Communique'

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**August 2016**

It’s August and not only is the temperature heating up around San Antonio, so is the amount of creation teaching opportunities just around the corner this fall. Scott Gillis of Creation Ministries International will be here in September as well as our presentations at FEAST start up again in late September. Before all of that, there will be an organizational meeting for bringing a large creation conference sponsored by the Institute for Creation Research to San Antonio on August 23. You will find listings of all of these events coming to the greater Bexar County area in the coming months in this month’s Communique.

We lead off this month’s newsletter with an article detailing how new discoveries in the make-up of lichens shows evidence of God’s design in nature. We also have an article describing another set of attributes in what I believe is the best set of evidences of God’s creative touch, that being our own DNA. These two articles have a connected theme of showing us how worldview so profoundly “spins” what we see and how we think about nature.

Finally, we have a review of the new Ark Encounter theme park in Kentucky which both Al Johnson and Scott Lane have visited and toured in the past month. We pray that you find all of this information useful and edifying as we wait for the summer heat to subside around here.

**Unlikely Guy from a Trailer Park proves 150 years of Biology Wrong and God Right!**

(What follows in blue are a large number of excerpts from an article by Ed Yong with The Atlantic Magazine.)

Toby Spribille was raised in a Montana trailer park, and was home schooled to the point that he did not have a high school resume to allow him to easily get into colleges.

At 19, he got a job at a local forestry service. Within a few years, he had earned enough to leave home. His meager savings and non-existent grades meant that no American university would take him, so Spribille looked to Europe. Thanks to his family background, he could speak German, and he had heard that many universities there charged no tuition fees. His missing qualifications were still a problem, but one that the University of Gottingen decided to overlook. “They said that under exceptional circumstances, they could enroll a few people every year without transcripts,” says Sprirbille. “That was the bottleneck of my life.”

Throughout his undergraduate and postgraduate work, Spribille became an expert on the organisms that had grabbed his attention during his time in the Montana forests—lichens.

Lichens grow on logs, cling to bark, and stones… They can look like flecks of peeling paint, or coralline branches, or dustings of powder, or lettuce-like fronds, or wriggling worms, or cups that a pixie might drink from. They’re also extremely tough. They grow in the most inhospitable parts of the planet, where no plant or animal can survive.

Image credit: <http://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/07/how-a-guy-from-a-montana-trailer-park-upturned-150-years-of-biology/491702/>

Lichens have an important place in biology. In the 1860s, scientists thought that they were plants. But in 1868, a Swiss botanist named Simon Schwendener revealed that they’re composite organisms, consisting of fungi that live in partnership with microscopic algae. This “dual hypothesis” was met with indignation: it went against the impetus to put living things in clear and discrete buckets. The backlash only collapsed when Schwendener and others, with good microscopes and careful hands, managed to tease the two partners apart.

Schwendener wrongly thought that the fungus had “enslaved” the alga, but others showed that the two cooperate. The alga uses sunlight to make nutrients for the fungus, while the fungus provides minerals, water, and shelter. This kind of mutually beneficial relationship was unheard of, and required a new word. Two Germans, Albert Frank and Anton de Bary, provided the perfect one—**symbiosis** (emphasis mine**)**, from the Greek for ‘together’ and ‘living’.

**“That was the eureka moment. That’s when I leaned back in my chair.”**

When we think about the microbes that influence the health of humans and other animals, the algae that provide coral reefs with energy, the mitochondria that power our cells, the gut bacteria that allow cows to digest their food, or the probiotic products that line supermarket shelves—all of that can be traced to the birth of the symbiosis as a concept. And symbiosis, in turn, began with lichens. In the 150 years since Schwendener, biologists have tried in vain to grow lichens in laboratories. Whenever they artificially united the fungus and the alga, the two partners would never fully recreate their natural structures. It was as if something was missing—and Spribille might have discovered it.

He has shown that the largest and most species-rich group of lichens are not alliances between two organisms, as every scientist since Schwendener has claimed. Instead, they’re alliances between three. All this time, a second type of fungus has been hiding in plain view.

