

Communique'

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June 2023

Summer is almost upon us, but the spring rains continue and are giving us a much milder May and June than we have had the last couple of years. Praise God for the rains!

We start this newsletter with an article detailing how gold deposits were formed in the worldwide flood. In line with the biblical tenant of man being made brilliant from the start, we have an article showing man was making and using steel 2900 years ago. We have another article asking the question of whether “Engineering in biology will take the place of Evolution?” We also have an extensive article showing how rock features, coastlines and the continents of the Earth are eroding much too fast for them to be millions of years old. Finally, we have evidence showing that complex ecosystems existed on the Earth far earlier than the evolutionary timeline would predict, giving support to the biblical narrative.

Our **Genesis Commentary** returns to these pages this month with part two of the saga of **Isaac and Rebekah and the advancement of the Hebrew lineage**. As always, we have a full rundown of all the creation education opportunities coming up in our area. This includes a summer long creation seminar at Crestview Baptist Church on Wednesday evenings. We pray you find something in these pages to encourage and enlighten so that you can operate with a truly biblical worldview.

Gold deposits—formed by the global Flood by Gavin Cox, CMI

A saying harking back to America’s gold rush days, and made famous by cartoon character Yosemite Sam, is, “There’s gold in them thar hills!” Yes, but how did it get there, when, and how quickly? Research in recent decades has increasingly suggested that the term ‘gold rush’ applies as much to the fast formation of gold deposits as it does to treasure seekers hastily staking their claim. The evidence implies that Noah’s Flood, not ‘millions of years,’ was responsible for forming some of the richest veins known.

In the Bible, gold is first mentioned at Genesis 2:11–12 in the “land of Havilah”. It is described as “good” and was part of the “very good” pre-Fall creation (Genesis 1:31). Then, 1,656 years later, Noah’s Flood buried the old creation, including all the gold. Since many gold deposits are found within Flood-deposited layers, these deposits would have been produced during the Flood, by the associated complex geological processes. These Flood gold deposits, therefore, were not the pre-Flood gold mentioned in Genesis 2.

Gold is found in various types of deposits, often in very low concentrations. However, sometimes it occurs as thick, high-grade deposits, filling small cracks. Called ‘bonanza’ veins, they are prized by miners, who dream of finding them.

The study focuses on high-grade gold deposits in Brucejack, northwestern British Columbia, Canada about a kilometer underground. Such gold veins have long been believed to have formed by the slow accumulation of gold particles precipitated from hydrothermal fluids (hot water from deep underground). However, this idea has been challenged of late. Research published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) in 2021 provides new evidence suggesting speedy gold formation.

It is now recognized that the concentration of gold in Brucejack bonanza veins is simply too high to be explained by hydrothermal fluids carrying dissolved gold, which then precipitates out of the solution, over long timespans. Hydrothermal fluids can only hold 10–30 parts per billion of dissolved gold, whereas Brucejack veins contain at least 5 parts per million of gold, and sometimes as high as 50% pure gold by weight in the small veins. Researchers have determined that at those concentrations, and for geomechanical reasons, it would take an unrealistically long time to deposit these veins of the precious metal:

Formation of such bonanza veins by direct precipitation of native gold or electrum from the ore fluids would require that individual fractures remain open for unreasonably long periods of time ($>50,000$ y, which is a timeframe that exceeds the total lifespan of many porphyry–epithermal deposits and greatly exceeds the estimated $\sim 1,400$ y required to seal a 1-m-wide vein grading 20 g/t Au [gold in grams per ton] in an active geothermal system) or that the fluid flux be extraordinarily high.

New research has shown that gold, rather than being dissolved in solution as previously thought, is carried within hydrothermal fluids as a ‘colloid’. A familiar colloid is milk, which holds globules of fat in suspension. When milk curdles, those globules clump together to become larger masses. That is similar to what happens with gold particles suspended in hydrothermal fluids. The evidence for this is seen in transmission electron microscopy (TEM) photographs published by the researchers. These suggest that during bonanza gold formation, tiny gold particles clump together, then fall quickly out of suspension, and are deposited with other minerals in veins. This process is called ‘flocculation’ and is very rapid.

Gold involved the Flood

Furthermore, the research paper explains how seawater at depth is an essential ingredient for gold flocculation. The resultant chemistry provides the ‘Midas touch’ when it comes to the right chemical conditions for gold formation. The paper states:

The mixing of seawater which is moderately alkaline (pH 7.5 to 8.5), with an acidic to near-neutral hydrothermal fluid, favors the precipitation of cationic [positively charged ions] flocculants due to the increase in pH but also adds cationic flocculants (e.g., positively charged sodium, Na^+) and accelerates cooling, which in turn promotes flocculation. In other words, the research paper recognizes that the right chemical conditions occurred at Brucejack, by the mixing of seawater, boiling, and decompression of colloidal fluids from deeper underground. However, the paper states:

The key point is of course that the evidence published in the new research suggests the gold was emplaced quickly. ... most of the flocculation occurred in response to the mixing of seawater ...

The evidence suggests the seawater was pumped in spasmodically (in their model, from an ancient sea above where the deposit then lay), and mixed with colloidal gold in suspension in hydrothermal fluids:

Seismic pumping resulting from episodic, earthquake-related fault fracturing ... progressively converted the fractures into hyper-enriched gold veins and was the final and critical driver of bonanza gold ore formation at Brucejack.



