

Disclosure

of things evolutionists don't want you to know

Volume 13 Issue 9

www.ScienceAgainstEvolution.org

June 2009

EVOLUTION FOR INTELLECTUALS

We entered Discover magazine's evolution contest, expecting to lose.

We could not resist the temptation to enter *Discover* magazine's evolution contest. Here's the mean-spirited ad that attracted our attention.

The Challenge

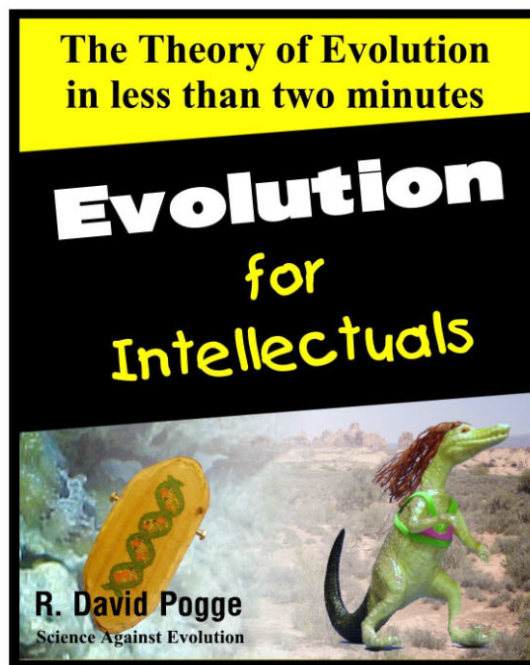
Can you communicate the most important idea in biology, and one of the most controversial ideas in our society, in a mere 120 seconds? Think you can convince even the most hard-headed creationist that Darwin was right? If so, show us—and that creationist—how it's done.

Your task is to create a video of no more than two minutes that will get the idea and significance of evolution across to an educated lay audience. Along the way, you can touch on points like how evolution works, how we know it to be true, the evolution of humanity, and the future of evolution.

The Opportunity

As you probably know, evolution is under attack in America, from local school boards all the way to Congress. Can a short, inspired video help to spread the truth about this absolutely essential idea? We sure hope so.¹

¹ <http://discovermagazine.com/contests/evolution-in-two-minutes-or-less/>



We knew our entry would not win. In fact, we knew we would not be one of the top five finalists unless there were only four other entries. (Is that why they extended the deadline past June 1?) We expected them to announce the finalists by now, but they haven't. Since we don't want to slip our deadline just because of them, we can't write about the five finalists this month.

HUMOR 101

If you are familiar with our web site, you know that we enjoy humor with a serious purpose. **Humor is funny only if it is based on truth.** For example, in recent years,

professional comedians made lots of jokes about President Clinton chasing girls and President Bush mispronouncing words. Not one made a joke about Clinton mispronouncing words. A joke about Clinton mispronouncing words would have fallen flat because it has no basis in truth.

Although humor is based on truth, it isn't strictly true. **It exaggerates the truth to absurdity.** Such was the case when a comedian recently said President Obama took so long to get a dog for his girls because he had trouble finding a puppy that owed back taxes.

This brings us to an important point: **People won't get the joke if they don't know the truth.** Someone who doesn't follow American politics would not know that Obama promised to buy his

girls a dog as soon as he moved into the White House, but didn't actually get them a dog for several months. Meanwhile, he was filling his administration with people who "forgot" to pay their taxes. The joke isn't funny if you don't know this.

People who don't know much about evolution won't get the jokes in our video. So, we will explain them to you in this essay. Since explaining a joke sucks the humor out of it, we really hope you watch our video ² before reading the following paragraphs.

FOR INTELLECTUALS

The title slide shows a book cover that looks remarkably like *Evolution for Dummies*. It uses a similar color scheme, layout, and fonts. The irony is that this book is for intellectuals rather than dummies.

There are two kinds of evolutionists: innocently ignorant evolutionists and intimidated intellectual evolutionists.