“There’s been over 140 years of microscopy,” says Spribille. “The idea that there’s something so fundamental that people have been missing is stunning.”

The path to this discovery began in 2011, when Spribille, now armed with a doctorate, returned to Montana. He joined the lab of symbiosis specialist John McCutcheon, who convinced him to supplement his formidable natural history skills with some know-how in modern genetics.

The duo started studying two local lichens that are common in local forests and hang from branches like unruly wigs. One is yellow because it makes a strong poison called vulpinic acid; the other lacks this toxin and is dark brown. They clearly look different, and had been classified as separate species for almost a century. But recent studies had suggested that they’re actually the same fungus, partnered with the same alga. So why are they different?

To find out, Spribille analyzed which genes the two lichens were activating. He found no differences. Then, he realized that he was searching too narrowly. Lichenologists all thought that the fungi in the partnership belonged to a group called the ascomycetes—so Spribille had only searched for ascomycete genes. Almost on a whim, he broadened his search to the entire fungal kingdom, and found something bizarre. A lot of the genes that were activated in the lichens belonged to a fungus from an entirely different group—the basidiomycetes. “That didn’t look right,” says McCutcheon. “It took a lot of time to figure out.”

At first, the duo figured that a basidiomycete fungus was growing on the lichens. Perhaps it was just a contaminant, a speck of microbial fluff that had landed on the specimens. Or it might have been a pathogen, a fungus that was infecting the lichens and causing disease. It might simply have been a false alarm. (Such things happen: genetic algorithms have misidentified plague bacteria on the New York subway, platypuses in Virginia tomato fields, and seals in Vietnamese forests.

But when Spribille removed all the basidiomycete genes from his data, everything that related to the presence of vulpinic acid also disappeared. “That was the eureka moment,” he says. “That’s when I leaned back in my chair.” That’s when he began to suspect that the basidiomycete was actually part of the lichens—present in both types, but especially abundant in the yellow toxic one.

“Toby took huge risks for many years. And he changed the field.”

 And not just in these two types, either. Throughout his career, Spribille had collected some 45,000 samples of lichens. He began screening these, from many different lineages and continents. And in almost all the macrolichens—the world’s most species-rich group—he found the genes of basidiomycete fungi. They were everywhere. Now, he needed to see them with his own eyes.

Down a microscope, a lichen looks like a loaf of ciabatta: it has a stiff, dense crust surrounding a spongy, loose interior. The alga is embedded in the thick crust. The familiar ascomycete fungus is there too, but it branches inwards, creating the spongy interior. And the basidiomycetes? They’re in the outermost part of the crust, surrounding the other two partners. “They’re everywhere in that outer layer,” says Spribille.

Despite their seemingly obvious location, it took around five years to find them. They’re embedded in a matrix of sugars, as if someone had plastered over them. To see them, Spribille bought laundry detergent from Wal-Mart and used it to very carefully strip that matrix away.

And even when the basidiomycetes were exposed, they weren’t easy to identify. They look exactly like a cross-section from one of the ascomycete branches. Unless you know what you’re looking for, there’s no reason why you’d think there are two fungi there, rather than one—which is why no one realized for 150 years. Spribille only worked out what was happening by labeling each of the three partners with different fluorescent molecules, which glowed red, green, and blue respectively. Only then did the trinity become clear.

“The findings overthrow the two-organism paradigm,” says Sarah Watkins on from the University of Oxford. “Textbook definitions of lichens may have to be revised.”

“It makes lichens all the more remarkable,” adds Nick Talbot from the University of Exeter. “We now see that they require two different kinds of fungi and an algal species. If the right combination meets together on a rock or twig, then a lichen will form, and this will result in the large and complex plant-like organisms that we see on trees and rocks very commonly. **The mechanism by which this symbiotic association occurs is completely unknown and remains a real mystery**. (emphasis mine)**” …**

Perhaps by using all three partners, lichenologists will finally be able to grow these organisms in the lab.

