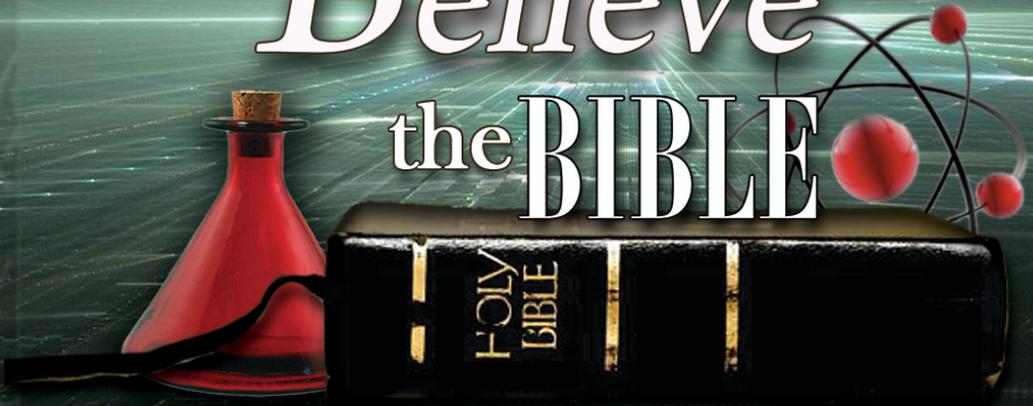


SCIENTISTS

WHO

Believe

the BIBLE



David W. Cloud

Scientists Who Believe the Bible
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Introduction

High Schools, colleges, and universities typically teach only one theory of origins, that being evolution, and the students are not presented with a creationist or even an Intelligent Design viewpoint. In fact, they are often given the idea that no true scientist today is a creationist.

Richard Dawkins, a brash atheist and anti-creationist, says:

“Evolution is a fact. Beyond reasonable doubt, beyond serious doubt, beyond sane, informed, intelligent doubt, beyond doubt evolution is a fact. ... Evolution is a fact, and [my] book will demonstrate it. No reputable scientist disputes it, and no unbiased reader will close the book doubting it” (Dawkins, *The Greatest Show in Earth*, 2010).

“There is no doubt now; no serious scientist has any doubt that evolution is a fact, in the sense that we are cousins of chimpanzees, monkeys and wombats and cassowaries” (Dawkins, interview with *COSMOS* magazine, May 23, 2012).

According to Dawkins, no reputable scientist disputes evolution, and if you do reject evolution, you are biased, unintelligent, and your sanity should be questioned.

Consider some other examples of this view:

“... no scientist denies the central truth of [Darwin’s] *The Origin*, the idea of descent with modification ... plants, animals and everything else descended from a common ancestor” (Steve Jones, Professor of Genetics, University College of London, *Darwin’s Ghost*, 2000, pp. xvii, xxiii).

“... no educated person any longer questions the validity of the so-called theory of evolution, which we now know to be a simple fact” (Ernst Mayr, professor of zoology, Harvard University, “Darwin’s Influence on Modern

Thought,” *The Best American Science Writing 2001*, edited by Timothy Ferris, p. 141).

“Evolution is a fact and no educated scientist doubts it” (Gary Huxley, biologist, Brandt University, quoted by Paul McDorman, “Noted Evolutionist Says He Won’t Debate Creationists,” *World by Design*, 2011, p. 1).

“In fact, all scientists accept the reality of evolution” (Joseph McInerney, director of Biological Sciences Curriculum Study, quoted by David Hill, “Counter Evolutionary,” *Education Week*, Nov. 20, 1996, p. 7).

Bill Nye “the Science Guy” claims that the teaching of creation damages children and could harm the future of the U.S. economy by hindering critical thinking and stifling innovation (“Bill Nye: Debate over Evolution in Texas Schools Is Jeopardizing Our Future,” *Huffington Post*, Nov. 23, 2013).

In fact, modern science was invented by men who believed in divine creation, so to prove his point Bill Nye would need to start by showing how that creationism hindered these men’s science.

In his book *Refuting Evolution*, Jonathan Sarfati, who has a Ph.D. in physical chemistry from Victoria University in Wellington, New Zealand, says:

“It is fallacious to claim, as many evolutionists do, that believing in miracles means that laboratory science would be impossible. In fact, most branches of modern science were founded by believers in the Bible’s account of creation.”

Consider some examples:

Physics -- Newton, Faraday, Maxwell, Kelvin, Joule

Chemistry - Boyle, Dalton, Ramsay

Biology - Ray, Linnaeus, Mendel, Pasteur, Virchow, Agassiz

Geology - Steno, Woodward, Brewster, Buckland, Cuvier

Astronomy - Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Herschel,
Maunder

Mathematics - Pascal, Leibniz, Euler

The following list of Christians who were fathers of various fields of modern science is enlarged from *The Biblical Basis for Modern Science* by Dr. Henry Morris. All of these men believed in the God of the Bible and divine creation.

- Antiseptic Surgery (Joseph Lister)
- Atomic Theory (John Dalton)
- Bacteriology (Louis Pasteur)
- Calculus (Isaac Newton)
- Celestial Mechanics (Johann Kepler)
- Chemistry (Robert Boyle and Antoine Lavoisier)
- Clinical Teaching (Herman Boerhaave)
- Comparative Anatomy (Georges Cuvier)
- Computer Science (Charles Babbage)
- Dimensional Analysis (Lord Rayleigh)
- Dynamics (Isaac Newton)
- Electrodynamics (James Clerk Maxwell)
- Electromagnetics (Michael Faraday and Andre Marie Ampere)
- Electronics (Ambrose Fleming)
- Energetics (William Thompson, Lord Kelvin)
- Entomology of Living Insects (Henri Fabre)
- Field Theory (Michael Faraday)
- Fluid Mechanics (George Stokes)
- Galactic Astronomy (William Hershel)
- Gas Dynamics (Robert Boyle)
- Genetics (Gregor Mendel)
- Glacial Geology (Louis Agassiz)
- Gynecology (James Simpson)
- Hydraulics (Leonardo da Vinci)
- Hydrography (Matthew Maury)

- Hydrostatics (Blaise Pascal)
- Ichthyology (Louis Agassiz)
- Isotopic Chemistry (William Ramsay)
- Model Analysis (Lord Raleigh)
- Natural History (John Ray)
- Neuropathology (John Abercrombie)
- Non-Euclidean Geometry (Bernard Riemann)
- Oceanography (Matthew Maury)
- Optical Mineralogy (David Brewster)
- Paleontology (John Woodard)
- Pathology (Rudolph Virchow)
- Physical Astronomy (Johann Kepler)
- Physiology (Albrecht von Haller)
- Plasma physics (Michael Faraday)
- Quantum Mechanics (Max Planck)
- Reversible Thermodynamics (James Joule)
- Statistical Thermodynamics (James Clerk Maxwell)
- Stratigraphy (Nicholas Steno)
- Taxonomy (Carolus Linnaeus)
- Thermodynamics (Lord Kelvin)
- Thermokinetics (Humphry Davy)
- Vertebrate Paleontology (Georges Cuvier)

The following are just a few of the notable inventions and discoveries by scientists who believe in the God of the Bible and divine creation.

- Absolute temperature Scale (Lord Kelvin)
- Absorbable ligatures (Joseph Lister)
- Actuarial tables (Charles Babbage)
- Airplane (Orville and Wilbur Wright)
- Alpha and beta rays (Ernest Rutherford)
- Ampere (Andrew Marie Ampere)
- Anthrax (Robert Koch)
- Antiseptic surgery (Joseph Lister)
- Atomic weights (John Dalton)

-
- Bacteria and protozoa (A. Leeuwenhoek)
 - Barometer (Blaise Pascal)
 - Biogenesis law (Louis Pasteur)
 - Bulldozer (R.G. LeTourneau)
 - Bunsen burner (Michael Faraday)
 - Calculating machine (Charles Babbage)
 - Chloroform (James Simpson)
 - Classification system (Carolus Linnaeus)
 - Clinical teaching (Herman Boerhaave)
 - Dalton's law (John Dalton)
 - Diode valve (Ambrose Fleming)
 - Double stars (William Hershel)
 - Electric battery (Alessandro Volta)
 - Electric motor (Joseph Henry)
 - Electric Wheel (R.G. LeTourneau)
 - Electromagnetic Fields (Michael Faraday)
 - Electrons and isotopes (J.J. Thomson)
 - Ephemeris tables (Johann Kepler)
 - Fermentation control (Louis Pasteur)
 - Fraunhofer lines (Joseph von Fraunhofer)
 - Galvanometer (Joseph Henry)
 - Global Star Catalog (John Hershel)
 - Hadley's principle (George Hadley)
 - Inert gases (William Ramsay)
 - Kaleidoscope (David Brewster)
 - Kelvin (Lord Kelvin)
 - Koch's postulates (Robert Koch)
 - Law of gravity (Isaac Newton)
 - Legionella (Carl Fliermans)
 - Light microscope (Joseph Jackson Lister)
 - Logarithms (John Napier)
 - Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) (Raymond Damadian)
 - Maxwell's equations (James Clerk Maxwell)
 - Mechanical Reaper (Cyrus McCormick)

- Milne model (Edward Arthur Milne)
- Mine safety lamp (Humphry Davy)
- Mobile offshore oil platform - Napier's bones (John Napier)
- Nitrous acid formulation (Isaac Milner)
- Pasteurization (Louis Pasteur)
- Petroleum distillation (Benjamin Silliman)
- Rabies (Louis Pasteur)
- Radio telegraph (Guglielmo Marconi)
- Radon (Ernest Rutherford)
- Rayleigh scattering (Lord Rayleigh)
- Red blood cells shape and function (J.J. Lister)
- Reflecting telescope (Isaac Newton)
- Restriction enzymes (Werner Arber)
- Right-hand rule (John Ambrose Fleming)
- Rutherford model of the atom (Ernest Rutherford)
- Scientific method (Francis Bacon)
- Self-induction (Joseph Henry)
- Telegraph (Samuel Morse)
- Thermionic valve (Ambrose Fleming)
- Transatlantic cable (Lord Kelvin)
- Tritium (Ernest Rutherford)
- Tuberculosis (Robert Koch)
- Uranus (William Herschel)
- Vaccination and immunization (Louis Pasteur)

The founders of modern science saw the handiwork of God in the universe.

Johannes Kepler, one of the fathers of modern astronomy and the discoverer of the laws of planetary motion: "I was merely thinking God's thoughts after him. Since we astronomers are priests of the highest God in regard to the book of nature, it benefits us to be thoughtful, not of the glory of our minds, but rather, above all else, of the glory of God" ("Kepler," *New World Encyclopedia*).

Francis Bacon, father of the scientific method of inquiry: “It is true, that a little philosophy inclineth man’s mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men’s minds about to religion; for while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no further; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate, and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity” (*Of Atheism*)

Blaise Pascal, inventor of the barometer and revolutionary thinker in the field of mathematics: “Faith tells us what the senses cannot, but it is not contrary to their findings. It simply transcends, without contradicting them.”

Isaac Newton, discoverer of the law of gravity: “This most beautiful system of the sun, planets, and comets, could only proceed from the counsel and dominion of an intelligent and powerful Being. ... Atheism is so senseless. When I look at the solar system, I see the earth at the right distance from the sun to receive the proper amounts of heat and light. This did not happen by chance” (*Principia*).

Robert Boyle, the father of modern chemistry: “The vastness, beauty, orderliness, of the heavenly bodies, the excellent structure of animals and plants; and the other phenomena of nature justly induce an intelligent and unprejudiced observer to conclude a supremely powerful, just, and good author” (*Works*, vol. IV, p. 25).