Innocently ignorant evolutionists aren't dummies—they have just fallen victim to the one-sided propaganda preached in public schools. They aren't stupid—they just don't know the truth because it has been censored. They accept, without question, "evolution is a fact," just because someone told them so. Most of them don't know anything about evolution. Therefore, most of them will be confused by our video. Hopefully, it will get them to ponder things they have been told, and realize how utterly unscientific the theory of evolution really is.

There are only a few intimidated intellectual evolutionists. There are so few of them that you know who they are. We are talking about people like Eugenie C. Scott, Jerry Coyne, Richard Dawkins, and the editors of *Discover Magazine*. If you read their work, it becomes immediately apparent that they believe in evolution because they don't believe what Dawkins calls, "the God delusion."

Their reason that evolution must be true because there isn't any supernatural creator. They are intimidated because they fear that if evolution isn't true, a mean, vengeful God will torture them eternally for their unbelief and disobedience. Because of their distorted view of religion, they steadfastly refuse to acknowledge the truth that is staring them right in the face. They call upon all of their intellectual powers to deny the obvious flaws and inconsistencies in the theory of evolution. Witness all the excuses we

pointed out last month in Jerry Coyne's book. ³

We titled our video *Evolution for Intellectuals* because it presents the theory of evolution from the intimidated intellectual point of view. It makes scientifically absurd statements as if they were undeniable facts.

Reactions to our video will vary. Innocently ignorant evolutionists will be confused because they won't get too many of the jokes. Hopefully, it will get them to thinking. Intimidated intellectual evolutionists will be greatly angered by our video because they will get the jokes, and will realize that they expose the absurdity of their claims. But since their belief in evolution is based on fear rather than reason, our video won't have much affect on them. Creationists will get all the jokes, will laugh, and love the video.

FRANKENCCELL

One of the stars of our video is Frankencell, the first living thing which came to life through an unguided, natural process which has not yet been discovered. In our video, Frankencell comes to life in the methane and ammonia atmosphere of a dirty diaper. Science is based on observation, but new life forms have never been observed to arise spontaneously in dirty diapers. (Doubtless, Coyne's excuse is that people try to avoid examining dirty diapers as much as possible. ☺)

Let's separate the truth from the exaggerated humor. Fifty years ago, when Stanley Miller produced a few organic molecules in a methane and ammonia atmosphere, evolutionists were really convinced that's how life began. Today, that theory is largely rejected. They know it didn't happen that way, but since they have no alternative, Miller's experiment is still in the biology textbooks.

Since evolutionists don't even have a remotely plausible explanation for the origin of life, they try to exclude the origin of life from the theory of evolution. They say that abiogenesis is not part of evolution when, in fact, it is the very foundation of evolution.

Whether they like to admit it or not, intimidated, intellectual evolutionists believe that some natural process caused lots of different organic compounds to arise from simple molecules. Those organic compounds assembled themselves into a cell with a membrane that allows nutrients in and waste products out. Then, somehow, that cell made the transition from inanimate to animate. That is, just like Frankenstein's monster, it came to life.

But let's not stop there. Once it came to life, it

² <http://scienceagainstevolution.org/video/efi.wmv>

³ *Disclosure*, May 2009, "Why Evolution is False"

had to start acquiring and using energy to grow, and eventually reproduce. If not, it would have died shortly after coming to life, and there would be nothing to evolve.

REPRODUCTION

Reproduction is a real problem for evolutionists, on several levels. The first living thing had to reproduce before it died. What compels a single cell to divide itself in two?

The reproduction process had to be perfect enough to create more identical offspring, but it had to be imperfect enough to create different offspring. When an imperfect (perhaps incomplete) reproduction produced the first multi-cellular organism, it not only had to be viable, but the different cells had to perform different functions in harmony with each other. How and why did that happen? Evolutionists don't know, but they believe it must have happened because there are so many different kinds of multi-cellular organisms.

VERTEBRATES

Multi-cellular animals fall into two categories: vertebrates and invertebrates. That is, animals either have a backbone or they don't. Evolutionists believe that all vertebrates have a common ancestor, which must have been some kind of fish.