Colloidal Gold

It's not hard to see all this happening in the context of Noah's Flood, which involved seawater, massive tectonic activity (Psalm 104:8), and of necessity huge amounts of volcanic activity with its associated heat. The key point is of course that the evidence published in the new research suggests the gold was emplaced quickly. It joins a growing list of geological processes that were once thought to take a very long time, but not anymore. Colloidal suspension and seawater chemistry have also explained how banded iron formations formed quickly. These were once believed to have taken millions of years to form—but that has been reduced to days, or hours!

The researchers expect that further studies around the world will demonstrate that their new findings concerning Brucejack are the norm when it comes to gold formation—i.e., it was speedy. It seems that as far as bonanza gold is concerned, 'all that glitters' is not 'as old as the hills' are believed to be by old-earth geologists.

Believe the Bible—and go for gold!

Lead researcher Duncan McLeish (PhD student in earth sciences at Montreal's McGill University) stated:

We're the first people to get an image to essentially prove that ... [gold] nanoparticles ... colloids, exist [in geothermal systems] ... This has been [a] long-standing problem that has been an issue for economic geologists ... If you can't understand how the veins are formed, then you are limited in how well and efficiently you can explore for them, find them, [and] mine them ...

It does not require belief in millions of years to find gold; in fact, an evolutionary worldview could hamper 'striking it rich'. The new evidence from Brucejack backs up the Bible, and may enable more gold to be discovered around the world.

Conclusion

This new research shows how previous theories for gold formation fail when built on slow-and-gradual ideas. Instead, the evidence is consistent with the conditions we would expect in Noah's Flood—hot colloidal solutions, mixed with seawater at depth—resulting in speedy gold deposition. Evolutionary thinking produces 'fool's gold'—but the Bible provides the 'golden opportunity' to find true, eternal riches (Matthew 6:20–21).

Steel was already being used in Europe 2,900 years ago

Image Credit: Rafael Ferreiro Mählmann (A), Bastian Asmus (B), Ralph Araque Gonzalez (C-E). University of Freiburg

A study by an international and interdisciplinary team headed by University of Freiburg archaeologist Dr. Ralph Araque Gonzalez from the Faculty of Humanities has proven that steel tools were already in use in Europe around 2,900 years ago.

Using geochemical analysis, the researchers were able to prove that stone stelae on the Iberian peninsula that date back to the Final Bronze Age feature complex engravings that could only have been done using tempered steel. This was backed up by metallographic analyses of an iron chisel from the same period and region (Rocha do Vigio, Portugal, ca. 900 BCE) that showed the necessary carbon content to be proper steel. The result was also confirmed experimentally by undertaking trials with chisels made of various materials: Only the chisel made of tempered steel was suitably capable of engraving the stone.



Until recently it was assumed that it had not been possible to produce suitable quality steel in the Early Iron Age and certainly not in the Final Bronze Age, and that it only came to be widespread in Europe under the Roman Empire.

"The chisel from Rocha do Vigio and the context where it was found show that iron metallurgy including the production and tempering of steel were probably indigenous developments of decentralized small communities in Iberia, and not due to the influence of later colonization processes. This also has consequences for the archaeological assessment of iron metallurgy and quartzite sculptures in other regions of the world," explains Araque Gonzalez.

The study, "Stone-working and the earliest steel in Iberia: Scientific analyses and experimental replications of final bronze age stelae and tools," has been published in the Journal of Archaeological Science.

Iberian pillars of siliceous quartz sandstone could only be worked with tempered steel

The archaeological record of Late Bronze Age Iberia (c. 1300-800 BCE) is fragmentary in many parts of the Iberian Peninsula: Sparse remains of settlement and nearly no detectable burials are complemented by traces of metal hoarding and remains of mining activities. Taking this into account, the western Iberian stelae with their depictions of anthropomorphic figures, animals and selected objects are of unique importance for the investigation of this era.

Until now, studies of the actual rocks from which these stelae were made to gain insights into the use of materials and tools have been the exception. Araque Gonzalez and his colleagues analyzed the geological composition of the stelae in depth. This led them to discover that a significant number of stelae was not as had been assumed made of quartzite, but silicate quartz sandstone.

"Just like quartzite, this is an extremely hard rock that cannot be worked with bronze or stone tools, but only with tempered steel," says Araque Gonzalez.

Chisel discovery and archaeological experiment confirm use of steel

Analysis of an iron chisel found in Rocha do Vigio showed that Iberian stonemasons from the Final Bronze Age had the necessary tools. The researchers discovered that it consisted of heterogeneous yet astonishingly carbon-rich steel. To confirm their findings, the researchers also conducted an experiment involving a professional stonemason, a blacksmith and a bronze caster, and attempted to work the rock that the pillars were made of using chisels of different materials. The stonemason could not work the stone with either the stone or the bronze chisels, or even using an iron chisel with an un-tempered point.

"The people of the Final Bronze Age in Iberia were capable of tempering steel. Otherwise, they would not have been able to work the pillars," concludes Araque Gonzalez as a result of the experiment.

Editor's Note- This is no surprise to the Bible since man was created brilliant from the start and it mentions the extensive use of metallurgy even before the flood!

Will an Engineering Paradigm Supplant Darwinism? by David Coppedge

The heyday of Darwinism may be coming to an end. Its summer of dominance after Neo-Darwinism arose and conquered every field of biology led to an autumn of colorful just-so stories, and now a Narnian rule, where it is always winter and never Christmas. Evolutionary biologists repeat the old dogmas with less and less creative insight, as if cranking out expected boilerplate in a spirit of drudgery. But like a waft of a slightly less-cold

breeze, with a slightly higher sun in the sky, hints of a new paradigm may be signaling that biology is about to turn over a new leaf.