Michael Faraday, one of the fathers of modern physics: “... the Christian who is taught of God ... finds his guide in the Word of God ... and looks for no assurance beyond what the Word can give Him. ... The Christian religion is a revelation, and that revelation is the Word of God ... No revival and no temporal teaching comes between it and him. He who is taught of the Holy Spirit needs no crowd and no revival to teach him; if he stand alone he is fully taught” (*Selected Exhortations Delivered to Various Churches of Christ by the Late Michael Faraday*, Dundee: John Leng and Co., 1910).

James Clerk Maxwell, another of the fathers of modern physics, said, “I believe, with the Westminster Divines and their predecessors *ad Infinitum*, that ‘Man’s chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him for ever’” (Lewis Campbell and William Garnet, *The Life of James Clerk Maxwell*, 1882). In his final illness, Maxwell confirmed “his firm and undoubting faith in the Incarnation and all its results; in the full sufficiency of the Atonement; in the work of the Holy Spirit. He had gauged and fathomed all the schemes and systems of philosophy, and had found them utterly empty and unsatisfying--‘unworkable’ was his own word about them--and he turned with simple faith to the Gospel of the Saviour” (Ibid.).

Today, 155 years after the publication of Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species*, there are still thousands of scientists who disagree with the Darwinian view of evolution. These can be divided into four general categories: Christian “young earth” creationists, Christian “old earth” creationists, non-Christian theistic evolutionists, and those who believe in an undefined intelligent Designer.

In 1979, *Science Digest* reported that “scientists who utterly reject evolution may be one of our fastest-growing controversial minorities,” and stated that “many of the scientists supporting this position hold impressive credentials in science” (Larry Hatfield, “Educators Against Darwin,” *Science Digest Special*, Winter 1979, pp. 94-96).

According to recent research, **there are an estimated 113,000 Darwin skeptics and academics in the United States alone** (Neil Gross and Solon Simmons, *How Religious Are America’s College and University Professors?*, working paper Harvard University, Oct. 5, 2006).

“A 2005 poll by the Louis Finkelstein Institute for Social and Religious Research found that **60% of American medical doctors reject Darwinism**, stating that they do not believe humans evolved through natural processes alone.

Thirty-eight percent of the American medical doctors polled agreed with the statement that ‘humans evolved naturally with no supernatural involvement.’ The study also reported that one-third of all medical doctors favor the theory of intelligent design over evolution” (“Evolution,” *Conservapedia*).

In the American public at large, a Gallup poll in 2012 found that 46% are young-earth creationists and 32% adhere to some form of God-guided or theistic evolution, while only 15% adhere to Darwinian naturalistic evolution. Among those with post graduate degrees, 25% believe in young-earth creation and 42% hold to some sort of theistic evolution, while only 29% hold to naturalistic evolution.

The situation is similar in Britain. In spite of a century and a half of brainwashing and browbeating since Darwin published *On the Origin of Species* and his “bulldog” Thomas Huxley formed his X-Club, a large percentage of the citizens do not accept it.

“In January 2006, the BBC reported: ‘Just under half of Britons accept the theory of evolution as the best description for the development of life, according to an opinion poll. Furthermore, more than 40% of those questioned believe that creationism or intelligent design (ID) should be taught in school science lessons’” (“Evolution,” *Conservapedia*).

A 2006 survey in Israel by the Samuel Neaman Institute found that **59% of the Jewish population believe that man was created by God as described in the Torah**, which is the first five books of the Hebrew Scripture. By the finding of this survey, only 28% of Israelis believe in evolution.

Jewish organizations that hold to creation include the National Conference of Synagogue Youth and the Association of Orthodox Jewish Scientists. Jewish scientists

with Ph.D.s who hold to creation include Morris Goldman, parasitologist; Edward Simon, professor of biology at Purdue University; Nathan Aviezer, physics; Lee Spetner, Ph.D. from MIT and former biophysicist at Johns Hopkins University; Gerald Schroeder, Ph.D. nuclear physics from MIT; Yaacov Hanoka, Ph.D. in solid state physics; Allan Sandage, Ph.D. from Cal Tech; and Mortimer Adler, editor of *Great Books of the Western World* and considered by many to be “one of the greatest thinkers in history.”

Many other Jewish Ph.D.s, while not creationists, are Darwin doubters. These include Paul Ehrlich, Nobel Laureate; Ernst Chain, one of the principal discoverers of antibiotics; Arno Penzias, astrophysicist Nobel Laureate; and David Berlinski, American educator and author. These believe in a long age for the universe but doubt the Darwinian theory of evolution.

Dr. Jerry Bergman has compiled a list of about 3,000 “Darwin Skeptics,” including about a dozen Nobel Prize winners. See www.rae.org/essay-links/darwinskeptics/.

Bergman has a private list of about 1,000 names of persons who do not want their names on a public list “because of real concerns over possible retaliation or harm to their careers.” Bergman says, “I estimate that, if I had the time and resources, I could easily complete a list of over 10,000 names” (“Darwin Skeptics: A Select List of Science Academics, Scientists, and Scholars Who Are Skeptical of Darwinism,” Aug. 24, 2014).

This is a result of the Darwinists who act like howler monkeys and Nazi SS troopers to try to stamp out every vestige of “creationism” from the field of science. (For documentation, see *Silencing the Darwin Skeptics: The War Against Theists* by Jerry Bergman.)

The Discovery Institute has published “**A Scientific Dissent from Darwinism**” -- <https://dissentfromdarwin.org>.

On the front page is the following quotation from David Berlinski, Ph.D., Philosophy, Princeton University: “Darwin’s theory of evolution is the great white elephant of contemporary thought. It is large, almost completely useless, and the object of superstitious awe.”

As of May 2021, the list had been signed by about 1213 scientists who agree with the following statement: “We are skeptical of claims for the ability of random mutation and natural selection to account for the complexity of life. Careful examination of the evidence for Darwinian theory should be encouraged.”

Of course, even if NO scientist disputed evolution, this does not mean it is correct. The Bible says, “Let God be true, but every man a liar” (Romans 3:4); and Jesus said, “I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes” (Matthew 11:25).

But it is a fact that thousands of men and women with higher degrees reject evolution.

The **Creation Research Society** membership consists of more than 600 men and women who hold advanced degrees and are committed to biblical creationism.

The **Korea Association of Creation Research** membership includes 450 scientists, **150 of them with Ph.D.s**. The President of KACR is **Young-Gil Kim**, Ph.D. in material science and engineering. For 15 years he was a professor with the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. He is the inventor of important high-tech alloys. In 1995, he founded Handong Global University with the objective of integrating biotechnology and mechatronics. (We would ask Bill Nye, “How has a belief in creationism hindered Dr. Young-Gil Kim’s science?”)

There is a growing creationism and intelligent design movement in Brazil and elsewhere.

Scientists Who Believe the Bible

Following are 98 scientists and inventors of the 20th and 21st centuries who believe in a literal six-day creation. Most have earned doctorates.

We have included selections from their testimonies and writings. These include statements of many evidences against evolution and for creation.

Many of these men and women are former Darwinists who rejected it on the basis of evidence.

James Allen

Ph.D. in genetics from the University of Edinburgh, former senior lecturer in genetics at the University of Stellen Bosch in South Africa

“As a biologist in the field of population and quantitative genetics, I had believed in the theory of evolution for nearly 40 years. ... When, at a fairly advanced stage of my career, I became a Christian I began to read the Bible reverently and as intelligently as I was able. ... I must admit that the six days of the creation presented some difficulty for me. The apparent logic of conclusions from observations and measurements in various fields of science had previously led me to doubt the little I had known of the Word of God, to the extent that I had agreed with attempts to replace it with an alternative concept of God. But God does not say aeons or years or months or weeks--he says days, and we generally understand days to be 24-hour periods. I then realized that had God wanted to say a billion years rather than six days, He could have said it ... I now believe that God means literally what He says and writes, and that there is no reason to look for symbolism. ... It is also clear to me that if one wishes to believe in the theory of evolution, a great deal of Scripture,

including Jesus' own spoken word (Matt. 19:4; 25:34; Mark 13:19; John 5:46-47), has to be discounted, so, whom must we believe, God or man? I believe that God gives us the answer when He says, 'Stop trusting in man, who has but a breath in his nostrils. Of what account is he?' (Isa. 2:22)" (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 127, 128, 133).

Steve Austin

Ph.D. Sedimentary Geology, Pennsylvania State University

Dr. Austin is Senior Research Scientist with the Institute for Creation Research where he has worked for over 37 years. His geological adventures have taken him high into the Sierra Nevada, deep underground into coal mines, over plateaus, through deserts, and beneath the ocean. He has rafted through Grand Canyon, helicoptered into the Mount St. Helens volcano, and flown onto glaciers in Alaska.

Dr. Austin is a member of ICR's RATE team of scientists (Radioisotopes and the Age of The Earth).

"Steve is known for his remarkable research on the Mt St Helens volcano in Washington State, USA, which erupted catastrophically in May 1980.

"I had just defended my PhD thesis at Penn State University on the floating log-mat model for the origin of the Kentucky coal beds, which means the coal deposits formed much faster than traditionally believed. Mt St. Helens exploded ten months later and made Spirit Lake into a giant bath tub covered with floating logs. That's why I had to go there."

"What he saw was overwhelming. 'It happened at the right time and in the right place,' Steve said. 'The volcano was so well monitored that it was indisputable what catastrophic processes do to a landscape in super-quick time.' Steve sees Mt St Helens as having application to geologic features everywhere: Yellowstone National Park, petrified forests,

coal layers and Grand Canyon. It transformed geological thinking by showing dramatically how geologic features form quickly.¹ It even illustrates how animals could have repopulated the earth after the Flood.

“When Steve did his training in the 1970s, the idea of uniformitarianism held sway--the belief that geological processes happened slowly and that the earth must be millions of years old. But Mt St Helens helped blast that idea away. Geologists began to see evidence for past catastrophe everywhere.

“That led to a change in thinking,’ Steve said. ‘I could go back to my professors and say, ‘I told you so.’ The fact is that geologic features form rapidly and not over millions of years. The geologic evidence is entirely consistent with the biblical timescale” (“Geologic Catastrophe and the Young Earth,” Creation.com).

Paul Back

D.Phil. in engineering science from Oxford University

“In my early teens, I began to develop an interest in science and often read books on science. I came across an article on evolution and the writer excitedly explained that with the finding of the Piltdown skull, all arguments against our evolutionary links to apes had been settled. This article left me with two clear thoughts. First, evolution is true and second, that only an unscientific fool could possibly think otherwise. Once I reached university, I no longer went to church and decided that Christianity was irrelevant to life. ...

“I came across a book by Whitcomb and Morris titled *The Genesis Flood* that, in my mind, began to unravel the seemingly impregnable fortress of evolutionary dogma. Evolutionism was not the only explanation. The book inspired me to dig deeply into the whole edifice of evolutionism, and the more I dug, the more it seemed that

it was built on sand--on wishful thinking, on gross extrapolations of observations that could better be interpreted from a creation worldview. The other significant thing I noticed was the anger and animosity of evolutionists that was directed against those who dared to challenge their viewpoint. My studies led me to the ever greater conviction that evolutionism was a deeply flawed theory sustained not by science, but by those who were determined to find any explanation--no matter how absurd--that banished God from the scene" (*Persuaded by the Evidence*, edited by Doug Sharp and Jerry Bergman, p. 117).