Evolving a backbone isn't just a matter of evolving a bone down the back. The backbone is what protects the spinal cord, which is an integral part of the central nervous system. So, when evolutionists say that something evolved a backbone, they are really saying that something evolved a functioning central nervous system with a brain connected to at least one kind of sensor (sight, hearing, taste, touch, or smell). That's one small step for an evolutionist, but one giant leap for a fish. ☺

Fish are sexual creatures, which is another reproduction issue that confounds evolutionists. Sexual reproduction is certainly good. It provides a method of eliminating genetic errors from the population. It also allows for variation. There's no argument about that. The tough question is, "How did sexual reproduction originate?" The evolutionists' naïve answer is that, since it is good, it must have evolved. They would like you to accept that without thinking further about it. Let's think further.

Suppose the first male creature evolved by chance, but there were no female creatures. That male creature could not produce any offspring, and so the male mutation would die out in the first generation. The same thing is true if a female

evolved alone. Therefore, male and female forms had to evolve simultaneously for the sexual mutations to establish a population. That's highly unlikely.

But there's more. Suppose that male and female variants did arise simultaneously (in the same geographic area, no less). How would they know what to do with each other? Why would they want to do it? A female fish finds a secluded place to lay her eggs. What motivates a male fish to find those eggs and fertilize them? It's almost as if fish were programmed to lay eggs and fertilize them. If they were programmed to do this, it implies a programmer, which is unacceptable to evolutionists. So, evolutionists need an explanation for how programmed responses can evolve without a programmer. They haven't got one.

BOOBZILLA

As the story goes, fish evolved into amphibians, which evolved into reptiles, which evolved into mammals. The textbooks make this sound as simple as scales turning into hair. Yes, reptiles have scales and mammals have hair, but there is more to it than that.

Reptiles, like fish and amphibians, are cold-blooded. Their bodies are the same temperature as their surroundings.

Mammals are warm-blooded. They regulate their body temperatures within a certain range regardless of the outside temperature. When they get too cold, they shiver (or perform other physical activity such as rubbing their hands) to create heat. When they get too hot, they sweat so that evaporation will cool them down. This means that mammals need a closed-loop control system that includes temperature sensors connected to heating and cooling mechanisms. Any engineer who has designed a closed-loop control system knows that one isn't likely to put together a properly functioning system by chance.

The defining characteristic of a mammal is, of course, its mammary glands. Mammals bear live young which are incapable of digesting meat, fruits and vegetables. Therefore, mother needs to produce milk for the infant to drink. The mammary glands only secrete milk after a baby is born. That requires some sort of chemical information transfer between the womb and the breasts, which is unlikely to have arisen by chance. Also, there is the apparently pre-programmed instinct for the mother to bring the infant to the breast, and the infant to suck it. It is hard to describe the entire nursing procedure without using the word, "miraculous."

PLANTS

A lot of our evolutionary attention centers on animals, but plants are supposed to have evolved, too. The plant evolution myth is even more amazing than the animal myth.

The defining difference between plants and animals is that plants can manufacture their own food but animals can't. Animals have to eat other animals or plants. **The first living thing had to be a plant because the first animal would not have had any pre-existing plants or animals to eat.**

Green plants produce their own food using a process called photosynthesis, which involves chlorophyll. Plants take carbon dioxide and water and assemble them into fats and sugars using the power of the sun. It is a very complicated process.

Engineers could solve the world hunger problem if they could just invent an artificial leaf. Imagine a concrete slab about the size of a football field. Make it slope gradually so that the north end is about 2 inches higher than the south end. Cover it with some sort of material impregnated with chlorophyll and other necessary chemicals. Spray a mist of water on the north end, and let the water flow slowly across the artificial leaf until it collects in a gutter at the south end. Pump this water, which contains sugars and fats, into a processing plant that packages the sugars and fats somehow as food. Why haven't engineers done that yet?

The reason, of course, is that **photosynthesis is such a complicated process that we can't duplicate it.** If photosynthesis arose by accident, one would think that it would be imperfect and inefficient, so humans could design a similar, but more efficient, way to do it. But the fact remains that if you want an area the size of a football field to turn sunlight into food, the best way to do it is to plant soy beans on it.