One such tender shoot of greenery appeared in Science Magazine, where Maria Clara Zanellati and Sarah Cohen wrote a perspective piece titled, “The endosome as engineer.” It’s an example of an ever-so-slight tendency in mainstream journals — perhaps too early to call a trend — that ignores Darwinism completely while warming up to the engineering paradigm. It is often done without voicing the name of the Enemy, intelligent design.

A hallmark of eukaryotic cells is that they are compartmentalized into membrane-bound organelles. This allows for the spatial separation of biochemically incompatible processes. Nevertheless, organelles must work together for the cell to function. There has been increasing interest in organelle communication at membrane contact sites — where two organelles are anchored in close apposition by “tether” proteins. These contact sites allow the exchange of materials and information between cellular compartments. Intriguingly, organelles can also influence one another’s abundance and morphology. Most studies have focused on the role of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) in shaping other organelles. However, Jang et al. showed that the endosome can reengineer ER shape in response to changing nutrient levels, which in turn affects the morphology and function of additional organelles.

The word “engineering” appears briefly in the above-referenced paper by Jang et al., but only in regard to the scientists who engineered the cell lines and their genomes. Still, significantly, evolution was notable for its absence, while engineering terms were used to describe what the endosome is doing: rewiring, signaling, orchestration, function, program, coordination, and regulation.

It’s Logical

Another paper, in Science Advances, is almost comical in its dissing of Darwinism. The paper is all about logic, using the word 18 times. Authors Sun and Horrigan from Baylor College of Medicine describe “A gating lever and molecular logic gate that couple voltage and calcium sensor activation to opening in BK potassium channels.” Sounds like what an IT engineer might do. Here’s their only mention of evolution:

“The logic gate–like integration of V and Ca²⁺ signaling by the YFF pathway is a potentially unique mechanism that raises many interesting questions regarding its physiological role and evolution. While we cannot speculate about the latter, the most obvious role of the mechanism is to enhance both V- and Ca²⁺-dependent coupling, and it may also act paradoxically to simplify the physiological response to V and Ca²⁺, as discussed below.”

Forward they proceed into engineering language, leaving Darwinism behind, mumbling in his beard about what “seems to me.” Sun and Horrigan are more interested in couplings and sensors:

“In conclusion, our results suggest that coupling mechanisms can be indirect and distributed and that resolving these mechanisms requires structure-function analysis that can distinguish changes in coupling from changes in sensor or gate equilibria, as well as structural information in different states to distinguish static and dynamic interactions.”

Nature Feeling the Warmth, Too?

Norman Lockyer founded the journal Nature in the days of the X Club to promote Darwinism. The first issue had a frontispiece by Thomas Huxley, and in the first year there were half a dozen articles “urging Darwin’s scheme, two of which were written by Darwin himself” (Browne, p. 248). That was in 1869. As everyone knows, the Nature Publishing empire proceeded to dominate the journal business and continues its “polemic purpose” in support of materialist science.

Recently, however, at Scientific Reports, one of Nature's open-access journals, three scientists wrote a Darwin-free editorial on "3D Genome Organization." Like the paper described above, this editorial portrays biological engineering without using the word. More importantly, it promotes interdisciplinary research focused on how genomes achieve structure-function relationships from a linear sequence. This opens doors for engineering-based research that scientists weary of Darwinism might find attractive.

We are still a long way from understanding how 3D genome organization is linked precisely to genome function. A concerted multi-disciplinary effort is needed to develop new tools and computational prediction methods, multi-target chromatin imaging techniques in live-cells, and efficient manipulation methods for 3D genome structures. These efforts should be accompanied by the collection of 3D genome data from different diseased and healthy cells and tissues in humans, as well as a range of model organisms. Our increased knowledge of 3D folding of the genome will lead to a better appreciation of the regulatory potential of the linear genetic sequence. 3D genome organization emerges as a cell type specific epigenetic mechanism and gives us clues about the regulatory effect of the non-coding genome in the 3D context. This understanding will allow for enhanced interpretation of genetic variants and their potential phenotypic effects. Finally, such studies will bring new 3D insights into diagnostics and therapies for different conditions including cancer, developmental diseases, ageing, and related disorders.

One can almost sense the excitement at the potential of looking at genomics with an engineer's eyes.

Disruptors Needed

Nature complained this month that "'Disruptive' science has declined — and no one knows why." Max Kozlov explained, "The proportion of publications that send a field in a new direction has plummeted over the last half-century." Kozlov gropes for reasons for it. A related paper by Park, Leahey and Funk in the same issue likewise comes to no firm conclusion. All they can suggest are possible ways to stir the embers and ignite something exciting...

One factor they ignore is the stupor of consensus. In biology, the aging Darwinian consensus has stifled fresh, disruptive thinking outside the box. Many scientists have contented themselves with describing whatever complex phenomenon is under investigation by saying with a ho-hum that it "evolved" to do what it does. To this day, though, nobody has witnessed a new organ or programmed system come into being by Darwin's mutation/selection "mechanism" (as if "mechanism" can properly be applied to products of mindless processes).

People do, by contrast, witness new products coming from engineers. Intelligent minds possess foresight and creativity that can find elegant solutions to problems. That's what life does. The engineering paradigm is explicitly and effectively applied within the intelligent design community, such as in the new book **Designed Body** by an engineer and an MD. Their interdisciplinary collaboration achieves credible understanding: the body looks designed because it is designed in ways that would make human engineers envious.