John Baumgardner

Ph.D. in geophysics and space physics from UCLA, technical staff member in the theoretical division of Los Alamos National Laboratory, chief developer of the TERRA code, a 3-D finite element program for modeling the earth's mantle and lithosphere

"Despite all the millions of pages of evolutionist publications--from journal articles to textbooks to popular magazine stories--which assume and imply that material processes are entirely adequate to accomplish macroevolutionary miracles, there is in reality no rational basis for such belief. It is utter fantasy. Coded language structures are non-material in nature and absolutely require a non-material explanation. Just as there has been glaring scientific fraud in things biological for the past century, there has been a similar fraud in things geological. The error, in a word, is uniformitarianism. ... Just as materialist biologists have erroneously assumed that material processes can give rise to life in all its diversity, materialist geologists have assumed that the present can fully account for the earth's past. In so doing, they have been forced to ignore and suppress abundant contrary evidence that the planet has suffered major catastrophe on

a global scale. ... As a Christian who is also a professional scientist, I exult in the reality that ‘in six days the LORD made the heavens and the earth’ (Exod. 20:11). May He forever be praised” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 230, 231, 239).

Jerry Bergman

Ph.D. in human biology from Columbia Pacific University and Ph.D. in measurement and evaluation from Wayne State University, with a 4.0 grade average in both doctorates; has taught biology, genetics, chemistry, biochemistry, anthropology, geology, and microbiology at Northwest State College

“I became involved in the atheism movement and soon knew (and counted as friends) many of the leading atheists of the day, including Gordon Stein, PhD; Gary DeYoung, PhD; and of course, Madelyn Murray O’Hair. I have also published scores of articles in their various magazines. ...

“I reviewed many books on Darwinism and from them outlined the chief evidence for evolution, which included vestigial organs, homology, ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny, beneficial mutations, evidence of poor design, the fossil record, atavisms, nascent organs, the argument from imperfect, natural selection, microevolution versus macroevolution, shared genetic errors, the backward retina, junk DNA, and other topics. ... Slowly, but surely, I was able to eliminate all of the main arguments used to support evolutionism by researching secular literature only. At some point I crossed the line, realizing the case against evolutionism was overwhelming and conversely, so was the case in favor of the alternative, creationism.

“Another factor that moved me to the creationist side was the underhanded, often totally unethical techniques that evolutionists typically used to suppress dissonant ideas, primarily creationism. Rarely did they carefully and objectively examine the facts, but usually focused on

suppression of creationists, denial of their degrees, denial of their tenure, ad hominem attacks, and in general, irrational attacks on their person. In short, their response in general was totally unscientific and one that reeks of intolerance, even hatred” (*Persuaded by the Evidence*, edited by Doug Sharp and Jerry Bergman, chapter 4).

Phillip A. Bishop

Ed.D., Physical Education, University of Georgia

Dr. Bishop is a tenured professor of exercise science at the University of Alabama. From 1993-2000 he worked as a visiting scientist at the Johnson Space Center with the Exercise Countermeasures Project. He has published many reports in the areas of physiology of clothing, thermal physiology and performance.

Dr. Bishop believes that the evidence for God is plainly seen in the human body.

“Your eyes, your ears, your heart, each of these together with their intricate function should inspire awe. The heart of man, from a functional viewpoint is a miracle of performance. Through a complex nervous and hormonal feedback regulation system, the heart and circulatory system maintain the exactly correct rate and output to supply the correct blood flow for both the marathoner and the couch potato. The parts of you that are functioning at any particular time receive a share of blood in proportion to their need, and those that are resting quietly receive their carefully metered due. Your nervous system too is marvelously complex. It has the ability to communicate the feel of pain resulting from intense pressure, yet adapts appropriately to the pressure of sitting or standing without distracting neural traffic. A nervous system just like yours precisely controls the muscles of the concert pianist playing Chopin, the baseball slugger making contact with a

98 mph fastball, and the gymnast performing a triple somersault to a precise landing.

Your red blood cells which ‘incidentally’ happen to be the ideal shape for transporting oxygen, are manufactured and destroyed at an incredible rate. Approximately 10 million red blood cells are made every hour, and an equal number destroyed. If either supply or destruction becomes out of synchrony by as little as 1%, before long, your life ends due to anemia, or polycythemia, which is to say, your blood gets so thin that oxygen transport is insufficient or it gets so thick that it can no longer circulate. Blood clotting is similarly complex requiring coordinated function of at least 11 chemical factors. Should blood clot too readily or should clots which are formed fail to dissolve, you die. Should it clot too slowly, again the result is death. Our body contains hundreds of complex feedback loops whose precision and reliability are vital to life. Even the most talented design engineer would be reluctant to undertake such a complicated project. Too, the margin for error isn't very great. Without knowing it, we tread a very narrow path where the smallest error produces death. Fortunately, the vast majority of the time, we are not penalized for our ignorance. ...

Our very existence seems more an affront to a ‘Survival of the Fittest’ evolutionary scenario. Man’s unimpressive hair covering would have restricted early man to the warmest climes. Likewise, man’s kidneys are relatively poor water conservers compared to most animals suggesting man was restricted to a warm and wet environment. Man’s claws are unimpressive, and his running speed could hardly serve as an effective escape mechanism. Man’s teeth aren’t especially good at capturing or killing game. Relative to most animals, man's digestive ability is inefficient. Even man’s greatest ability, his intellect, would not have done the earliest man a great deal of good in the harshest of survival conditions. How much good would your intellect do you in a tropical wilderness without food, clothing, shelter and

specific training is survival? If survival of the fittest were the rule in the earliest days of man, how did we ever make it? ...

How is it that we are more impressed with the violin than with Stradivarius himself? How can we marvel at physiology, acknowledge its complexity, and assume we are the products of random chance? William Paley once put forth the illustration that if we were walking along and suddenly came upon a watch, we would assume that indeed there was a watchmaker. We seem perfectly willing to examine our form and function, which is imminently more complex than a timepiece, and yet assume we have no Creator. Our basic failure seems to have much in common with the Biblical account of Adam's fall in Eden. Adam was tempted to '...become like gods...' Adam premised his elevation to god-status on indulging in the fruit. Modern Adam premises his elevation to the highest status by indulging in self-assurance that God is non-existent. To acknowledge that man was created, is to acknowledge the existence, at some point, of a Being higher than man. And for some Adams, that is simply too humbling.

After several years of spending full time studying the human body, I have to agree with the words recorded in the holy writings of the Jews and Christians: 'For God dost form my inward parts, God didst weave me in my mother's womb, I will give thanks to God, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made' (Psalm 139:13-14)" (Phillip Bishop, "Evidence of God in Human Physiology," www.leaderu.com).

Markus Blietz

Ph.D. in astrophysics from the Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics in 1994

Dr. Blietz was born again in 2008 through reading the Gospel of Matthew and is a defender of the infallible inspiration of the Bible, including a six-day creation as taught by Genesis 1.

Following are excerpts from “Galaxies, Black Holes, and Creation,” *Busting Myths*, Jonathan Sarfati’s interview with Markus Blietz, 2013:

“If the Bible is not reliable in its historical statements, how can it be true in other statements? If Jesus didn’t speak the truth about Genesis, how could we trust what He was saying about sin, the cross, resurrection and everlasting life? Jesus Christ *is* the truth; and if He affirmed the literal creation of the world in six normal-length days, we Christians should do the same. If however we compromise and try to marry millions and billions of years with the creation account of the Bible, we may easily pull folk away from the truth of the Bible and the Gospel.”

“Only belief in Jesus Christ can open our eyes and give us the correct view of our world. ... before I was a Christian, I never felt really content with the evolutionary world view, which I had adopted. It produced too many contradictions and left open too many questions. Only the truth in the Word of God is able to give a full, comprehensive answer to our basic questions of life and death.”

“Science is a human endeavour to find the truth about the world of matter. It is not fully reliable, because theories and models change over time. Also, science cannot say anything about the big questions of ‘where do we come from, why are we here, and where do we go?’ Science is limited in its abilities and should not step over the clear limits which have been set by God.”

Edward Boudreaux

Ph.D. in chemistry from Tulane University, professor emeritus of chemistry at the University of New Orleans

“... the geological, biological, and cosmological sciences have been established as ivory towers, from which so-called proofs of evolution emanate, while the scientist practitioners within these disciplines are the gurus who promote, preach, and publish what is regarded as scientific data supporting evolution. But there is not one single instance whereby all the tests essential to the establishment of the scientific validity of evolution have been satisfied. There are hypotheses, grandiose models, suppositions, and inferences, all of which are formulated and reinforced within the collective and self-serving collaborations of the evolutionist gurus. However, none of this amounts to true scientific evidence for evolution. It was in the 1970s that, to my great surprise, bewilderment, and disgust, I became enlightened to this. Up until that time I had not given the evolution matter very much thought. On the contrary, I presumed that researchers committed to the study of evolution possessed the same integrity as that expected of any credible scientist. ... Subsequently, the greatest embarrassment of all was for me to find that there simply was no valid science whatever, in any of these numerous publications touting evolution” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 205, 206).

Walt T. Brown

Ph.D. in mechanical engineering from MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology); he is a graduate of West Point, a former Army Ranger and paratrooper, and a retired Air Force colonel; he directed the Benet Laboratories, a 450-person research and development laboratory, was Chief of Science and Technology Studies at the Air War College, and was a tenured professor at the U.S. Air Force Academy

“Walt Brown received Christ as a teenager, but like many Christians, accepted evolution simply because it permeated secular and educated society. To harmonize evolution with the Bible, he assumed (like many others) that evolution was merely God’s way of creating. One day Walt heard claims that Noah’s ark might be on Mount Ararat in Turkey. That piqued his curiosity; was it possible the Genesis flood really was a worldwide event, not just a legend? If so, where did the water come from? Where did it go? Through long and careful study, Walt learned that the scientific evidence for creation and the Flood was overwhelming. He also began to conclude that the Genesis flood explained most of the characteristics of the earth, including the fossil record that he had earlier supposed supported evolution. Creation science became the passion of his life. ...

“Walt’s research is encapsulated in a book that has gone through multiple revisions and expansions since its fledgling edition: *In the Beginning: Compelling Evidence for Creation and the Flood*. [It] begins with 135 categories of evidence that support creation and oppose evolution. ...

“When Walt was an evolutionist, among the hindrances to his acceptance of the Genesis global flood were two questions: Where did the water come from, and where did it go? For years, Walt studied many disciplines as he pondered these questions. The result was a global model of the Flood, faithful to the biblical record, involving physics, math, geology, biology, and astronomy, which Walt believes convincingly answers these two questions. ... Walt was also the first to propose ... that the Grand Canyon was formed from a specific dam breach in a large post-Flood lake that he identified via a number of techniques. ...

“Walt has made a standing offer to evolutionists. He invites a qualified evolutionist to join him in a written, strictly scientific debate on the scientific case for creation versus evolution. The debate must be restricted to scientific

evidence alone--no religious arguments are allowed. Each side would have the opportunity to read the other's arguments and respond with a written rebuttal. All the results would be published ... For more than 25 years no one has taken Walt up on his debate challenge" (*Persuaded by the Evidence*, p. 181, 182, 183, 184, 186).

In regard to his debate challenge, Dr. Brown says:

"The best way, I believe, to clarify the creation-evolution controversy is to have a thorough, written, publishable, strictly scientific debate. Both sides would lay out their case, much as I have in *The Scientific Case for Creation* on pages 5-101 [of his book *In the Beginning*]. Then each side would respond, point-by-point, to the case for the other side. Both sides would have the right to publish the finished exchange. I have sought such an exchange since 1980, but have not had a serious, qualified taker. When I speak at universities and colleges, I offer students a \$200 finder's fee if they can find an evolutionist professor who will complete such a debate" (*In the Beginning*, p. 406).

