton was in fact a (modern human) suffering from iodine deficiency," he said. "I think it validates my theory," he added, and for a skeleton so recent, "the burden of proof" is on Trinkaus "to show it is not a cretin."

The Neanderthals' fate has puzzled scientists ever since the first remains were discovered in 1856.

Although there are sites in Gibraltar and Israel, most Neanderthal remains have been found in central and Alpine Europe

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“Set in the Defense of Creation Science”

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and parts of western Asia, a cold, icy region throughout much of the Neanderthal period, which began about 230,000 years ago.

Neanderthal and modern man overlapped for about 10,000 years until the Neanderthals disappeared about 30,000 years ago: "The enduring question is 'What happened to them?'" said Richard Potts, director of the Smithsonian Institution's Human Origins Program. "How does one interpret the combination of features that distinguish them? Were they ancestral to modern man, or simply a side branch?"

Two theories predominate. One suggests that modern humans bested Neanderthals in competition for scarce resources and wiped them out. The second holds that as modern humans migrated out of Africa about 100,000 years ago, they mixed with other populations and eventually absorbed them.

Dobson's article, published in December, argues that Neanderthals were a species of modern humans who suffered from cretinism because they lived deep inland, where glacial melt leached the soil of iodine and other highly soluble minerals.

Either way, many Neanderthals would have suffered from a list of abnormalities that go well beyond skeletal deformity to include goiter, mental retardation, sluggishness, deafness and retarded sexual maturity.

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because of ownership, should be paid to Him.

Interestingly, the marks of ownership were the “image” and the “superscription” of the object under question. The image of God was a special gift of God to man at the creation (Genesis 1:26). We are warned against making graven images of God or of any creature, because there will almost inevitably develop a desire to worship that image as a “god.” The true God is invisible—not body, but spirit.

Regarding titles of ownership, we decide how we shall be labeled. If we have decided to follow Christ, we gain the superscription “Christian.” Paul put it simply when he was in the midst of the storm at sea: “For there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom I serve” (Acts 27:23). Even though he was shortly to be imprisoned by Caesar (v.24), and was in no way advocating rebellion against Caesar’s authority, there is no doubt as to where his true allegiance lay. Kenneth B. Cumming, Ph.D.

(Continued from left)

Besides physical similarities and geographical distribution, Dobson also notes that the pendulous breasts and protruding abdomens of early modern man's "Venus figurines" bear a significant resemblance to symptoms of cretinism, suggesting that the moderns were aware of the affliction and may have venerated women who suffered from it.