Discovery Institute leads the world in design-based initiatives, events, and publications. If the engineering paradigm succeeds in bringing a new leaf to biology after the long Darwinian winter, DI may not get the credit it deserves. It is still hard for scientists to overtly embrace intelligent design because the Darwin empire's punishment of all who stray from the consensus is legendary. But if, after a century of Darwin's reign of terror, with its racism, eugenics, meaninglessness, ugliness, and censorship, an engineering-theoretic paradigm offers a new way of doing research, it promises to bring not only superior understanding of how life works, but with it untold practical benefits to the whole world



— not the least of which might be great pleasure and satisfaction at rediscovering purpose at the root of life.

About the author, **David Coppedge** is a freelance science reporter in Southern California. He has been a board member of Illustra Media since its founding and serves as their science consultant. He worked at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) for 14 years, on the Cassini mission to Saturn.

Editor's Note – It is wrongly stated that the whole field of biology is based on the theory of evolution. As one biological researcher told me, the truth instead is that the whole field of biological research is being slowed and thwarted due to an emphasis on evolutionary thinking. As he said, biology not only could succeed without evolution, but would thrive as a discipline without Darwinism.

David Coppedge

Our World is Eroding Too Fast to be Old

One young earth evidence which is not often talked about is that if the world is 4.6 billion years old, then all of the continents of the earth should have eroded away and be covered by ocean millions of years ago. Contemporary Scientists believe the continents are anywhere from 500 million to over three billion years old. At the present rate of erosion experienced by all land masses across the earth, all the continents should have been leveled and covered by seas in less than 2.5 billion years. The Americas are eroding far faster than that as estimates of current erosion show that the whole of the Americas should have been leveled in 10 million years!

Both data sets are at odds with one another. Which is right? As with all geology and paleontology we are making educated guesses about what happened in the past based on what we see today. There are indications that we can observe today which tell us that the idea that the earth is not millions of years old is the truth.

Those observations can be found all around the world in the rapid and frequent modern collapse of geological arches and erosion sculptures which we see collapsing all around us today.

Among these collapses are, December 2016 Elephant Rock in New Zealand, 2003 the "Three Sisters" in New Zealand reduced to the Two Sisters", March 2017 a cave structure known as the "Twin Arches" collapsed, the collapse of Darwin's Arch in the Galapagos, the "Azure Window" in Malta, the "London Bridge" in Australia and more...

Mountains and the Flood

Uplift of continents and mountains and deepening of ocean basins in the closing stages of the Flood, help to explain that the water which temporarily covered the whole earth (after mostly coming from subterranean sources—the 'fountains of the great deep') is now in the oceans. Here is where God has 'set a bound that they may not pass over, so that they do not turn again to cover the earth' (Psalm 104:9).

If the surface features of the earth were totally flattened out, water would cover the globe to a depth of 1.7 miles. That is still much less than the height of Mt Everest (some 5 miles) and other Himalayan mountains. However, the Flood waters did not have to be this deep in order to cover 'all the high hills that were under the whole heaven' of the pre-Flood earth (Genesis 7:19). The Himalayas show clear evidence of having been pushed up after layers of fossil-bearing Flood sediments had been deposited. Thus the 'high hills' (mountains) before the Flood were different from those we see today and were probably not much higher than 1.3 miles. Much of this pre-Flood mountainous mass may have been eroded away during that year-long cataclysm.

Mark and Louise Roberts bought the historic Belle Tout lighthouse at Beachy Head, UK, in 1996. Located near spectacular 300-ft high chalk cliffs, just like the White Cliffs of Dover 90 km east along the coast, they turned it

into a bed and breakfast. Selected guests would spend the night atop the stone tower and watch the sun set.

(Mickelburgh, P., Apostle falls to make it eight, <www.heraldsun.news.com.au/common/story_page/0,5478,15811701%255E661,00.html>, 26 October 2005.)

Late in 1998 their dream turned into a nightmare when a large piece of the cliff fell into the English Channel. The couple fled in the night, leaving their home perched precariously just 3 m from the edge. Four months later, engineers saved the structure by moving it 17 m inland. But they warned it may only be a matter of decades before it needs to be moved again. Mark and Louise had not appreciated how quickly the cliffs erode.

In 1832, Belle Tout was built about 30 m from the edge. Its location was set so sailors would see the light disappear behind the cliff if they came too close. On average, the sea has eroded one meter of the cliff every six years. In fact, erosion keeps the cliffs white by preventing grass, shrubs and trees from growing.

The Roberts are not alone. Most people don't appreciate the significance of erosion, and how quickly land is disappearing into the briny deep. Whole villages on the English coastline have been lost, and locals are used to seeing houses teeter on the edge.



Mainstream geologists say the billions of tiny crushed shells that make up the White Cliffs of Dover were deposited during the Cretaceous period (the age of chalk) that concluded 65 million years ago. It's instructive to do a simple calculation. If the cliffs have been eroding at one meter every six years since the end of the Cretaceous, more than 10,000 km of coastline would have eroded away. That's like the distance from London to Cape Town, or from Los Angeles to Sydney, Australia.

People speak about millions of years so easily. It rolls off the tongue. But when we think about what these unimaginable eons of time actually mean, we find they do not match what we observe. The erosion we see on the coastlines all over the world is not consistent with the idea of millions of years. It is consistent with a process that has only been working for thousands of years, since the end of the global Flood described in the Bible—a process that started about 4,500 years ago.