Sex is the root of many problems, so it is no surprise that plant sex causes problems for evolutionists. Plants are in an entirely different biological kingdom than animals. Sex would have had to have evolved separately in each kingdom. **Everything we said about the problem of the origin of sex in animals applies to plants, too. But, additionally, there is the problem of sexual urges in plants (which have no consciousness).** It is hard enough to explain why animals instinctively mate, but the notion of plants wanting to mate is absolutely absurd.

Evolutionists claim that bees and flowers "coevolved" because bees need flowers and flowers need bees. That's wishful thinking, not science. Furthermore, there is the problem of the origin of plant fertilization before bees evolved.

Supposedly, before bees evolved, pollen was spread by the wind. That's pretty inefficient. But, it must have been good enough, or else the first sexual plant would not have been able to reproduce using the wind for pollination. **If wind pollination was good enough, then there wouldn't be any need to evolve pretty flowers that attract bees.**

BELIEVE IT OR ELSE

In our video, **we make the same kind of silly, groundless assertions that intimidated intellectual evolutionists make all the time. The only difference was that we make them with funny pictures in the background.** Furthermore, when we threaten to expel you if you didn't believe it, we are clearly joking. But evolutionists aren't joking. You can fail a course or lose your job if you don't promise to believe the unbelievable.

Evolution in the News

IDA, THE MISSING LINK

The Internet went crazy over the report of a new human ancestor. This tells us more about the news media than about human evolution.

First, let us thank all the people who sent us Internet links to news stories regarding a fossil primate named Ida (pronounced EE-duh). We really appreciate all of you keeping your eyes and ears open for evolutionary news, and sending the links to us.

According to these news stories, Ida was a human ancestor. Ida was also the subject of a two-hour special titled, *The Link*, on the History Channel.

In case you missed it, here are the pure, unvarnished facts, with all the sensational speculation removed:

For two years scientists have been secretly studying an exceptionally well preserved fossil. At first glance (and second glance, and third glance) the skeleton appears to be identical to a lemur. But, upon very careful examination, it was discovered that **Ida is missing a grooming claw on one finger and has slightly different front teeth from a lemur. And, upon very very very careful examination, it was discovered that one of her ankle bones looks slightly more like a monkey's than a lemur's. This "amazing combination of monkey and lemur characteristics" proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that all the monkeys in Africa evolved from this lemur in Germany.** ☺

COMMENTARY

Let's ponder what this fossil tells us, not only about evolution, but also about the news media.

As we said, we were inundated by emails from people giving us links to a variety of Internet news sources proclaiming that Ida was the proof that men and apes have a common ancestor. Here is a sampling.

Scientists have unveiled a 47-million-year-old fossilised skeleton of a monkey hailed as the missing link in human evolution.⁴

Scientists say the fossil, dubbed "Ida," is a transitional species, living around the time the primate lineage split into two groups: A line that would eventually produce humans and monkeys, and another that would give rise to primates such as lemurs.⁵

The 47m-year-old primate – named Ida – has been hailed as the fossil equivalent of a "Rosetta Stone" for understanding the critical early stages of primate evolution.⁶

"This little creature is going to show us our connection with the rest of the mammals. This is the one that connects us directly with them," trumpeted Britain's nature television star Sir David Attenborough about today's announcement that "Ida," a lemur-like fossil that has been studied in secret for years, is now being unveiled to the world.⁷

The unveiling, at New York's Museum of Natural History, was promoted by a press release for the cable TV show History, which called it a "revolutionary scientific find that will change everything."