In the Montana lichens that Spribille studied, the basidiomycete obviously goes hand-in-hand with vulpinic acid. But is it eating the acid, manufacturing it, or unlocking the ability to make it in the other fungus? If it’s the latter, “the implications go beyond lichenology,” says Watkins on. Lichens are alluring targets for ‘bio prospectors’, who scour nature for substances that might be medically useful to us. And new basidiomycetes are part of an entirely new group,…All kinds of beneficial chemicals might lie within their cells.

**“But really, we don’t know what they do,”** (emphasis mine) says McCutcheon. “And given their existence, we don’t really know what the ascomycetes do, either.” Everything that’s been attributed to them might actually be due to the other fungus. Many of the fundamentals of lichenology will need to be checked, and perhaps re-written. “Toby took huge risks for many years,” says McCutcheon. “And he changed the field.”

But he didn’t work alone, Watkins notes. His discovery wouldn’t have been possible without the entire team, who combined their individual expertise in natural history, genomics, microscopy, and more. That’s a theme that resonates throughout the history of symbiosis research—it takes an alliance of researchers to uncover nature’s most intimate partnerships. (For the full story go to http://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/07/how-a-guy-from-a-montana-trailer-park-upturned-150-years-of-biology/491702/)

**Editor’s Notes:** There are a couple of things which we should come away with after reading this story. First is how this research overturned 150 years of textbook, “settled science.” There is no such thing as settled science and when you hear a politician or even a scientist use such a term they are showing their ignorance or their bias. Science is a collection of our best findings about nature to date and when we get better experimental data we often rewrite what we think we know about nature. We often confront this mistaken idea of how human science today purports to understand much more than it actually does and such biases lead to bad science and incorrect conclusions as was the case for 150 years with lichens.

Note also that for 150 years scientists could not verify their contention that lichens were the simple amalgam of a single algae and a single fungus species since they could not get lichens to form in the lab. The reason was that they had a faulty understanding not only of lichens, but also an overly simplistic idea of how they formed. The scientists in this article were honest enough now to admit the complexity of getting these three species of fungi and algae together and also admit that they do not understand the “mechanism” which allows symbiotic associations to occur. That, sadly, is because they never considered the father of all creation.

The fact that we now know that it takes three specific species of algae and fungi to form a lichen with an unknown mechanism makes this formation in the wild by chance extremely remote and again should point to an intelligent designer if these scientists were only looking for Him! This symbiotic relationship looks designed, because it was designed. What we see in science is not always controlled by the data, but how we evaluate that data through our worldview and through our presuppositions about the world. Science today is very myopic and misses a great deal of very clear proof of our Creator.

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**Redundancy, the Mark of the Divine Engineer**

Former SABBSA board member and now National Representative for the Institute for Creation Research, Dr. Randy Guliuzza wrote an intriguing article in **ICR’s “Acts & Facts” magazine** for August which I would encourage you to read. In that article, Randy describes how worldview and word spin are being used to turn exceptional evidence for God’s design in creation into supposed proofs of evolution. However, I would not read it until you have read this article describing the back story of genetic discoveries that his article deals with.

 The back story of the new genetic discoveries is fascinating stuff and it is not spelled out in Randy’s article. At left is a chart of all of the “codons” (three letter base pairs of chemical nucleotides in our genome [DNA] which consistently code for certain amino acids(chemicals).

The capital letters stand for the four base nucleotides (chemical symbols on the DNA strands) which act as computer codes denoting which chemicals are being prescribed to be made by our genome. The four base pair chemical codes are adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), and thymine (T).

Image credit: http://www.chemguide.co.uk/organicprops/aminoacids/dna4.html

The chart shows the one part of the DNA code that we have been able to decipher. It covers only about 1.5% of our genome in areas which code for chemical proteins called genes. An example of all of this is that every time the

codes “CTT” are found together in a gene area, they code for the production of the amino acid “Leutine”, which is one building block for a lot of chemical proteins. But, notice that the five code sets of TTA, TTG, CTC, CTA and CTG also code for Leutine. You will find, too, that there are, like this, redundant ways of coding for the other amino acids produced by our cells.