Erosion rates along the English Yorkshire coast

Since Roman times, the sea has eroded some 3 km of the mid-east coast, destroying many villages in Humberside, UK. On average, about 1.5 m of land has disappeared every year. One million years at this rate would see 1,500 km eroded, more than the entire width of England and Ireland. Clearly, this rate of erosion has not been going on for that long. Coastal erosion does not fit with millions of years, but with the timeframe of the biblical Flood, which ended about 4,500 years ago.

Lighthouse moved to safety

When the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse (right), on the Outer Banks of North Carolina, USA, was built in 1872, it sat about 1,800 ft from the shore. Standing an impressive 63 m (208 ft) tall, the brick structure was painted in a distinctive black-and-white, candy-striped pattern. In 130 years, erosion of Hatteras Island



brought the sea to within 120 ft. In 1999, the National Park Service moved the structure 900 m (over half a mile) to safety. It should take the ocean a hundred years before it gets within striking distance again. In one lifetime, coastal erosion seems slow, but in relation to the age of the earth, it quickly tells a young-age story. (Phillips, A., Tall Order: Cape Hatteras Lighthouse makes tracks, National Geographic 197(5):98–105, 2000.)

Coastal erosion in the USA

Coastal erosion is a worldwide problem. Up and down the United States coastline, residents are worried about undermined cliffs, vanishing beaches and houses toppling into the sea.

The national atlas, shoreline erosion and accretion map, US Geological Survey, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1985 is shown at right.

If the amount of erosion we see today had been going on for millions of years, there would be no American continents above water.



Message of the Apostles

Photos courtesy of Parks Victoria

Coastlines down under in Australia are constantly changing too. In January 1990 one of the tourist attractions off the southern coast of Victoria crumbled without warning. Part of a double-arched rock bridge called London Bridge collapsed seconds after two people had walked across, leaving them stranded high above the ocean on the newly created stack. They were plucked to safety by helicopter. Without a helicopter, it is hard to imagine how they would have been rescued from 50 m (160 ft) above the ocean.

In July 2005, another rock-fall in the same area caught the attention of the nation. One of the famous rock formations called the Twelve Apostles collapsed into the foaming waves, leaving only eight still



standing.² Everyone is told the coast started forming 20 million years ago, so the dramatic disappearance of the rocky landmark caught people by surprise. One ranger said he did not expect erosion to happen in his lifetime. Obviously, erosion has not been going on for millions of years. (Walker, T., [‘Twelve Apostles’ shock](#) *Creation* 28(1):33,



2005.)

Darwin’s Arch collapses (excerpt by Jonathan O’Brien)

The famous Darwin’s Arch, a geological feature off the coast of the Galápagos Islands, has collapsed into the Pacific Ocean. The central bridge section succumbed to erosion in May 2021 and fell into the sea. It left only the two vertical rock pillars either



side that supported it still standing. The arch was a major tourist attraction.

Long age 'icons'

In 1990 the London Bridge arch, then in 2005 one of the Twelve Apostles limestone stacks, and in 2009 the Island Archway in Loch Ard Gorge—all collapsed from ongoing erosion.

The arch and nearby island are named after Charles Darwin, who studied finches on the Galápagos and proposed his theory of evolution.

The structure is composed of natural rock and was a popular diving site due to the submerged rock platform underneath providing a natural haven for sea creatures. Fortunately, no one was harmed in the recent collapse.

Darwin's Arch joins a growing number of natural structures that have collapsed. In Australia, no less than three popular tourist attractions did so along a 16 km (10 mile) stretch of coastline—within less than 20 years. In 1990 the London Bridge arch, then in 2005 one of the Twelve Apostles limestone stacks, and in 2009 the Island Archway in Loch Ard Gorge—all collapsed from ongoing erosion. In Malta, the Azure Window arch, another major tourist drawcard, collapsed in 2017. This undermines the dogma that these structures have been around for millions of years and would likely be around for many more.

True age of formations

This undermines the dogma that these structures have been around for millions of years and would likely be around for many more.

In other words, the observable rapid rate of weathering and erosion in Darwin's Arch and these other examples demonstrates that natural rock formations are not millions of years old but are much younger. This fits well with the biblical teaching that the world is only around 6,000 years old.

It's said that the surviving columns of Darwin's Arch are to be renamed 'The Pillars of Evolution.' If so, the situation is not without a certain irony—given that the remains of the rickety-looking edifice are crumbling away, literally before people's eyes. So much for the prevailing secularist assumption of an unassailable solidity and permanence.

Coasts eroding for millions of years? Hardly. The list goes on and on -

27 December 2000. Nearly 2.5 km of the 45-m-high cliffs at Charmouth, Dorset, collapsed.

2 January 2001. One person was killed as landslides at Nefyn, North Wales, swept a parked car into the sea.

26 January 2001. A section 200 m wide and 100 m deep of the White Cliffs of Dover, Kent, collapsed, taking a public footpath with it.

21 March 2001. The slope behind a hotel and flats on the Isle of Wight collapsed.

3 April 2001. The Devil's Chimney, a 70-m high chalk stack, toppled over at East Sussex.

9 April 2001. Thousands of tons of debris from a cliff fell just short of a supermarket at Brighton.

4 August 2008. At right we see the before and after collapse pictures of Wall Arch in Arches National Park, Utah.



Are we just living in an incredibly special time when all of these things are collapsing seemingly all at once? Or is our whole view of Earth's timeline out of whack? Most of the structures noted from continents to shorelines, to the White Cliffs of Dover to the arches in Utah were formed in the aftermath of the worldwide flood of Noah's time. Erosional forces of wind, water and sun have worn away these features over just the past 4300 to 6000 years and we see these collapses today as a normal product of erosion on a biblical scale. Geology talks to the truth of the biblical account.