Mayor Michael Bloomberg, among the speakers at the news conference, called it an "astonishing breakthrough."⁸

⁴ Watts, *Sky News Online*. May 20, 2009 "Scientists Unveil Missing Link In Evolution", <http://news.sky.com/skynews/Home/World-News/Missing-Link-Scientists-In-New-York-Unveil-Fossil-Of-Lemur-Monkey-Hailed-As-Mans-Earliest-Ancestor/Article/200905315284582>

⁵ CNN, 2009, "Scientists piece together human ancestry", <http://www.cnn.com/2009/TECH/science/05/19/human.ancestor/>

⁶ James Randerson *guardian.co.uk*, 19 May 2009, "Fossil Ida: extraordinary find is 'missing link' in human evolution", <http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2009/may/19/ida-fossil-missing-link>

⁷ Drew Zahn, *WorldNetDaily*, May 19, 2009 "Media blitz: 'We found missing link'", <http://www.wnd.com/index.php?fa=PAGE.view&pageId=98642>

⁸ Ritter, *AP Science Write*, May 19, 2009, "Early skeleton sheds light on primate evolution",

The questions that should immediately arise are, where, and how, did these news sources get their information? We don't know, but we are pretty sure we know how it DIDN'T happen. Those Internet news sources weren't reading the technical literature, and reporting on something interesting they read (and understood). They could not possibly have reached those conclusions if they had actually read it. Here's how the peer-reviewed article begins.

Complete Primate Skeleton from the Middle Eocene of Messel in Germany: Morphology and Paleobiology

Jens L. Franzen, Philip D. Gingerich, Jörg Habersetzer, Jørn H. Hurum, Wighart von Koenigswald, B. Holly Smith

Abstract

Background

The best European locality for complete Eocene mammal skeletons is Grube Messel, near Darmstadt, Germany. Although the site was surrounded by a para-tropical rain forest in the Eocene, primates are remarkably rare there, and only eight fragmentary specimens were known until now. Messel has now yielded a full primate skeleton. The specimen has an unusual history: it was privately collected and sold in two parts, with only the lesser part previously known. The second part, which has just come to light, shows the skeleton to be the most complete primate known in the fossil record.

Methodology/Principal Findings

We describe the morphology and investigate the paleobiology of the skeleton. The specimen is described as *Darwinius masillae* n.gen. n.sp. belonging to the Cercamoniinae. Because the skeleton is lightly crushed and bones cannot be handled individually, imaging studies are of particular importance. Skull radiography shows a host of teeth developing within the juvenile face. Investigation of growth and proportion suggest that the individual was a weaned and independent-feeding female that died in her first year of life, and might have attained a body weight of 650–900 g had she lived to adulthood. She was an agile, nail-bearing, generalized arboreal quadruped living above the floor of the Messel rain forest.

Conclusions/Significance

Darwinius masillae represents the most complete fossil primate ever found, including both skeleton, soft body outline and contents of the digestive tract. Study of all these features allows a fairly complete reconstruction of life history, locomotion, and diet. Any future study of Eocene-Oligocene primates should benefit

from information preserved in the *Darwinius* holotype. Of particular importance to phylogenetic studies, the absence of a toilet claw and a toothcomb demonstrates that *Darwinius masillae* is not simply a fossil lemur, but part of a larger group of primates, Adapoidea, representative of the early haplorhine diversification.⁹

If you read this, what would you naturally conclude? From the title you learn that it is a complete skeleton, that it was found in Germany, and that the article will talk about its shape (morphology) and the fossils in the rocks in which it was found (paleobiology). Since the earliest missing links are supposed to come from Africa, not Germany, one would not expect this article to have anything to do with human evolution. The abstract says the fossil is significant because it is so complete and well preserved. The only hint in the abstract that it could be any kind of link is the phrase, "not simply a fossil lemur, but part of a larger group of primates, Adapoidea, representative of the early haplorhine diversification." Would that make journalists (using the term loosely) sit up and take notice?

If you print out the whole article, make sure there are at least 37 sheets of paper in your printer. In it you will find it consists of fascinating ☺ paragraphs like this one:

Rostrum and orbit.

Nasale: The anterior parts of the nasals are not preserved. The ventral suture with the premaxilla is about one-third of the length of the suture with the maxilla and lachrymal (or median process of maxilla, see below). Following the impressions, the right nasal extends mesially to above I² whereas the left ends above the border between I¹ and I². The right nasal contains three similar sized slit-like nasal foramina. The most caudal one is situated above the anterior rim of the orbit. The most mesial one occurs above the tip of the deciduous upper canine.¹⁰

We are thinking about marketing this paragraph as a sleep aid. ☺

The title of the article promised to explain what the fossil looks like, and they really delivered on their promise. Everything you want to know about the shape of the fossil (and a lot of stuff you didn't want to know) is in that paper. So, let's just skip to the end of the paper and see what the author's conclusions are.