If God designed this sytem, why not just one code for each and every chemcial amino acid to be produced? Evolutionists answer this question by saying that what we are looking at is just what randomnly occurred in nature and the answer is not design, but how the genome came to be randomly cobbled together by chance.

However, two recent discoveries deny this simplistic answer and worldview. It has been discovered in the last decade that there is at least one code written on top of the existing linear code. This is called the RNA splicing code, allowing the reader RNA to designate parts of codes to read and pair with other parts of the codes just like parts of a document saved on a hard drive on a computer are pieced together to make a full documnent or program. What is becoming more apparent with current research is that there is more coding written on top of the existng code, which allows for directions on how and when these codes are to be copied and used as well as allowing for changes in use based on environment. (**Tomkins, J. P. 2015, Extreme Information bibocomplexityof Interlocking Geniome Languages, Creation Research Society Quarterly, 51 (3): 186-201**) Such built in complexixty is not the product of random chance evolution, but the design of an engineer far brighter than anyone on this planet.

Recent research has also shown that there is a reason for all of the different codons (three letter codes) which code for the same amino acids. Research has now found that while each of these different codes may code for the same amino acid, which code is used affects how the final chemcial protein built will fold. This is incredibly critical on the molecular level. Chemistry on the molecular level is all geometry. How a protein molecule folds determines how it interacts chemically. The use of mutltiple codons coding for the same amino acids now is found not only to allow for the mixed coding of multiple layers of codes all intertwined (showing design by an immense inteligence), but also the use of these different codes for the same amino acids. These different chemical properties allow the genome to substitute different codes on its strands and be adaptive to different environments.(**D’Onofrio, D.J. and D.I. Abel,Reduncdancy fo the Genetic Code enables Translational Pausing, Frontiers in genetics, 5, (140):1-16**) This type of variable design has led to a new field of research in genetics called “epigenetics”, which studies how DNA can be self-modified over time to allow the organism to better survive.This too shows brilliant design, not random accidents.

Another beauty to the multiple (Galiuzza and the research call it synonymous) codes for the same amino acids is that it gives DNA redundancy which is an engineering hallmark of systems structured with built in “back ups.” It means that if one code is accidentally substituted in the sequence, the chemical attractions of the base pairs ensures that a corresponding sequence coding for the same amino acid will be substituted.

All of this is very complicated so let me recap and make this simple. The redundancy of multiple codes for the same chemicals which the cell manufactures is not as seen through the evolutionary worldview a sign of random and haphazard construction of the DNA, but is a hallmark of good design and should be recognized as such as any unbiased engineer would.

The fact that there are multiple ways to code for the same amino acids makes it possible to use different codes so that they spell out different messages on overlapping messages in the code, not just the base message on the linear DNA strand. This is a form of communication design unheard of in current computer design and which shows that DNA data storage is many times more complex and “compressed” than the best designed computer systems we have. In fact these DNA codes are so complex that after 60 years of study we have not been able to decipher over 98% of what these codes, and codes within and on top of codes, tell the cell, our bodies and cell organelles what to do and when to do it.

The new information showing that each of these different codons (three letter codes) coding for the same amino acids do in fact transfer unique information to the cell on how to fold these chemical compounds, which shows a new level of design and information, not less. It shows we are only scratching the surface of how intricately designed our DNA is and intricately designed we are. The Psalmist was correct when he said we are truly “fearfully and wonderfully made.” Randy in his article did not go into all of this chemical background, as it is not only scientifically complex, but would have distracted from the message he was giving of how evolutionists are distorting this new information to their own ends and worldview. With this background, I invite you to read Randy’s article. For those of you who do not get “Acts & Facts” mailed to them each month, its posted on the ICR website at <http://www.icr.org/article/9456> . We hope you find Randy’s writing insightful.