Fossil discovery reveals complex ecosystems existed on Earth much earlier than previously thought

by McGill University

(Evidence for complex life before it should be, worldwide flood caused extinction event due to global sea warming, reinstatement of ecosystem far faster than theorized supporting Genesis flood.)

Fossil discovery reveals complex ecosystems existed on Earth much earlier than previously thought.

*Field photo of a *Watsonulus* fish fossil from the Gaopo section.*

Credit: Xu Dai



About 250 million years ago, the Permian-Triassic mass extinction killed over 80% of the planet's species. In the aftermath, scientists believe that life on Earth was dominated by simple species for up to 10 million years before more complex ecosystems could evolve.

Now this longstanding theory is being challenged by a team of international researchers—including scientists from McGill University and Université du Québec à Montréal.

A fossilized ocean ecosystem

Until now, scientists have long theorized that scorching hot ocean conditions resulting from catastrophic climate change prevented the development of complex life after the mass extinction. This idea is based on geochemical evidence of ocean conditions at the time.

Now, the discovery of fossils dating back 250.8 million years near the Guizhou region of China suggests that complex ecosystems were present on Earth just 1 million years after the Permian-Triassic mass extinction, which is much earlier than previously thought.

"The fossils of the Guizhou region reveal an ocean ecosystem with diverse species making up a complex food chain that includes plant life, boney fish, ray-finned fish, crabs, lobsters, shrimp, and mollusks. In all, our team discovered 12 classes of organisms and even found fossilized feces, revealing clues about the diets of these ancient animals," says Morgann Perrot, a former postdoctoral researcher at McGill University, now at Université du Québec à Montréal.

Fossil discovery reveals complex ecosystems existed on Earth much earlier than previously thought. Rocks from the Guizhou region, deposited at the bottom of an ancient ocean during the Permian-Triassic transition and containing the newly discovered fossils (Gujiao section).

Challenging an age-old theory

Previously, it was thought that complex ecosystems would need 5 to 10 million years to evolve after an extinction. However, the researchers found that the specimens in the Guizhou region evolved much quicker than that by using radiometric dating to date the rocks where the fossils were discovered.

"All of this has implications for our understanding of how quickly life can respond to extreme crises. It also necessitates a re-evaluation of early Triassic ocean conditions," says Perrot, whose research focuses on Earth sciences and geochronology.

More information: Xu Dai et al, A Mesozoic fossil lagerstätte from 250.8 million years ago showing a modern-type marine ecosystem, Science (2023). DOI: 10.1126/science.adf1622.

www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adf1622

Genesis Commentary

Isaac and Rebekah continued

24 ²⁸ The young woman ran and told her mother's household about these things. ²⁹ Now Rebekah had a brother named Laban, and he hurried out to the man at the spring. ³⁰ As soon as he had seen the nose ring, and the bracelets on his sister's arms, and had heard Rebekah tell what the man said to her, he went out to the man and found him standing by the camels near the spring. ³¹ "Come, you who are blessed by the Lord," he said. "Why are you standing out here? I have prepared the house and a place for the camels."

³² So the man went to the house, and the camels were unloaded. Straw and fodder were brought for the camels, and water for him and his men to wash their feet. ³³ Then food was set before him, but he said, "I will not eat until I have told you what I have to say." "Then tell us," Laban said.

³⁴ So he said, "I am Abraham's servant. ³⁵ The Lord has blessed my master abundantly, and he has become wealthy. He has given him sheep and cattle, silver and gold, male and female servants, and camels and donkeys. ³⁶ My master's wife Sarah has borne him a son in her old age, and he has given him everything he owns. ³⁷ And my master made me swear an oath, and said, 'You must not get a wife for my son from the daughters of the Canaanites, in whose land I live, ³⁸ but go to my father's family and to my own clan, and get a wife for my son.'

³⁹ "Then I asked my master, 'What if the woman will not come back with me?' ⁴⁰ "He replied, 'The Lord, before whom I have walked faithfully, will send his angel with you and make your journey a success, so that you can get a wife for my son from my own clan and from my father's family. ⁴¹ You will be released from my oath if, when you go to my clan, they refuse to give her to you—then you will be released from my oath.'

⁴² "When I came to the spring today, I said, 'Lord, God of my master Abraham, if you will, please grant success to the journey on which I have come. ⁴³ See, I am standing beside this spring. If a young woman comes out to draw water and I say to her, 'Please let me drink a little water from your jar,' ⁴⁴ and

if she says to me, "Drink, and I'll draw water for your camels too," let her be the one the Lord has chosen for my master's son.'

⁴⁵ "Before I finished praying in my heart, Rebekah came out, with her jar on her shoulder. She went down to the spring and drew water, and I said to her, 'Please give me a drink.' ⁴⁶ "She quickly lowered her jar from her shoulder and said, 'Drink, and I'll water your camels too.' So, I drank, and she watered the camels also. ⁴⁷ "I asked her, 'Whose daughter are you?' "She said, 'The daughter of Bethuel son of Nahor, whom Milkah bore to him.'

"Then I put the ring in her nose and the bracelets on her arms, ⁴⁸ and I bowed down and worshiped the Lord. I praised the Lord, the God of my master Abraham, who had led me on the right road to get the granddaughter of my master's brother for his son. ⁴⁹ Now if you will show kindness and faithfulness to my master, tell me; and if not, tell me, so I may know which way to turn."