Conclusions

We can now document the history of an extraordinary fossil, here named *Darwinius masillae*. Its two parts, although split by private collectors and dispersed to two continents, are virtually reunited here 26 years after discovery. The fossil, including an entire soft body outline (preserved in the Oslo specimen) as well as contents of the digestive tract (investigated in the Wyoming specimen), documents paleobiology and morphology of an extinct early primate from the Eocene of Germany.

After comparative study, we conclude that the *Darwinius* holotype was a juvenile female, weaned and feeding independently on fruit and leaves in the middle floor of early Middle Eocene rain forest of Messel. She may have been nocturnal. She moved as an agile, nail bearing arboreal quadruped and, although perhaps only 60 percent of adult weight at death (Fig. 12), would have grown to be the size of an adult female *Hapalemur*, in the range of 650–900 g. Her pattern of tooth development shows that her species grew up fairly quickly and suggests that she died before one year of age.

Darwinius masillae is now the third primate species from the Messel locality that belongs to the cercamoniine adapiforms, in addition to *Europolemur koenigswaldi* and *E. kelleri*. *Darwinius masillae* is unrelated to *Godinotia neglecta* from Geiseltal, which was much more slenderly built. *Darwinius* and *Godinotia neglecta* are similar, however, in the degree of reduction of their antemolar dentition. Morphological characteristics preserved in *Darwinius masillae* enable a rigorous comparison with the two principal subdivisions of living primates: Strepsirrhini and Haplorhini. Defining characters of *Darwinius* ally it with early haplorhines rather than strepsirrhines. We do not interpret *Darwinius* as anthropoid, but the adapoid primates it represents deserve more careful comparison with higher primates than they have received in the past.

Darwinius masillae is important in being exceptionally well preserved and providing a much more complete understanding of the paleobiology of an Eocene primate than was available in the past.¹¹

If this fossil really is the long sought-after missing link, shouldn't the authors have mentioned it in the conclusion? But the last sentence merely says that *Ida* is important simply because the fossil is complete and well preserved.

This is why we believe that all those "journalists," reading this paper, did not

⁹ <http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0005723>

¹⁰ *ibid.*

¹¹ *ibid.*

independently come to the conclusion that *Ida* is a missing link. Furthermore, the *PLoS ONE* paper and the reviews were all published on the same day. The reviewers didn't have time to notice the article and write their reviews. Clearly, somebody had to tell them what to write.

THE DOGS THAT DIDN'T BARK

Sherlock Holmes once solved a mystery by noting that a dog, which should have barked, did not. There were some dogs that should have barked about this article, but didn't. There was nothing in *Science*, *Nature*, or *New Scientist* about *Ida*. They must not have been told in advance, because they didn't say anything about *Ida* until their next regularly scheduled issues. They did some real journalism, and they told a completely different story.

We will start with the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, *Science*. The AAAS, as you probably know, is a powerful political lobbying group that strongly supports teaching only evolution in the American public schools. If *Ida* really is a missing link, they would be the first to say so. Instead, they make a personal attack on one of the authors before dismissing his findings.

The man behind the fossil is paleontologist Jørn Hurum of the Natural History Museum at the University of Oslo. With a lock of long hair falling boyishly over his face, a photogenic smile, and a Nordic accent, Hurum—who stars in a weekly children's science show on Norwegian television—makes the dusty science of primate origins come alive as he describes *Ida*. "This is like finding the Holy Grail for paleontologists," he enthused. "This is the first link to all humans."

Maybe so—but probably not. Many of the leading scientists who study primate evolution don't think *Ida* lives up to Hurum's billing as a human ancestor; most think she's a relative of lemurs instead.¹²

The subtitle of the *Nature* article on the subject was

A hyped-up fossil find highlights the potential dangers of publicity machines.¹³

It focused on that fact that "the circumstances surrounding the paper's publication were anything but normal." *Nature* dismissed *Ida* as a well-preserved, but insignificant fossil.