As to the historical authenticity of Genesis 1-11, Dr. Brown testifies:

"Hundreds of topics and scientific discoveries supporting creation and the flood fascinate most people and are easy to discuss, even with strangers. In effect, this becomes a powerful pre-evangelistic tool. While no one has all the answers concerning our origins, be assured that the scientific evidence is overwhelmingly consistent with Genesis 1-11. ... What better way to establish the accuracy and authority of Scripture than by showing that Genesis 1-11 (the most discredited portion of the Bible to the secular world) is remarkably accurate? Understanding Genesis helps the Bible come alive" (*In the Beginning*, pp. 316, 317).

Stuart Burgess

Ph.D., biomimetics, engineering; professor of engineering design at Bristol University

Dr. Burgess has carried out spacecraft design for the European Space Agency. In 1993 he received the Turners Gold Medal for the design of the solar array deployment mechanism on the \$2.5 billion ENVISAT satellite

“The Design Argument argues that design reveals a designer and the attributes of the designer. The Design Argument is very important because design provides positive evidence for a Creator and not just evidence against evolution. Following modern discoveries of the staggering complexity and beauty of nature, the Design Argument is stronger than ever before. I have presented the Design Argument by concentrating on hallmarks of intelligent design. The supposed process of evolution is inherently severely limited in the amount of order that it could produce because of the huge restrictions of incremental change and natural selection. In contrast, an intelligent designer has no such restrictions and can create extreme levels of order, beauty and purpose. My book *Hallmarks of Design* describes six hallmarks that can only be produced by an intelligent designer: Irreducible mechanisms, complete optimum design, added beauty, extreme similarity in features, extreme diversity of kinds, and man-centred features” (*Hallmarks of Design*, 2002, p. 8).

Ben Carson

M.D., University of Michigan Medical School; retired director of the Division of Pediatric Neurosurgery at Johns Hopkins University and co-director of the Craniofacial Center; 2000 recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, America’s highest civilian award

Dr. Carson was the first surgeon to successfully separate Siamese twins conjoined at the back of the head.

Dr. Carson is a Seventh-day Adventist and a six-day creationist. He has stated that the brain is far too complex to be the result of blind chance. He says:

“I don’t believe in evolution ... I simply don’t have enough faith to believe that something as complex as our ability to rationalize, think, and plan, and have a moral sense of what’s right and wrong, just appeared” (Ben Carson, “Science and Faith: Richard Dawkins and Daniel Dennett vs. Francis Collins and Benjamin Carson,” Beverly Hills, California, debate, 2006).

“Can you prove evolution? No. Can you prove creation? No. Can you use the intellect God has given you to decide whether something is logical or illogical? Yes, absolutely. It all comes down to ‘faith’--and I don’t have enough to believe in evolution. I’m too logical!” (“A conversation with Dr. Ben Carson,” *Adventist Review*, February 26, 2004).

Robert Carter

Ph.D., Marine Biology, University of Miami

With a coworker, Dr. Carter cloned green and red fluorescent proteins to create transgenic zebrafish. One of these was patented and licensed to Promega under the trade name “Monster Green.” He helped design and build an aquaculture facility for Caribbean corals at the University of Miami’s Experimental Fish Hatchery.

Following are a few quotations from his many articles on creationism and evolution:

“Surely the ultimate ‘conceit’ is to ignore our Creator, attribute His works to ‘chance’ and live our lives as if we are in control” (“Darwin’s Dying Legacy,” June 10, 2008, creation.com).

“So-called ‘junk DNA’ has fallen on hard times. Once the poster child of evolutionary theory, its status has been increasingly challenged over the past several years. Functions for junk DNA have been cited at other places on this website and in the *Journal of Creation*. In *The Great Dothan Creation Evolution Debate*, my opponent’s main argument, to which he returned again and again, rested on junk DNA. I warned that this was an argument from silence, that ‘form follows function’, and that this was akin to the old vestigial organ argument (and thus is easily falsifiable once functions are found). We did not have to wait long, however, because a new study has brought the notion of junk DNA closer to the dustbin of discarded evolutionary speculations. Faulkner *et al.* (2009) have put junk DNA on the run by claiming that retrotransposons (supposedly the remains of ancient viruses that inserted themselves into the genomes of humans and other species) are highly functional after all” (The Slow Painful Death of Junk DNA,” June 9, 2009, creation.com).

“A new study published on the Y chromosome of chimpanzees has surprised many. After a lot of work, the chimpanzee Y chromosome has finally been finished. This may come as a surprise to many who thought the chimpanzee genome was completed way back in 2005. Actually, the original chimpanzee genome construction was less than optimal as they did not sequence it to the same standards of the human genome. ... Half of the chimpanzee ampliconic sequence, and 30% of the entire MSY, has no counterpart in the human MSY, and vice versa. These are sizable differences.... The 30% difference among human and chimp MSY regions was a shock. ... Finding this much difference in one of the sex chromosomes was huge. The 30% difference among human and chimp MSY regions was a shock. ... For the creationist, we now know that the old ‘humans and chimps are 99% identical’ canard is passé. Interestingly, a significant paper appeared in 2007 calling the 99% rule ‘a

myth;’ and claiming that we have known for decades that humans and chimps were much more different. But this has been a significant and powerful evolutionary argument. How many people had their faith wrecked on those ‘mythical’ rocks? Now we have half of the chimpanzee Y chromosome and learn that it is only 70% identical to human. This is evidence that humans and chimpanzees are very different. How different? To quote the famous geneticist, Svante Pääbo, ‘I don’t think there’s any way to calculate a number ... In the end, it’s a political and social and cultural thing about how we see our differences.’ This statement was made before the chimp Y chromosome data became available. If the number is incalculable, can we not jettison every evolutionary story of chimp-human common ancestry based on genetics? The new data on the chimp Y chromosome makes the case for common ancestry that much worse” (“The Chimpanzee Y Chromosome Is Radically Different from Human,” Dec. 16, 2010, creation.com).

Eugene Chaffin

Ph.D. theoretical nuclear physics, Oklahoma State University; post-doctoral studies at the Institute for Applied Nuclear Physics in Karlsruhe, Germany; Professor of Physics at Bluefield College

Dr. Chaffin is a member of ICR’s RATE team of scientists (Radioisotopes and the Age of The Earth).

Following are the titles to some of Dr. Chaffin’s reports:

“A Mechanism for Accelerated Radioactive Decay,”
Christian Research Society Quarterly, June 2000

“The Difficulty in Obtaining Realistic Conclusions about Variable Constants,” Christian Research Society Quarterly, June 1, 1990

“A Young Earth? A Survey of Dating Methods,” Christian Research Society Quarterly, December 1987

Dr. Chaffin co-authored *Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth* (two volumes). These books are a report on the RATE group research.

Donald E. Chittick

Ph.D. physical chemistry, Oregon State University; chairman of the division of natural sciences at George Fox University in Oregon; Associate Professor of chemistry at the University of Puget Sound; adjunct professor of chemistry at the Institute for Creation Research; holds several worldwide patents on alternate fuels and in “programmed instruction”

Dr. Chittick speaks frequently on the following topics: evidence for creation; creation and the early Earth; Genesis, Geology, and the Flood; the Bible and Ancient Man; the Bible and Dinosaurs

His papers include the following:

The Puzzle of Ancient Man: Evidence for Advanced Technology in Past Civilizations (2006)

The Controversy: Roots of the Creation-Evolution Conflict Feedback: What is Biblical Creation and Why Is it Important?

John Cimbala

Ph.D. in aeronautics from the California Institute of Technology, professor of mechanical engineering, Pennsylvania State University

“I was raised in a Christian home, believing in God and His creation. However, I was taught evolution while attending high school, and began to doubt the authority of the Bible. ... I eventually rejected the entire Bible and believed that we descended from lower creatures, there was no afterlife and no purpose in life but to enjoy the short time we have on this earth. ... Fortunately, and by the

grace of God, I began to read articles and listen to tapes about scientific evidence for creation. Over a period of a couple of years, it became apparent to me that the theory of evolution has no legitimate factual evidence, and that scientific data from the fossil record, geology, etc., could be better explained by a recent creation, followed by a global flood. Suddenly I realized that the Bible might actually be true! It wasn't until I could believe the first page of the Bible that I could believe the rest of it. Once I accepted the fact that there is a creator God, it was an easy step for me to accept His plan of salvation through Jesus Christ as well. ... Since then, I have devoted much time to studying the evidence for creation and a global flood. The more I study, the more convinced I become that there is a loving God, who created this universe and all living things" (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 200, 201).

Lowell Edwin Coker

Ph.D. in microbiology and biochemistry from Southern Illinois University, Carbondale; he has received five U.S. patents and authored numerous technical papers in his field; retired after 40 years as a scientist of industrial research specializing in enzyme systems

Dr. Coker (1933-2007) was the author of *Darwin's Design Dilemma: How 20th Century Science Supports the Account of Creation in Genesis*. In this he stated:

"Evidence in this book has been largely obtained from current collegiate textbooks and other reliable sources as cited. ... Taken together, the evidence gives overwhelming scientific support confirming and supporting the accuracy of the historical account of creation in Genesis. ...

"I am a trained research scientist with more than 45 years of experience in multiple disciplines. During the research for this book, it was thrilling, not only to relive some of the discoveries of my own lifetime, but also to learn details of

other mechanisms that were less familiar. It was exciting to learn how this information had been extended to show even greater design and complexity than I had imagined within some of the systems such as that of photosynthesis. Clearly the workers who gathered this evidence knew that their work was good. Their conclusions were supported by their results. Often, their excitement and appreciation showed through, such as when one writer referred to the Citric Acid Cycle as ‘an ingenious series of reactions...’ These authors clearly see the incredibly complex and beautiful designs that are commonplace in living systems.

“It is therefore puzzling and disappointing to read sections in which the authors attempt to give explanations for these irreducible complexities and incredibly intricate designs according to the theory of evolution as if evolution was fact. ... It is sad that otherwise beautiful, clear, and accurately supported scientific writing in textbooks is marred by the presentation of such speculation as fact ... How can a student be expected to be able to determine truth when unsupported conclusions are falsely presented as true facts and mixed among true facts? How effective can he be as a future citizen when his educational background contains so much humanist philosophy? Science is the search for truth. The true scientist will always endeavor to walk this straight and narrow pathway wherever it leads and never deviate in his search for truth” (*Darwin’s Design Dilemma*, pp. 16, 176, 177).

Arthur Compton

Ph.D., Physics, Princeton; Nobel Prize in Physics, 1927

Arthur Compton (1892-1962) was the discoverer of the Compton effect, which demonstrated the particle nature of electromagnetic radiation. “It was a sensational discovery at the time: the wave nature of light had been well-demonstrated, but the idea that light had both wave and

particle properties was not easily accepted.” He was the head of the Manhattan Project’s Metallurgical Laboratory which helped produce the first atomic bomb. His team designed the first nuclear reactor. NASA’s Compton Gamma Ray Observatory is named after him.

Compton was a deacon in a Baptist church and a Sunday School teacher in a Presbyterian church. His sister Mary married C. Herbert Rice, missionary to India.

Compton wrote:

“From earliest childhood I have learned to see in Jesus the supreme example of one who loves his neighbors and expresses that love in actions that count, who knows that people can find their souls by losing themselves in something of great value, who will die rather than deny the truth in favor of the popular view held by his most respected contemporaries. That Jesus’ spirit lives so vitally in men today makes me hope that by following in his footsteps in my small way I also may live forever.” (“Science and the Supernatural,” 1946, as cited in Marjorie Johnston, *The Cosmos of Arthur Holly Compton*, 1967, p. 372).