**Ark Encounter is Here!**

My wife and I toured the Ark Encounter theme park in northern Kentucky, about two weeks after its opening on July 7th along with a tour of the Creation Museum just 40 minutes away (over two days). The crowds at the Ark Encounter site were still large as you might expect. So much so that on one deck, the line just to get through the exhibit on the ancient world which perished in the flood reached half the length of the ship.

Picture courtesy of AiG

As advertised, Answers in Genesis constructed the ark to biblical proportions. It is the size of the ocean liner we went on during a cruise last summer. Its three decks now open (as described in the Bible) are full of exhibits describing construction of the ark, life on the ark, and exhibits of exotic animal replicas in cages. Along the way you will find exhibits which detail the many questions people have about the ark. How do you fit all of the animals on the ark to preserve all life on Earth? How do you ventilate such a ship with so many animals? How do you feed so many animals? How do you deal with waste for so many animals? Was the ark sea worthy? and so much more.

Also contained on the ark are exhibits detailing a wide range of creationist theories on what the flood did to the Earth, how the continents were divided, how the ice age was produced by the flood and much more. There are also, of course, exhibits detailing how the ark fits into the whole biblical scheme as well as making great evangelical points toward the savior all along the way which is re-emphasized in the final exhibit on deck 3.

This last point is not to be missed. **Answers in Genesis** to their credit, has built what is now the largest free standing wood framed building on earth at a cost of $100 million to be an evangelical tool and proclaim the gospel of Jesus Christ in a very new and exciting way. For the last few months I have used this ark and its opening as an evangelical conversation starter. The supposedly negative media it has gotten can actually be used for the good as it has drawn attention to a symbol for belief in God’s word being authoritative and the gospel of Jesus Christ having real merit. I pray, and Ken Ham, President of Answers in Genesis, has suggested too, that you too use the ark to further the spread of Christ’s gospel in just this way.

We would recommend this trip for anyone and especially families, church and home school groups. For tickets go to <https://arkencounter.com/tickets/>

**Institute for Creation Research (ICR) in San Antonio**

ICR has scheduled a meeting for all those interested in having a ICR Conference in San Antonio. The purpose of this initial meeting will be to collect information and suggestions from you and possibly your church leadership as to where this conference could be best hosted to reach the maximum amount of people in the San Antonio area.

Additionally, we are looking for a venue size that can facilitate at least, but not limited to 1000, the larger the better for maximum participation for discipleship and evangelism.

Also at this meeting, we will get feedback from you on conference format, length, topics, and the type of speakers you would suggest for this future 2017-2018 event. Additionally, we will discuss cost and all the other items needed to successfully sponsor an event of this caliber.

Please invite any pastors or Christian leaders or friends who would be interested in being a part of this initial planning session.   At this point, this meeting is strictly informational and fact gathering. So there will be **NO PRESSURE** to commit. Promise!

Additionally, we will also have updated information on the progress of **your** Dallas Discovery Center for Earth History and Planetarium.

Where:          Hampton Inn San Antonio, Northwest Medical Center. Downstairs Meeting Room.

When:            Tuesday Evening, **August 23**, 6:30-8:00 p.m.

                        Light snacks provided and a special gift for attending and we will be finished at 8:00

Address:        Hampton Inn, San Antonio, Northwest Medical Center, 11426 IH-10 West, San Antonio, Texas, 78230, USA

What:            Unlocking the Mystery of Genesis: The Conference  <https://vimeo.com/93653163>

How:              Please R.S.V.P. so I can have a good idea of how many to expect at this fact-finding session. Please give me names of those attending.

**Invite**!            Please forward this email to anyone who might be interested in attending especially church leadership!

**Chas Morse**, **Public Events Ambassador**  Institute for Creation Research (ICR)

1806 Royal Lane, Dallas, TX, 75229.

Chas Cell: 817.879.4179

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**Creation Ministries International in San Antonio**

Scott Gillis with Creation Ministries International (CMI) will do multimedia creation presentations on

Sunday, September 25, 2016 in the morning at First Baptist Church Pleasanton, Texas

Address: 400 N Reed St, Pleasanton, TX 78064

 Scott Gillis

Schedule:

9:30am Dinosaurs & Fossils: Amazing Evidence for Creation!