¹² Ann Gibbons, *Science*, 29 May 2009, "Celebrity Fossil Primate: Missing Link or Weak Link?" pp. 1124 - 1125

¹³ Editorial, *Nature*, 28 May 2009, "Media frenzy", p. 484

New Scientist didn't have anything good to say, either. On page 3 they criticized the researchers in a one-paragraph editorial titled, "Overselling *Ida*". A few pages later they printed a short, very critical article in which they said,

But this does not necessarily make *Ida* a close relative of anthropoids – the group of primates that includes monkeys, apes – and humans. In order to establish that connection, *Ida* would have to have anthropoid-like features that evolved after anthropoids split away from lemurs and other early primates. Here, alas, *Ida* fails miserably.

So, *Ida* is not a "missing link" – at least not between anthropoids and more primitive primates. Further study may reveal her to be a missing link between other species of Eocene adapiforms, but this hardly solidifies her status as the "eighth wonder of the world".¹⁴

INCOMPETENT, UNDEPENDABLE NEWS

So, the real significance of *Ida* has more to do with the incompetence of the popular news media than with evolution. The news media was manipulated into promoting a History Channel special titled, *The Link*. They were willing accomplices because they wanted to present evidence that the missing link has been found, even though it hasn't.

The History Channel was duped, too. But they wanted to believe the lie because the show probably got higher ratings than most of their other shows. It's a short-term gain; but in the long run, the History Channel loses credibility and gets a big black eye for making *Ida* out to be something she's not.

Unfortunately, innocently ignorant people will think that a missing link has been found which proves humans evolved from apes. You can't really blame them because they hear the lie from so many sources.

You are permitted (even encouraged) to copy and distribute this newsletter.

You are also permitted (even encouraged) to send a donation of \$15/year to Science Against Evolution, P.O. Box 923, Ridgecrest, CA 93556-0923, to help us in our work. ☺

¹⁴ Chris Beard, *New Scientist*, 21 May 2009, "A fine fossil – but a missing link she's not", pages 18-19, <http://www.newscientist.com/article/dn17173-why-ida-fossil-is-not-the-missing-link.html>

by Lothar Janetzko

CREATIONMINUTE.COM

<http://www.creationminute.com/>

“Creation worldview using cutting-edge visual effects and digital technology”

This month’s web site review looks at the site of Creation Minute. This is a new web site that features a series of short videos hosted by Eric Hovind. Each episode of the series “challenges the evolution theory and gives evidence of the Bible’s historical and scientific accuracy.”

On the home page of the site you will find a fairly large window where you can view the latest short video. The current video has the title “Six Types of Evolution” and a caption that reads “Is ‘evolution’ part of science? It depends on what you mean.” You can view the video by hitting the play button. Below the video window you will find two tabs that are labeled “SUPPORT” and “SUBSCRIBE”.

Also below the video windows on the main web page you will find links to “ARTICLES”, “ARCHIVE”, “ORDER DVDs” and “CONTACT”. Following the “ARTICLES” link, you will find the following creation articles: 1) Hell’s Best Kept Secret, 2) Physics Show that Six Day Creation is Possible, 3) Population Under Control, 4) Evolution and Christianity Mix Like Oil and Water and 5) Noah’s Ark Was No Little Boat. The “ARCHIVE” link provides access to the following Creation Minute videos: 1) How Big is Big?, 2) Evolution Formula, 3) Grand Canyon Flood and 4) Six Types of Evolution.

On the home page of the site you will also find a link to learn how to win an iPod Touch filled with Creation Videos.

There is much to explore on this site. Just follow links that you find interesting.

Disclosure

The official newsletter of



**P.O. Box 923
Ridgecrest, CA 93556**

R. David Pogge, President, Editor
Andrew S. Ritchie, Vice President
Susan S. Pogge, Secretary/Treasurer
www.ScienceAgainstEvolution.org