“For myself, faith begins with the realization that a supreme intelligence brought the universe into being and created man. It is not difficult for me to have this faith, for it is incontrovertible that where there is a plan there is intelligence. An orderly, unfolding universe testifies to the truth of the most majestic statement ever uttered -- ‘In the beginning, God’” (Compton, *Chicago Daily News*, April 12, 1936).

Kenneth B. Cumming

Scientists Who Believe the Bible Ph.D. in ecology, Harvard University; former faculty member at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, the University of Wisconsin at

La Crosse, and Western Wisconsin Technological Institute at La Crosse; 14 years as fishery research biologist in the disciplines of Oceanography, Limnology, Ecology, Histology, Physiology, and Biochemistry; Dean of the Institute for Creation Research Graduate School

Dr. Cumming has published many articles defending creationism such as the following:

“Review of the PBS Evolution Series,” *Acts & Facts*, 30, ICR,

<http://www.icr.org/article/review-pbs-evolution-series/>

“Reticulate Evolution,” *Acts & Facts*, 26, ICR

<http://www.icr.org/article/reticulate-evolution/>

“Patterns of Specification,” *Acts & Facts*, 20, IRC

<http://www.icr.org/article/patterns-specification/>

“On the Changing Definition of the Term,” *Acts & Facts*, 20, ICR

<http://www.icr.org/article/changing-defintion-term-species/>

“How Could Fish Survive the Genesis Flood?” *Acts & Facts*, 20, ICR

<http://www.icr.org/article/how-could-fish-survive-genesis-flood/>

“Design Features for the Monarch Butterfly Life Cycle,” *Acts & Facts*, 22, ICR

<http://www.icr.org/article/design-features-for-monarch-butterfly-life-cycle/>

“Writing Off Creationism,” *Acts & Facts*, 18, ICR

<http://www.icr.org/article/writing-off-creationism/>

Dr. Cumming concludes his article on the design features for the Monarch butterfly life cycle as follows:

“Two polar-opposite views are put forward to explain the order in the universe: the ‘chance’ theory and the ‘design’

theory of creation. The chance theory grew out of Greek philosophy as the Epicurean Hypothesis in about 400 B.C. [2] It received its strongest support from Darwin's theory of evolution, and is acclaimed today by materialists such as David L. Hull, who said: 'Darwin's theory was one of the chief instruments in the final trivialization of teleology' (David Hull, *Darwin and His Critics*, Harvard University Press, 1973, p. 57).

"Design theory had its foundation in Scripture (Nehemiah 9:6), and has been championed by many scholars over time, including William Paley, with his 'Natural Theology' in the 18th century.

"At least eight categories of design are put forward as evidence for a designer: order, purpose, simplicity, complexity, beauty, sense and cognition, information, and cosmic constants. ...

"When one examines the life and migration cycles of the monarch butterfly, it is easy to see design features which point back to a Designer. There is inexorable order in the repeatable progress of developmental stages. An incredible plan unfolds in the transforming pupal stage, through larval disintegration and reintegration to the miracle and beauty of a winged insect. Simplicity in feeding, complexity in navigation, beauty in coloration all speak of incredibly packed information in its genetic message. By whatever means it is drawn or directed to make such Herculean flights to its wintering grounds, there must be some type of implanted foreknowledge in its very being that makes it all possible" (Kenneth Cumming, "Design Features for the Monarch Butterfly Life Cycle," *Acts & Facts*, 22, ICR).

Raymond Damadian

M.D., biophysicist; the recipient of the Lemelson-MIT Achievement Award as "the man who invented the MRI

scanner”; in 1988, he was awarded the National Medal of Technology, America’s highest award for applied science, and a year later, he was inducted into the Inventors Hall of Fame, an honor he shares with Thomas Edison, Samuel Morse, and the Wright Brothers.

The first MRI scanner that Dr. Damadian and his colleagues built in 1977, “THE INDOMITABLE,” resides at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Damadian is a Bible-believing Christian and attends a Baptist church in Long Island, New York.

“To me, the highest purpose a man can find for life is to serve the will of God. That is what motivates my work as a scientist: exploring and applying the laws of nature and of nature’s God for the benefit of mankind. I am convinced that the Bible is the reason for the advancement of science and the blessings of Western civilization. ... I told *Creation* magazine in 1994 that acceptance of the unqualified Word of God ‘has been the foundation for Western civilization since the printing of the Gutenberg Bible in the fifteenth century.’ The Christian worldview has brought centuries of blessing in all aspects of society. But that blessing is now imperiled by greed for the almighty dollar and the widespread teaching of Darwinism.

“I personally experienced the cost of maintaining a creationist position in a dogmatically evolutionist scientific community. I believe it cost me the Nobel Prize. The record is clear: I had priority on discovering the NMR signal in pathological biological tissue (the discovery that makes MRI possible), was the first to publish this discovery and mention its potential for medical imaging, and I was the first to make a working MRI scanner and produce the first scan on a human body. Historians have called me ‘the Father of the MRI’--but the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 2003 for MRI went to two physicists who learned about my discovery from *Science*

and made important refinements to the imagine process. ... Even some evolutionists were surprised and alarmed at the rebuff given me by the Nobel committee. ... several commentators, including pro-evolution secular sources, have speculated that the committee didn't want their prestigious award to go to an outspoken creationist. ... Creationism has become so politically incorrect as to disqualify exceptional scientific achievement if the scientist or inventor does not pay homage to Darwinism. ...

“Unfair and disappointing as it was to me to be passed up by the Nobel judges, I know the more valuable earthly reward is to see millions of lives helped by MRI. And that's just the beginning. Through faith in Christ Jesus, we are promised an inheritance that is incorruptible, undefiled, and will not fade away (2 Peter 1:4), reserved for us in heaven. The epitome of my satisfaction will not be just to be vindicated personally, but to see Jesus Christ glorified, and His will done on earth as it is in heaven. That, to me, is worth more than any temporal reward of fame” (*Persuaded by the Evidence*, pp. 190, 191, 192).

The following is excerpted from an interview with Dr. Raymond Damadian that was conducted in January 2012 by Shem Dharampaul of Alberta, Canada.

QUESTION: “Why do you believe that the Bible is true?”

DAMADIAN: “If you take the trouble to examine the evidence supporting the Bible and contradicting alternative theories, from my perception, the evidence is overwhelmingly in support of the biblical record and vacates alternative thoughts such as evolution. The evidence for evolution is non-existent. In my opinion, evolution is science fiction.”

QUESTION: “Does the Bible's account of creation contradict any known facts of science?”

DAMADIAN: “No. Absolutely not. In my opinion evolution contradicts them.”

Karen Dawkins

Doctorate in Veterinary Medicine

Dr. Dawkins’ testimony is as follows:

“As a product of the public school system, I always assumed that evolution was fact. Majoring in science in college, I began having my doubts about the scientific logic of evolution. The first organism that I learned about that was not explainable by evolution was the woodpecker. There is no way that it could have evolved with so many specialized organs. It could only be explained by being created with all of its specialized organs all at one time. It still took me about 15 years to come to the conclusion that God created the heavens and the earth in six literal days. Christianity explains the basics of science--biology, chemistry, geology, physics, astronomy. They are all based on an orderly, predictable set of laws. And if life is ruled by these laws, then there has to be One who created those predictable sets of laws. Understanding that the Bible is the inspired Word of God, scientists can more fully understand and interpret data accurately. Whether a scientist is an evolutionist or a creationist, they will interpret the data according to their worldview. Both scientists have to have a faith in what they believe. I feel I have a more complete understanding of the sciences by the revealed Word of God. After graduating from veterinary school, I practiced small animal medicine, small animal emergency practice, and worked as a pathologist in a toxicology research laboratory. After having my first child, I decided to make a career change to become a full-time home educator for our four children. They have all graduated now, but I am still teaching high school science to homeschooleders. I enjoy sharing my love of science,

revealing God's creation to my students" (Karen Dawkins, *Creation Moments*, March 18, 2013).

Don DeYoung

Ph.D. in physics, Iowa State University; published papers in The Journal of Chemical Physics, Physics of Solids, and the Journal of Chemical Physics

Dr. DeYoung is a member of ICR's RATE team of scientists (Radioisotopes and the Age of The Earth).

In the early years of his education in physics, Dr. DeYoung was not a six-day creationist. He came to this position after being challenged by a fellow scientist and studying the evidence. He cites the laws of thermodynamics as evidence for creation:

"My scientific belief in creation is largely based on two thermodynamic laws of nature. In fact these are the two most basic laws in the entire science realm. The first law states that energy is conserved or constant at all times. Energy, in whichever of its many forms, absolutely can be neither created nor destroyed. This rule ensures a dependable and predictable universe, whether for stars or for human life. Energy conservation likely was established at the completion of the Creation Week. At this time the Creator ceased the input of energy into the physical universe from His infinite reserves. This fundamental energy law cannot be disobeyed like a man-made law. Only the Creator has the power to lay His laws aside, for example with miracles.

"The second basic law of nature also involves energy. It describes unavoidable losses in any process whatsoever which involves the transfer of energy. The energy does not disappear, but some always becomes unavailable, often as unusable heat. Stated in another way, everything deteriorates, breaks down, and becomes less ordered with time. Ultimately, death itself is a consequence of the

Second Law of Thermodynamics. This law is directly related to the Curse which was placed upon nature at the fall of mankind in Eden.

“Energy conservation implies that the universe did not start up by itself. Energy decay further implies that this universe cannot last forever. Secular science has no satisfactory explanation for such laws of nature. These principles simply transcend natural science. Their origin is supernatural, which by definition does not require a long time to develop. The addition of long ages of time is an unnecessary and confusing complication. Instead, these laws are entirely consistent with the biblical, six-day creation” (cited from John Ashton, *In Six Days*).

In the book *Thousands... Not Billions*, DeYoung argues for a young earth on the basis of carbon-14 testing.

“Rocks and fossils containing carbon occur in abundance throughout the earth’s strata. Once living organisms now buried in these strata incorporated some carbon-14 within themselves while they were alive. For earth materials classified as ancient, all of this original C-14 content should be completely decayed away. ... any carbon-containing materials that are truly older than 100,000 years should be ‘carbon-14 dead’ with C-14 levels below detection limits. This fact gives rise to a major challenge to the long age assumption for rocks and fossils. In recent years, readily detectable amounts of carbon-14 have been the rule rather than the exception. This is true for samples from throughout the fossil-bearing parts of the geologic record with presumed ages extending to hundreds of millions of years. The unexpected carbon-14 was initially assumed to be a result of contamination, most likely from the experimental counting procedures, but as this problem was aggressively explored, it was realized that most of the carbon-14 was inherent to the samples being measured” (*Thousands ... Not Billions*, pp. 48, 49).

Shem Dharampaul

M.D. from the University of Alberta, FRCPC (Fellow of the College of Physicians of Canada) and trained in Nuclear Medicine

“I want to share with you the account of a day that began as the worst day in my life and ended as the best day in my life. I will tell you first how I got to that day, and then I will tell you what happened on that day. I was born in a small country in South America, although my grandparents were from somewhere in the Indian subcontinent. I often attended a Lutheran Church with my mother when I was a child. My parents divorced when I was eleven years old, and my mother, two brothers, and I, immigrated to Canada when I was fourteen years old. I did not go to church for years after we came to Canada. By the time I finished High School, I was questioning the existence of God. I went to university, and by the time I finished my four year degree in Science, I was very much a secular humanist/atheist. That’s a person who does not believe that there is a God, and believes that humans are the ultimate and best product of evolution.