10:50am Creation: Impacting our Culture

That evening he will do a presentation at Kirby Baptist Church at 6 pm.

Address: Kirby Baptist Church, 5114 Old Seguin Rd, Kirby, TX 78219

**SABBSA on KSLR**

Please join the San **Antonio Bible Based Science Association** as we are now “on the air” each Saturday afternoon with “**Believing the Bible!”**

Join us **Saturday afternoons at 1:45 pm on radio station KSLR 630 AM**.

Here is our schedule of program topics for July:

August 6 - **Missing Links, part II**

August 13 **- Ark encounter + Ark**

August 20 - **Cardiologist Dr. Mark Moody**

August 27 **- Evolution predicted in the Bible**

There are several ways you can help with this exciting new endeavor. One and always first is pray for this program, for its content and impact. Second, become a sponsor as many of our board members have done and help us defray the $60+ per week costs of putting this program on the air. Third listen to this show on the air and tell your friends and family members so this can reach as wide an audience as possible. Fourth, help us with scripts. We are hoping that our board and other interested and knowledgeable members will both tell us what they would like to hear in future programs as well as help us by writing future scripts and coming on the air with us to make this truly a group effort.

Also, we now have an opportunity to take this program and broadcast it in radio stations across the country. To do that though we need sponsors to underwrite it at the very modest cost of $300 per month. Contact us at 210-861-0454 if you would like to help and expand our ministry in this way.

This program is available on podcast.  Go to the KSLR website at KSLR.com and click on "KSLR Podcast" and scroll down until you find us.  This will give you the opportunity to share on Facebook or Tweet.  Please join us each Saturday at 1:45 pm on radio KSLR 630 AM for **“Believing the Bible.”**

**Science Workshops at FEAST in Fall 2016 **

SABBSA president **Scott Lane** will present selected portions of his creation series to audiences at the FEAST Science Workshops in 2016 and 2017. All presentations will be at 6:30 pm on the fourth Monday's of each month. A companion young children's "hands on" program is also provided each night. The fall schedule is shown below:

September - **"The DeFaithing of America"** - This multimedia presentation gives participants an understanding of how two societal shifts played out in America over the past century. How did we go from a nation where in 1925 it was illegal to teach evolution in public schools to today where it is illegal to teach God's creation in schools? Parallel to this phenomenon another societal shift was happening. America was undergoing a systematic move to eliminate God from all phases of our society. How did that occur? We examine that parallel societal shift as well.

October - **"Introduction to Creation Theories"** - this presentation covers the full continuum of theories between evolution and creation. It includes capsules on the compromise theories of scientific creationism, gap theory, day/age theory, intelligent design, progressive creationism, and theistic evolution. It sets the stage for all further presentations.

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**Prayer Needs and Praises!**

**SABBSA** for prayer, support and guidance as we consider expanding our radio ministry.



**Humor Corner**

**Around Texas**

**Houston:**
The **Greater Houston Creation Association** (**GHCA**) meets the first Thursday of each month. They meet at Houston's First Baptist Church at 7 pm, in Room 143. After the presentation, there will be refreshments, fellowship and creation science materials for all to enjoy. They are currently in the midst of a seven-month series of teachings. Their meetings can be streamed live! For more information, go to [www.ghcaonline.com](http://r20.rs6.net/tn.jsp?llr=bztaencab&et=1103662222545&s=545&e=001xF-6WOYzM5Yyre44Ea_qUjH5EOT_fFIGjrfpfa5h-rD53IlUVbz3Vc0Dp47_VEwW3iQQ6F1b6K0EtKc_vUxYKpzN_8V2upXFbsOScvUeD92nJdUTjDIFeg==).