⁵⁰ Laban and Bethuel answered, "This is from the Lord; we can say nothing to you one way or the other. ⁵¹ Here is Rebekah; take her and go, and let her become the wife of your master's son, as the Lord has directed."

⁵² When Abraham's servant heard what they said, he bowed down to the ground before the Lord. ⁵³ Then the servant brought out gold and silver jewelry and articles of clothing and gave them to Rebekah; he also gave costly gifts to her brother and to her mother. ⁵⁴ Then he and the men who were with him ate and drank and spent the night there.

When they got up the next morning, he said, "Send me on my way to my master." ⁵⁵ But her brother and her mother replied, "Let the young woman remain with us ten days or so; then you (and she) may go." ⁵⁶ But he said to them, "Do not detain me, now that the Lord has granted success to my journey. Send me on my way so I may go to my master." ⁵⁷ Then they said, "Let's call the young woman and ask her about it." ⁵⁸ So they called Rebekah and asked her, "Will you go with this man?" "I will go," she said.

⁵⁹ So they sent their sister Rebekah on her way, along with her nurse and Abraham's servant and his men. ⁶⁰ And they blessed Rebekah and said to her, "Our sister, may you increase to thousands upon thousands; may your offspring possess the cities of their enemies." ⁶¹ Then Rebekah and her attendants got ready and mounted the camels and went back with the man. So, the servant took Rebekah and left.

⁶² Now Isaac had come from Beer Lahai Roi, for he was living in the Negev. ⁶³ He went out to the field one evening to meditate, and as he looked up, he saw camels approaching. ⁶⁴ Rebekah also looked up and saw Isaac. She got down from her camel ⁶⁵ and asked the servant, "Who is that man in the field coming to meet us?" "He is my master," the servant answered. So, she took her veil and covered herself. ⁶⁶ Then the servant told Isaac all he had done. ⁶⁷ Isaac brought her into the tent of his mother Sarah, and he married Rebekah. So, she became his wife, and he loved her; and Isaac was comforted after his mother's death.

This account has several instructive theological parts to it. The first is God provides as one of His names in scripture is Jehovah-Jireh. It was within His will for Abraham's son to marry within his own family keeping in line the fledgling Hebrew bloodline of God's chosen people.

This also is one of several instances in the Old Testament which supports the New Testament commandment to "not be unequally yoked." This tenant of the Jewish and all cultures thereafter gives the best chance of continuing your culture and transferring your belief systems to the next generation which was the focus of the Abraham's line. If we are unequally yoked in marriage or in business or in many other relationships, we become compromised in our faith and our values.

As with Abraham's salvation this story reverberates with faith on Abraham's part, on Rebekah's part, on Abraham's servant and on Rebekah's family that this marriage is God's will, and they steadfastly not only follow but do not question God's will once it is discerned. We could learn a lot from that.

Thus, we see this account of the Hebrew bloodline in its only second generation being shepherded and protected by its author, God the Father.

Prayer Needs and Praises!

- Pray for spiritual healing in our nation.
- Pray for SABBSA's Public Seminars
- Pray for our Radio Ministry
- Pray for our effectiveness of monthly meetings and speakers
- Pray for how we can get the gospel out better
- Please pray for Mrs. Cindy Williams who is again battling cancer.



Coming to SABBSA on the second Tuesday of each month in 2023

June – **Genetics and the Bible**

July – **Dinosaurs and the Bible**

August – **The Discovery of Genesis in Chinese**

September – **Supposed Contradictions in the Bible?**

October – **“The Rocks Cry Out” #7 – “Science is a Tool”**

November – **“The Rocks Cry Out” #8 – “Grand Canyon”**

December – **“The Rocks Cry Out” #9 – “Explosive Evidence for Creation”**



SABBSA on KSLR

Please join the **San Antonio Bible Based Science Association** “on the air” each Saturday afternoon with “**Believing the Bible!**” Join us **Saturday afternoons at 1:45 pm on radio station KSLR 630 AM in San Antonio and airing for 13-million people across the U.S. in thirteen major markets and internationally in 120 countries on WWCR.**

Here is our schedule of upcoming program topics



6/10 **Dr. Fred Groves, CMOTO**
 6/17 **Mary Schlegal, CMOTO**
 6/24 **Bruce Malone #1 – Ministry**
 7/1 **Bruce Malone #2 – The Grand Illusion**
 7/8 **Bruce Malone #3 – The AWE of God**
 7/15 **Errors in the Bible?**
 7/22 **Biblical Prophecies of Christ**
 7/29 **Am I an Alien?**
 8/5 **Bendewald - Awakening book**
 8/12 **Creation Accounts**
 8/19 **Bedbugs**
 8/26 **Am I a Mutant?**

9/2 **Youth Questions**
 9/9 **What are the Darwinists Afraid of?**
 9/16 **Science in the Bible?**
 9/23 **Whale Evolution**
 9/30 **Young Moons**
 10/7 **Quotes from Evolutionists #1**
 10/14 **Quotes from Evolutionists #2**
 10/21 **Is the Earth Special?**
 10/28 **We came from Apemen?**
 11/4 **Distant Starlight**

If you cannot tune in on Saturday afternoons or would like to sample our program or hear previous shows, they are available on podcast on the KSLR website (kslr.com). Click on the link below to go to the KSLR podcast page and scroll down till you find **"Believing the Bible."**

["Believing the Bible" - SABBSA on KSLR Radio](#)

Cartoon Corner

Thanks to Answers in Genesis, who provides many of these cartoons each month for our newsletter and our presentations. Please think about donating to them in gratitude for this and all the ministries they give us.