“In university, I became more and more involved in a sinful way of life. I finished the fourth year in Science and then enrolled in Medical School at the same university. There, two things started to happen to me. First, I started hating myself for sinning, but I still kept on sinning. Then, I started to question my disbelief in God. I think that I was starting to realize that there was more to life than evolution. I was looking at what I learned in Medical School about how complex the human body is, and thinking that this couldn’t happen by chance. Then I realized that if humans were the ultimate in evolution and were the only ones that could fix all the problems in the world, then there was no hope. Why? Because I was a human and was such a terrible person, that I couldn’t help myself, much less the world.

“These thoughts became more and more consuming in my mind. I started having doubts about a lot of things. I would try talking to God, saying in my mind, that ‘if you’re there, then do something to let me know.’ I would look at the sky in the night, and say, ‘OK God, I am looking right at that star, make it go super nova, then I will know that there is a God.’ Of course, nothing like that happened, but with time, I became more and more convinced that there was a God. I talked to many people in university of different religions and was most impressed with Christians for their love for those that hated them. I felt that if there was a God, it must be the God of the Bible. However, I did not want to submit to God. I would say as if speaking to God, ‘God, when I die, I don’t want to go to heaven, or hell. I just want to die and disappear into nothingness.’

“One day, I was alone in my bedroom, and no one else was at home. I could no longer bear the weight of my sins, and decided to take my life. I was about to, when I remembered one of the clients that I had met that week on the job seemed like a nice person. For some reason, I decided to phone her. She started telling me about how God had worked in her life to overcome some difficulties. After I hung up the phone, I knelt down beside my bed and prayed to God. I said I now fully believe in Him and all that I had heard about how Jesus died for me. I remembered a verse in the Bible that a Christian friend from the Science program had written to me. Matthew 11:28 ‘Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.’ And when I finished praying, I was no longer crying, and I felt a peace in my heart that I had never felt before. The burden of my sins had been lifted! My sins were forgiven. I was washed clean by the pure, sinless blood of Jesus Christ, by placing my faith and trust in Him. I went to the window and raised the blind and the sun came into my bedroom, and I heard a bird singing. And I said aloud, that from that time forth, I

wanted to live for the things of God, and not the things of man, because all that man touched was spoilt.”

John Doughty

Ph.D. in physics from the University of Arizona, a member of the original group of scientists who worked on chemical lasers at what is now the Air Force Research Laboratory

“In graduate school back in the 1960s, one particular lecture in advanced thermodynamics stuck in my mind. The professor, Dr. Rogers, gave the class the following scenario: You are given all the raw materials to make a Cadillac. You place them inside a protective hemisphere. The hemisphere is filled with a nonreactive noble gas. A shaft is allowed to penetrate the hemisphere to provide mechanical energy. While the hemisphere can exchange heat with its surroundings, the interior remains at essentially a constant temperature. Dr. Rogers then asked the class, ‘How long will it take for the materials to assemble themselves into a Cadillac?’ That was a clever way of asking the question--given enough time and chance, will an ordered state arise on its own? Almost in unison we cried out, ‘It will never happen!’ Dr. Rogers replied strongly, ‘Give me a scientific reason why you say that it won’t happen!’ It was quiet for a moment and then several of us said, ‘It violates the second law, sir.’ However, at the time I didn’t connect the thought problem with the need for a designer, a comprehensive plan, and the right form of energy at the right time, the right amount, and the right place to be able to build that Cadillac. ...

“In 1976, I read *Scientific Creationism* by Dr. Henry Morris. When I came to the section on thermodynamics, I recalled my graduate thermodynamics class with Dr. Rogers and suddenly things started making a whole lot of sense. I concluded that, even with all my education, I had been cheated. I had never heard or read that there was any other scientific option to evolution. ... By now, the reading

of the Bible plus the *Battle for the Bible* and *Scientific Creationism* converged and merged in my mind and spirit. I became a committed young-earth creationist. ... Now, with the exciting new developments that have come forth from the RATE (Radioisotopes and the Age of The Earth) project, it is spiritually and intellectually satisfying (and fun) to be involved in the search for scientific truth. My own foray into the world of geochemistry and isotopic analysis has been, and is now, both the most challenging and rewarding work in my 40 years of scientific research” (*Persuaded by the Evidence*, edited by Doug Sharp and Jerry Bergman, pp. 173, 174, 178, 179).

Geoff Downes

Ph.D. in tree physiology from the University of Melbourne, senior research scientist with the commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

“In 1984 I commenced a Ph.D. degree in tree physiology. Increasingly, I wonder at how anyone can look at the complexity of a living organism and believe that it arose by natural processes. The whole of the biological sciences leads to the conclusion that a Creator was necessary. ... The complexity of not just living organisms but the communities within which they exist cannot be explained satisfactorily without the conclusion that there is a Creator. ... Over the past 15 years of research experience, my views have only become stronger. I have come to realize that evolution is a religious view founded on the assumption that we can discern truth by using the abilities of our mind to reason and think logically through the evidence perceived by our five senses. However, if we pursue that reasoning, we ultimately arrive at the conclusion that we have no logical basis for believing that we can reason logically. We cannot prove that our thought processes are not just random chemical reactions occurring without our brains” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, p. 332, 333).

Danny Faulkner

Ph.D. in astronomy, Indiana University; Distinguished Professor Emeritus at the University of South Carolina, Lancaster, where he taught physics and astronomy; he has published about two dozen papers in astronomy and astrophysics journals

Dr. Faulkner says, “There is nothing in observational astronomy that contradicts a recent creation” (video clip shown during the Ken Ham/Bill Nye debate at the Creation Museum on Feb. 4, 2014).

When asked whether it is important to believe in a six-day creation, Dr. Faulkner replies:

“We have a very clear indication from Scripture that the creation really took place in six ordinary days. And if you think it didn’t, then you are going to have to ask the question, ‘How do you *know* that it didn’t happen that way?’ Good biblical exegesis will simply not allow for a much greater length of time. And once you decide you are going to let ‘science’ dictate how you are going to interpret Scripture, then there is no end to it. I recently read that former U.S. President Jimmy Carter was quoted as saying that he believes in the virgin birth, but he doesn’t believe that the world was created in six days. I think if asked why not, he would say, well, because of overwhelming scientific evidence. And I think I would reply to that, the overwhelming scientific evidence is that a virgin birth is not possible. So be consistent on this point; one’s a miracle, so is the other. If you don’t believe in recent six-day creation, then it opens the door to serious doubts about the virgin birth, about the Resurrection; those would also be scientific ‘impossibles’” (“He Made the Stars Also,” *The Genesis Files*, edited by Carl Wieland, p. 64).

Carl B. Fliermans

Ph.D. Microbiology, Limnology, and Ecology, Indiana University; holds patents with the Department of Energy; isolated the Legionnaire's Disease bacterium; published more than 60 works

Dr. Fliermans is on the Technical Advisory Board of the Institute For Creation Research.

Dwain Ford

Ph.D. in chemistry from Clark University, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, Andrews University

“Chemical evolution, based on random activity of molecules, fails to adequately account for the origin of the proteins required for even the simplest known free-living organism, *Mycoplasma genitalium*. ... I see no compelling arguments, based on chemical evolution or Darwinian evolution, which make it more reasonable for me to believe in evolution than in creation” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 139, 142).

Wayne Frair

Ph.D. in biochemical taxonomy from Rutgers, professor emeritus of biology at The King's College

“As a Christian, I accept the historicity of the Bible, this being supported by much external empirical evidence, and I have found no reasons from science to reject the Bible” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, p. 338).

Alan Gillen

Ed.D., University of Houston; seven years graduate study in zoology at Ohio State University and in medical microbiology at Baylor College of Medicine

Dr. Gillen has published three books on Intelligent Design: *The Human Body: An Intelligent Design*, *Body by Design: Fearfully and Wonderfully Made*, and *The Genesis of Germs: Plagues and Pestilences in a Fallen World*.

In *The Genesis of Germs*, Gillen describes the failure of Biosphere 2 in contrast to God's creative power:

“Biosphere 2 was designed to be a microcosm of life on earth, containing a variety of animals and plants; it was to be completely self-supporting. These biologists spent seven years and \$200 million designing and building this airtight, enclosed facility that spans 3.15 acres in Arizona. Despite the best that technology and science had to offer, Biosphere 2 could not support life for even two years! ... The best design, talent, and technology that humans have could never possibly mimic what the earth does naturally. Why? The answer is very simple. An awesome Creator and Sustainer of life designed the earth. He could foresee all of life's needs, even the tiny bacteria needed to support it. Limited human beings, on the other hand, just do not have the ability to design and create what God has designed and created, even on a very small scale. Biosphere 2 was a failure, and it stands in stark contrast to the grandeur and elegance of God's creation.”

Duane Gish

Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of California, Berkeley; worked for many years in pharmaceutical research at Cornell University Medical College and the Upjohn Company; he was one of the founders of the Creation Research Society (1963) and the Institute for Creation Research (1972)

“After I received my doctorate, I spent three years in research at Cornell University Medical School as a member of a team of chemists working on the synthesis of arginina vasopressin, a posterior pituitary hormone. I then returned to Berkeley, where I served for four years on the research

staff of the virus laboratory, during which time I was part of a team that worked out the amino acid sequence of the protein coat of tobacco mosaic virus. While there I was given a booklet that changed my life. This booklet, authored by a Canadian physician who chose to remain anonymous to protect his career, was titled *Evolution: Science, Falsely So-Called*. It was an excellent summary of the scientific evidence from various fields of science that described the weaknesses of evolutionary theory and provided solid evidence for creation. This material greatly excited my interest in creation versus evolution. When I mentioned the contents of this booklet to my Sunday school teacher, it happened that the next Sunday he had planned to begin a series of lessons on the Book of Genesis, and invited me to speak to his class. I related to the class much of what I had learned from the booklet. Our pastor was in the class that day and arranged for me to speak to the faculty at Western Baptist Bible College, which was located near Berkeley at that time. My lecture was not only attended by the faculty, but also by several pastors who served as part-time faculty. From several of these pastors I received invitations to lecture in their church services, Sunday schools, men's groups, etc. Thus, my career in lecturing on the scientific evidence for creation had begun. As a biochemist, I was particularly interested in theories on the origin of life. ... I also was aware of the great importance of the fossil record and the field of thermodynamics as related to the question of origins, so I began to read books and articles on these subjects.

“Altogether I probably have had nearly 300 debates, the majority of which took place on university campuses. They have proven to be popular, drawing large audiences, some with several thousand in attendance. ...

“The process of metamorphosis is one of thousands of examples in biology that cannot be explained by any naturalistic evolutionary process and can only be

explained as the product of an agent whose intelligence is unfathomably greater than human intelligence. ... There is much more scientific evidence that informs us that the best scientific statement we can make about our origin is still ‘In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth’” (*Persuaded by the Evidence*, pp. 232, 235, 250).

Werner Gitt

Ph.D. in engineering from the Technical University of Aachen, Germany, director and professor at the German Federal Institute of Physics and Technology

“The creation account of the Bible stands alone in its declarations. Here we find none of the ancient mythical imaginings of the world and its origin, but here rather we find the living God communicating reality, the truth about origins. ... I believe it can be shown from a biblical and scientific viewpoint that one can have full confidence in the biblical account of a creation in six ordinary days” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 365, 370).

D. B. Gower

Ph.D. in biochemistry and D.Sc. from the University of London, emeritus professor of steroid biochemistry at the University of London

“It was about this time, in the mid-1960s, that my ideas of the greatness of God were transformed. No longer was He a ‘pocket’ God who did things as I could imagine from my ‘human viewpoint,’ but He had staggeringly great power, far beyond anything I could possibly comprehend. If God is so great, then there is nothing He could not do. This realization of the almighty power of God having come to me, I began to study the ‘creation-type’ literature available at that time. ... This has stimulated me to criticize evolutionary theory in three areas which are of particular interest to me: [1. evolution’s isotopic dating methods. 2.

evolution's doctrine of spontaneous formation of biochemical life. 3. evolution's failure to recognize the complexity of life as intelligently designed]" (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 266, 267).