**Glen Rose:**
Dr. Carl Baugh gives a “***Director’s Lecture Series***” on the first Saturday of each month at the Creation Evidences Museum just outside Glen Rose, TX. The new and improved museum is also a great and beneficial way to spend any day. Presentations are at 11 am and 2 pm. For more information, go to [www.creationevidence.org](http://www.creationevidence.org)

**Dallas-Ft Worth:**
The Metroplex Institute of Origin Science (MIOS) meets at the Dr. Pepper Starcenter, 12700 N. Stemmons Fwy, Farmers Branch, TX, usually at 7:30 pm of the first Tuesday of each month.

**Lubbock Area (Crosbyton):**
All year: Consider a visit to the Mt. Blanco Fossil Museum, directed by Joe Taylor. The Museum is definitely worth the visit if you live near or are traveling through the Panhandle near Lubbock. If you call ahead and time permitting, Joe has been known to give personal tours, especially to groups. For more information, visit [http://www.mtblanco.com/](http://r20.rs6.net/tn.jsp?llr=bztaencab&et=1103662222545&s=545&e=001xF-6WOYzM5bqqt6T1G_CwJWJosrOSIhLAagtnP0Z504J-gEROEBe22S3gq720x6ofjFVqK-AfJcsjrsuQyRtoepYiAQVVUFC-cF56fLwwBJ0SQ-44KlLmw==).

**Greater San Antonio area:** Listen to **Answers with Ken Ham** online at the address below. (No nearby station for this broadcast). <http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/audio/answers-daily> To hear program from the **Institute for Creation Research**, listen online at this address. <http://www.icr.org/radio/>Also, tune in KHCB FM 88.5 (San Marcos) or KKER FM 88.7 (Kerrville) for **Back to Genesis** at 8:57 AM Mon-Fri, then **Science, Scripture and Salvation** at 1:30 AM, 8:00 AM and 4:30 PM on Saturdays.

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**Last Month at SABBSA**

**"The Rocks Cry Out" Lesson 1**

Very, very few people have ever seen a fascinating, visual presentation of the evidence supporting a Biblical creation viewpoint. The Rocks Cry Out creation curriculum provides the perfect tool for you to change this for your church or small group. "Search for Truth Ministries" spent $30,000 filming the first six lessons of "The Rocks Cry Out" creation curriculum. They believe this will be the most impactful creation curriculum ever produced. This curriculum works equally well as a church class for youth/adults or as a study for home schoolers and small fellowship groups. It is also enjoyable to simply watch with family and friends.

This is not just a class on the evidence for creation. The goal of this study is to increase participants trust in the reliability and accuracy of God's Word. In this way they are far more likely to share their faith with others.

In July we viewed Lesson 1 of this exciting new DVD series. Lesson 1 covered how the most basic laws of science confirm the absolute fact that there is a creator responsible for creation. Using visual demonstrations of how we can know that neither the universe nor life could have made itself, this lesson reveals how leaving this reality out of our thinking ultimately destroys a culture's trust in Christianity and blinds people to the truth. We were impressed enough by what we saw that we have committed to viewing the entire series of six DVDs over the remainder of 2016 at our monthly meetings.

**Next SABBSA Meeting:
Tuesday, August 9, 2016, at 7 pm**

**Coming to SABBSA in August**

**"The Rocks Cry Out" Lesson 2 - The Red Record**

We enjoyed watching the first video from Bruce Malone of "Search for the Truth Ministries" newest DVD series called the "Rocks Cry Out" in July. We will continue that series through the fall.

This is not just a class on the evidence for creation. The goal of this study is to increase participants trust in the reliability and accuracy of God's Word. In this way they are far more likely to share their faith with others.

In August we will view Lesson 2 of this exciting new DVD series called the "Red Record." The **Red Record** reveals an astounding confirmation of the Biblical account of early earth history - including creation, the entrance of death, the worldwide flood, intriguing references to the post flood ice age, and other details of earth history. This lesson recounts the captivating story of the discovery/translation/preservation of this remarkable, yet little known, Native American document and provides a fascinating confirmation of how the ice age fits into Biblical history.

Please join us in August for creation science and biblical apologetics teaching you will find nowhere else in Bexar County. As always, we will meet at the Jim’s Restaurant at the corner of san Pedro and Ramsey.