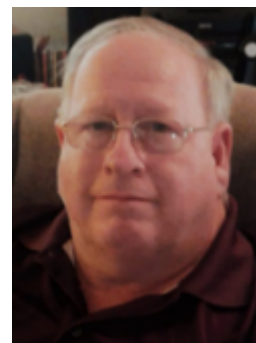


"Well, on the positive side of things, this makes me glad God is keeping his promise not to flood the ENTIRE globe again."

Summer Long Creation Seminar at Crestview Baptist Church

Scott Lane will present a complete Creation Science seminar on Wednesdays at 6:30 pm this summer at Crestview Baptist Church (located at **8101 Eagle Crest Blvd., Windcrest, TX 78239**). All This seminar is open to the public and childcare is provided. The schedule for this summer's seminar presentations are as follows:

- 6/21 **Introduction to Creation Theories**
- 6/28 **Darwin and Radiometric Dating**
- 7/12 **Underpinnings: Fossils, Physics, Genetics and Babel**
- 7/19 **Young Earth Evidence**
- 7/26 **Incredible Creatures that Defy Evolution - Intelligent Design**
- 8/9 **Dinosaurs and the Bible**
- 8/16 **Biology and Symbiotic Relationships**
- 8/23 **Lucy Unveiled and Bad Examples of Evolution**



If you miss one of the seminar programs this summer or wish to preview each week's material, they are on **YouTube** and linked on SABBSA's website at www.sabbsa.org

Around Texas

Houston:

The **Greater Houston Creation Association (GHCA)** meet at Houston's First Baptist Church at 7 pm every first Thursday, in Room 143. Their meetings can be streamed live by going to www.ghcaonline.com.

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 on the first Tuesday of each month. <http://dfw-mios.com/>

Greater San Antonio area: Listen to **Answers with Ken Ham** online at the address below.

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/audio/answers-daily> To hear creation audio programs 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.

Glen Rose:

Dr. Carl Baugh gives a **"Director's Lecture Series"** on the first Saturday of each month at the **Creation Evidence Museum** just outside Glen Rose, TX. This 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

Dallas:

The Museum of Earth History uses the highest quality research replicas of dinosaurs, mammals, and authentic historical artifacts to not only lay out for the visitor a clear and easily understood connection between Genesis and Revelation but will do so in an entertaining and intellectually challenging way. Open M-F 9 to 6.

<http://visitcreation.org/item/museum-of-earth-history-dallas-tx/>

ICR in Dallas:

Of course, the **ICR Discovery Center for Science and Earth History** is the foremost creation history museum in the Southwest. They are open from 10am to 5 pm Tuesdays through Saturdays. For more information on this exceptional facility go to <https://discoverycenter.icr.org/>

Dallas-Ft Worth:

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Abilene:

The Discovery Center is a creation museum/emporium that exists primarily to provide scientific and historic evidence for the truthfulness of God's word, especially as it relates to the creation/evolution issue. It also features some fascinating "Titanic Disaster" exhibits. <https://evidences.org/>

Last Month at SABBSA

Lucy Unveiled - Biology and Missing Links

On May 9 Lucy was unmasked as just being an ape and not a missing link! This presentation showed how all of the supposed missing links between man and apes have been exposed as not being transitional forms through years of analysis. We also saw how the horse series, whale evolution and peppered moths have been disproved as evidence for evolution.



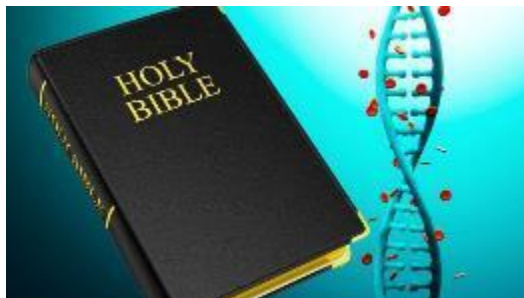
This is a part of our review of Scott Lane's Creation Series which takes us back to the fundamentals of Creation Science. This presentation is on YouTube and can be previewed by going to <http://youtu.be/2E5hIG18vyM>

If you missed our last meeting its on YouTube at <https://youtu.be/PTDjY-F9ZU8> This program will also be presented later this month at **Coker United Methodist Church** on Sunday June 25 during their Sunday School hour at 9:30 am in the gym.

Next SABBSA Meeting:
Tuesday, June 13, 2023, at 7 pm

Coming to SABBSA in June

Genetics and the Bible



This presentation starts with a **"DNA 101 Course"** for the uninitiated. It covers most of the information with creationist implications in the field of genetics. It includes data from: the Human Genome Project; ENCODE Project; ICR's "Species Project"; and the work of former Cornell University genetics professor, **Dr. John Sanford**.

It reveals the complexity of how information is coded in the genome, and how this shows it could not have occurred by chance. Dr. Sanford's work reveals how his study of genetics has led him to the conclusion that evolution is impossible at the genetic level and how natural selection is a woefully inadequate process for allowing evolution to occur. **This presentation includes the latest research dispelling myths about Human and Chimp DNA from Dr. Jeffrey Tompkins with ICR.**

Please join us in June for creation science and biblical apologetics teaching you will find nowhere else in Bexar County. We meet at **Faith Lutheran Church** just **south of the corner of Jones Maltsberger and Thousand Oaks**. The address is 14819 Jones Maltsberger Rd., San Antonio, Texas 78247.