John J. Grebe

D.Sc. from Case Institute of Technology (now part of Western Reserve University), former director of Dow Chemical Company Physical Chemistry Research Laboratories

Dr. Grebe held 64 patents in electro-chemistry, power generation, synthesis of organic compounds, and air conditioning. At the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Reactor School, Grebe helped design atomic power plants for U.S. nuclear submarines. In 1943, he was the youngest recipient ever to receive the Chemical Industry Medal. In 1990, he was inducted into the Plastics Academy's Hall of Fame in 1990 for making "important contributions to the plastics industry, including the development of polystyrene, Styrofoam, and Saran plastics."

In 1969, Dr. Grebe made a challenge before the Texas State Board of Education, offering \$1000 (more than \$10,000 in today's money) to anyone able to provide any first example of physically verifiable evidence (or even a basic mathematical model) sufficient to elevate the then hypothesis of macroevolution up to the status of scientific theory as then being proposed for inclusion in new textbooks under consideration. The challenge was made to the leading evolutionary scientists. So far the money remains unclaimed. One man who tried to collect was atheist David Bradbury. He had been a brash defender of evolution for 20 years since his university days. Not only was he not able to find the evidence to defend evolution. Bradbury eventually became a Bible-believing Christian and he re-offered Grebe's challenge. On January 28, 2002, he wrote,

“This \$1,000 challenge remains open (and uncollected). Until someone (teacher, board member or professor) can cite even a single example of empirically confirmable evidence that random shifts in gene frequency acted upon by natural selection can (or does) cumulatively collect to produce macro-evolutionary change, it would appear only reasonable to responsibly refrain from introducing such conjecture as proper scientific theory to students and to the public” (“Report on Comments on Proposed Modifications to Draft of Ohio Science Academic Content Standards,” <http://www.arn.org/docs/ohio/ohioreport020402.htm>, viewed April 5, 2010).

Stephen Grocott

Ph.D. in organometallic chemistry from the University of Western Australia, general manager, Research and Development, Southern Pacific Petroleum

“Science is a wonderful thing. I enjoy it a great deal. As a scientist, I count myself lucky to be able to do science and to be good at it. And as a scientist, I have far more trouble trying to perform the mental gymnastics necessary to explain the world from an evolutionary, long-age viewpoint than I do from the young-earth, creationist viewpoint” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 154).

“I see the beauty of the way that molecules go together, the systematic nature of chemical structures, and the laws that govern their formation and arrangement. I look at that and I say, ‘Man, this is complex, but it fits together by all these really neat rules. Where do they come from?’ The chemistry of life is scarily complex. That people can even contemplate it making itself staggers me. Speaking to colleagues about it, they often get themselves into a logical corner, and then it gets down to the bottom line--a spiritual issue. It is willful unbelief” (“The Creation Couple,” *The Genesis Files*, edited by Carl Wieland, p. 70).

Peter W. V. Gurney

M.D. from the University of Bristol; fellow of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and of Ophthalmologists

In an article in 1999, Dr. Gurney explained how the “inverted retina” is not a “bad design” as some evolutionists claim. In the following excerpt he answers the charge that the octopus’ eye is wired correctly as opposed to the human eye.

“Some evolutionists claim that the verted retinae of cephalopods, such as squids and octopuses, are more efficient than the inverted retinae found in vertebrates. But this presupposes that the inverted retina is inefficient in the first place. As shown above, evolutionists have failed to demonstrate that the inverted retina is a bad design, and that it functions poorly; they ignore the many good reasons for it.

“Also, they have never shown that cephalopods actually see better. On the contrary, their eyes merely ‘approach some of the lower vertebrate eyes in efficiency’ and they are probably colour blind. Moreover, the cephalopod retina, besides being ‘verted’, is actually much simpler than the ‘inverted’ retina of vertebrates; as Budelmann states, ‘The structure of the [cephalopod] retina is much simpler than in the vertebrate eye, with only two neural components, the receptor cells and efferent fibres’. It is an undulating structure with ‘long cylindrical photoreceptor cells with rhabdomeres consisting of microvilli’, so that the cephalopod eye has been described as a ‘compound eye with a single lens’. The rhabdomeres act as light guides, and their microvilli are arranged such that the animal can detect the direction of polarized light—this foils camouflage based on reflection.

“Finally, in their natural environment cephalopods are exposed to a much lower light intensity than are most vertebrates and they generally live only two or three years

at the most. Nothing is known about the lifespan of the giant squid; in any case it is believed to frequent great depths at which there is little light. Thus for cephalopods there is less need for protection against photic damage. Being differently designed for a different environment, the cephalopod eye can function well with a ‘verted’ retina” (“Is our ‘inverted’ retina really ‘bad design?’” *Technical Journal*, April 1999, <http://www.answersingenesis.org/tj/v13/i1/retina.asp#r49>).

John Hartnett

Ph.D., Physics, University of Western Australia; Research Fellow at the University of Adelaide, South Australia; publisher of more than 200 scientific papers; winner of the 2010 W.G. Cady Award by IEEE Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics and Frequency Control Society

Dr. Hartnett works on the development of ultra-stable cryocooled sapphire oscillators. He participated on a Sapphire Clock Ensemble project (an atomic clock) for the European Space Agency.

He describes his view of God and creation as follows:

“I once believed in the Big Bang and evolution. I was taught this in high school and took those beliefs with me into university. I was an atheist at that time. In university I studied physics, and had a particular interest in astronomy and cosmology. I wanted to know how the universe started and where we came from. I asked Christians at my university but they could not answer those types of questions. They always said ‘just believe.’ But that made no sense to me. The universe must be understandable and I later discovered that it is. But the understanding did not come from science. It came from revelation, revelation in my heart and soul.

“I am now a professor of physics at a leading university in Australia. I have done a lot of research on physics,

astrophysics and cosmology but none of that work gave me the answer. Only by seeing the universe through the lens of God's Word, the Bible, could I make sense of the world and the universe around me. 'In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth' (Genesis 1:1). Not the Big Bang but the Creator God, whose Hebrew name 'Yahweh' means the 'self existent One'--never created, but always existed.

"Creation was only about 6 thousand years ago. God created the whole universe in 6 ordinary days and rested the seventh day. I see no contradiction in all I've studied and taught in university to this simple truth. It is because we have no access to the past that one cannot make a measurement on the past. ... 'God created man in his own image...' (Genesis 1:27). Not evolution, over billions of years, with plants, animals and man evolving from pond scum.

"All people on Earth are descended from Adam. In the Garden of Eden Adam and Eve sinned against God and so God cursed them and the whole universe. ... All deserve death 'for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God' (Romans 3:23), but Jesus Christ fully paid the penalty on the Cross--as only a Holy God could--for those who repent of their sins" ("One Serious Scientist," JohnHartnett.org).

Dr. Hartnett is co-writing a book with Alex Williams about the big bang from a creationist viewpoint. He says:

"Modern ideas about the origin of the universe contain lots of complicated mathematical theories and formulas. Many people are duped into thinking that because two plus two equals four, the math of the big bang must be right. But in most cases, these formulas are not provable or testable--they remain completely theoretical, and the models they support are based on unprovable starting assumptions. Christians, in particular, should not be worried about this"

“Exploding the Big Bang,” *The Genesis Files*, edited by Carl Wieland, p. 87).

Bob Hosken

Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Newcastle, Australia, senior lecturer in food technology at the University of Newcastle

“I have regarded my early research experience in the area of protein structure and function as a privilege, not only because it provided me with wonderful insights into molecular design and function, but also because it provided the insights to appreciate the subsequent advances that were to take place in biochemistry and molecular biology. I could now appreciate more than ever the complexity of the molecular control mechanism involved in metabolism and the immunological defense systems of the body. ... I cannot possibly conceive how such [systems] could ever evolve. There has to be an intelligent designer, and this is my personal God” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, p. 126).

James Hugg

Ph.D. in nuclear physics from Stanford University and post-doctoral fellowship in medical imaging from the University of California in San Francisco

“I was 13 when I rejected God, declared myself an atheist, and enthusiastically embraced Evolution as my worldview. My humanistic textbooks and teachers further convinced me that the Bible was an invention of ruling men who wanted to control the uneducated multitude. I frequently quoted Karl Marx who proclaimed, ‘Religion is the opiate of the masses.’ The Bible was supposedly full of mythology, superstition, and contradictions--a compilation of legends taken from many cultures. I ridiculed Christians and persecuted them for believing imaginary nonsense. I

competed successfully in several high school debate and oratory tournaments, winning first place trophies by delivering a dramatic (although mocking) rendition of Jonathan Edward's famous sermon 'Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,' earning for myself the facetious nickname 'Reverend.' ...

"At the California Institute of Technology I took a biology course called 'Topics in Evolution Theory.' It was taught by Nobel Prize winner Max Delbrück. He frankly told the class that the Bible offered a simpler explanation of the scientific observations related to the origin of life and the universe. However, he rejected the biblical account simply because of his worldview that there was nothing supernatural in the universe. He claimed that no scientist could even entertain the possibility of the supernatural. He had tremendous faith that natural science would eventually explain the universe as the result of a Big Bang followed by the spontaneous formation of galaxies, stars, planets, and life--evolving all the species living and extinct over billions of years guided only by natural selection from random mutations of DNA. Professor Delbrück revealed in his course that the Theory of Evolution is full of holes, is contradicted by many facts, and is based on blind faith in the non-existence of God. I rejected Professor Delbrück's claim that a scientist could not consider the possibility of the supernatural. In contrast, I believed that true science is the pursuit of truth, wherever that pursuit leads, even to consider the supernatural.

"As a result of that class in Evolution, I re-examined God and the Bible. In the process I discovered that many reputable scientists believe that the Bible provides a better explanation of the facts of nature about the origin of the universe and life on earth. The two world views, Evolution and Creation, provide opposing explanations of these facts. Both world views are scientific and both are also religious.

“The order and beauty of the universe are either evidence of billions of years of gradual godless evolution, or they are evidence for the work of a Creator. I decided that it takes much more faith to believe in godless Evolution than to believe in the well-supported biblical account of Creation by God. I lost faith in Evolution, renounced atheistic humanism, and accepted God, His Bible, and His account of Creation as the truth in June of 1972. Over the past four decades, I have continued to find evidence of the truth of God’s Word, and my faith in God and His Son, our Messiah continues to grow. I am convinced that the Genesis account is true and more plausibly explains life and the universe than the Theory of Evolution. I have found the Bible to be accurate in all fields of science, including physics, medicine, and archaeology” (“How I Lost Faith in Evolution,” *Lamplighter*, September 2011, pp. 12-13).

Russell Humphreys

Ph.D in physics from Louisiana State University in 1972; worked for General Electric and Sandia National Laboratories in nuclear physics where he received a patent and a science award

“Aside from Dr. Humphreys’ achievements in secular research, he has also used Biblical presuppositions to accurately predict the strengths of magnetic fields on Uranus and Neptune (predictions made on the basis of evolutionary presuppositions were way off the mark). See ‘Beyond Neptune: Voyager II supports creation,’ <http://www.icr.org/pubs/imp/imp-203.htm>; and ‘The Creation of Planetary Magnetic Fields,’ *Creation Research Society Quarterly* 21(3):140-149, 1984, http://www.creationresearch.org/crsq/articles/21/21_3/21_3.html (“Creationist Scientists,” John Mark Ministries).

In his book *Starlight and Time*, Dr. Humphreys presents a new theory called “time dilation,” which could answer the “puzzle of distant starlight in a young universe.”

Evan Jamieson

Ph.D. in hydrometallurgy from Murdoch University, research chemist for Alcoa World Alumina, Australia

“... while studying for my Tertiary Admittance Exam (years 11 and 12), I couldn’t help but notice the religious passion that teachers put into their discussions on the theory of evolution. In fact when I raised some scientific inconsistencies (e.g., polystrate fossils, young earth ages for non-radioactive dating methods, and complications for Miller’s ‘chemicals of life’ experiment), often there was an angry reaction and feeble, if any, explanations. ... The lack of credible answers made me quite skeptical of the theory of evolution. After all, it wasn’t an obscure theory; it was basically accepted worldwide and had been studied for many years. Simple and obvious questions should have been given simple and obvious answers--so where were they? ... By the time I went to university, I was a budding creationist. I was expecting to encounter serious scientific argument from the ‘enlightened ones,’ but what I found was more of the same. ... instead of a rational debate, I was bombarded with highly emotive statements that included ‘people who do not believe the theory of evolution as fact have no right to be studying science.’ ... As the years passed, there were many questions posed regarding the validity of creation. However, these have always been answered to my satisfaction and have strengthened my foundations” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 324-326).

George Javor

Ph.D. in biochemistry from Columbia University, Professor of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, Loma Linda University

“If we don’t understand how a world like ours could be created in six days, we need to ask how a world like ours could be created at all. We will have to admit that we just do not know. ... For the believer who is also a scientist, the words of the Bible: ‘For in six days the Lord made the heaven and the earth, the sea, and all that is’ (Exod. 20:1) still make wonderful sense” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, p. 137).

Arthur Jones

Ph.D. in biology from the University of Birmingham, science and education consultant

“During my undergraduate days when my ‘heretical’ views became known, my professor (Otto Lowenstein, Professor of Zoology) made a point of telling me that no creationist would be allowed to do research in his department! However, he did allow me to do research. From the pressure that was put on me, I can only assume that it was thought that I could be convinced of the error of my ways. If that was the intention, then it badly backfired. Many a visiting scholar was brought into my laboratory to convince me, from their area of expertise, that evolution was indisputably true. Of course, hardly knowing their field, I never had an answer at the time, but after they had gone I would look up the relevant research and carefully analyze it. I always found the evolutionary case was much weaker than it had seemed and that alternative creationist interpretations were available which were just as or more convincing. My position was further strengthened by the results of my own research” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 242, 243).

Floyd Nolen Jones

Ph.D. in geology

“Conjugating verbs at 5 and reading sophomore university level at 8, he entered high school at 12, college at 16 and at the top of his class in science and math. At 21, began his doctoral dissertation research in Geology specializing in paleontology, and selected to chair the University of Missouri (Columbia) paleontology department the following year by the then retiring chairman, Dr. Maurice G. Mehl, the world's leading authority in his field, Dr. Raymond Peck, Chairman of the Geology Department and Dr. Elmer Ellis, President of the University. Having attained a Ph.D. as well as a Th.D., Dr. Jones majored in the disciplines of geology, chemistry, mathematics, theology, education and 25 hours in physics from six institutions of higher learning and graduated Magna cum laude. Following a 14-year professional career during which he held varying positions of responsibility as Paleontologist, Geophysicist, District Geophysicist, Geophysical Manager, and Regional Geophysicist with Texaco and Tenneco respectively, Dr. Jones was selected to attend Division Manager School shortly before resigning from his scientific vocation in 1974 to pursue Biblical studies” (Floyd Nolen Jones Ministries).

Dr. Jones is the author of *The Chronology of the Old Testament*, *The Chronology of the Life of Christ*, *The Persian Problem*, *The Septuagint: A Critical Analysis*, and *Which Version Is the Bible?*

Raymond Jones

Ph.D. published 140 research papers; found the solution to detoxify the Leuceana tree for cattle production; retired from Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)

Raymond Jones became a Christian at age 17 through the ministry of a grocer who ran a kids' club. He led a gang to try to break up the meetings but ended up being converted. He says,

“As I looked at the evidence--trying to be a dispassionate scientist--I could not find the evidence for the multitudes of intermediate forms which should exist if evolution was true” (“Standing Firm,” *The Genesis Files*, edited by Carl Wieland, p. 28).

When asked about the idea that science would fall apart without the theory of evolution, Jones replies:

“I don't see that it's the driving force that enables breakthroughs, or that it features much in most scientists' daily work. Is having an evolutionary paradigm more enabling of research? I don't think so. In fact, believing in an almighty all-knowing God, rather than chance, behind everything could be more of a driving force for your scientific work. It gives you confidence that something will be found when you search, because behind it all is a mind greater than your own--'thinking God's thoughts after Him' [to quote Kepler]” (*The Genesis Files*, edited by Carl Wieland)

Dean H. Kenyon

Dean H. Kenyon has a Ph.D. in biophysics from Stanford University and did post-doctoral work at the University of California Berkeley, Oxford, and NASA. He was a professor of biology at San Francisco State University from 1966 until he retired as professor emeritus, teaching both undergraduate and graduate courses. He co-authored with Gary Steinman the book *Biochemical Predestination* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1969), one of the best-selling books on chemical evolution. The preface to the Russian edition was written by A. I. Oparin, who was the author of the theory that life arose

in a primordial soup. Kenyon contributed a chapter to *The Origin of Life and Evolutionary Biochemistry* and has published numerous articles to publications such as *Photochemistry and Photobiology*, *Laboratory of Chemical Biodynamics Quarterly*, *Enzymologia*, *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*, and the *Journal of Molecular Evolution*.

Kenyon's view changed in about 1976 after he was exposed to the writings of creationists such as A. E. Wilder-Smith and Henry Morris. He says:

“Then in 1976, a student gave me a book by A. E. Wilder-Smith, *The Creation of Life: A Cybernetic Approach to Evolution*. Many pages of that book deal with arguments against Biochemical Predestination, and I found myself hard-pressed to come up with a counter-rebuttal. Eventually, several other books and articles by neo-creationists came to my attention. I read some of Henry Morris' books, in particular, *The Genesis Flood*. I'm not a geologist, and I don't agree with everything in that book, but what stood out was that here was a scientific statement giving a very different view of earth history. Though the book doesn't deal with the subject of the origin of life per se, it had the effect of suggesting that it is possible to have a rational alternative explanation of the past” (“Up from Materialism: An Interview with Dean Kenyon,” *Bible-Science Newsletter*, September 1989).

Because of his creationist views, Kenyon was relieved of his teaching duties by San Francisco State University, but he was reinstated after the Academic Freedom committee ruled in his favor and the full university senate supported the committee's decision. He was thereafter treated as a second-class instructor, though, and not provided with any further research grants in spite of his impressive credentials, thanks to the Darwinian gestapo.

In 1984, he made the following statement:

“It is my conviction that if any professional biologist will take adequate time to examine carefully the assumptions upon which the macro-evolutionary doctrine rests, and the observational and laboratory evidence that bears on the problem of origins, he/she will conclude that there are substantial reasons for doubting the truth of this doctrine. Moreover, I believe that a scientifically sound creationist view of origins is not only possible, but is to be preferred over the evolutionary view” (Dean H. Kenyon, professor of biology at San Francisco State University, “The Creationist View of Biological Origins,” *NEX4 Journal*, Spring 1984, p. 33).

In 1989, he coauthored (with Percival Davis) the book *Of Pandas and People: The Central Question of Biological Origins*.

In an Affidavit filed on September 17, 1984, in the trial *Edwards v. Aguillard*, Kenyon stated,

“It is my professional opinion, based on my original research, study, and teaching, that creation-science is as scientific as evolution, although it currently does not have the benefit of the volume of research that has been carried out under evolutionist presuppositions. It is my conviction that if any professional biologist will take adequate time to examine carefully the assumptions upon which the macroevolutionary doctrine rests, and the observational and laboratory evidence that bears on the problem of origins, he/she will conclude that there are substantial reasons for doubting the truth of this doctrine. Moreover, I believe that a scientifically sound creationist view of origins is not only possible, but is to be preferred over the evolutionary view.

“Although students generally hear only one side on the origins question, increasing numbers of scientists are now abandoning evolution for a new scientific version of creationism. Creationist scientists now number in the hundreds, possibly in the thousands, in the States and in other countries. This extraordinary development, I believe,

has resulted largely from analysis of new scientific data not available to Darwin (or to his followers until relatively recently), especially chemical information bearing on the origin of first life and paleontological and other information bearing on biological origins. In sum, biological creation is scientific, and in fact is scientifically stronger than biological evolution.”

John W. Klotz

Ph.D. in genetics from the University of Pittsburg

Dr. Klotz (1918-1996) was one of the founding member scientists of the Creation Research Society in 1964.

He taught science courses in biology, zoology, botany, biophysics, bioethics, and ecology. His books on creation include *Genes, Genesis and Evolution* (1955, 1970), *Modern Science in the Christian Life* (1961), *The Challenge of the Space Age* (1961), *Ecology Crisis* (1971), and *Studies in Creation* (1985).

He described his position on evolution as follows:

“It is the author’s thesis that evolution in the generally accepted sense of the term has not taken place. He does not believe that life as we know it is the result of a gradual process of development, that man, for instance, is the descendant of simple, unicellular forms. ... This is not to deny the fact of change. ... But all of this change, insofar as the organic world is concerned, has taken place within limits fixed by the Creator when He fashioned the different ‘kinds’ in the beginning” (*Genes, Genesis and Evolution*, p. vi.).

A biographer said,

“Yet, in spite of his intelligence, his many prestigious positions through all the years, his well-earned reputation and capabilities, John gave the glory to Jesus Christ, his Savior and Lord. John firmly held forth the God of

Scripture as the Creator and Redeemer” (Robert Gentet, “In Memoriam - John W. Klotz,” *CreationHistory.com*).

John Kramer

Ph.D. biochemistry from the University of Minnesota, completed three years of post-doctoral studies as a Hormel fellow at the Hormel Institute and as an NRC fellow at the University of Ottawa, research scientist with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

“Dr. Kramer has identified, characterized and synthesized the structure of numerous food, bacterial, and biological components and has published 128 refereed papers and numerous abstracts and book chapters. He was one of the core scientists who evaluated the toxicological, nutritional and biochemical properties of canola oil and demonstrated its safety. He presently serves as associate editor of the scientific journal LIPIDS.” Dr. Kramer is another scientist whose creationist presuppositions contributed to good science outcomes. See <http://www.answersingenesis.org/home/Area/isd/kramer.asp> (“Creationist Scientists,” John Mark Ministries).

“I believe in a Creator because I see the Creator’s designs in nature everywhere and evidence of intelligence in the DNA of each cell” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, p. 54).

Walter Lammerts

Ph.D. in plant genetics

Walter Lammerts (1904-1996), a professor at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), was a world-class expert on rose breeding. He produced 46 new varieties, including the famous *Queen Elizabeth*.

He was a pioneer in the field of creation research. With nine other scientists, Lammerts was a founding member of

the Creation Research Society in 1964. He was concerned that the American Scientific Affiliation was coming under the influence of theistic evolution. Other founders included Frank Lewis Marsh, Ph.D. in botany from the University of Nebraska, Henry Morris, Ph.D. in hydraulic engineering from the University of Minnesota, William J. Tinkle, Ph.D. Ph.D. in genetics, John J. Grebe, D.Sc. from the Case Institute of Technology, and John Klotz, Ph.D. in genetics from the University of Pittsburgh.

He did extensive research into the Galapagos Island finches and the effect of “natural selection” on plants.

Dr. Lammerts’ study on the Bristlecone Pine demonstrated that under certain conditions extra growth rings could be induced, calling into question the reliability of dendrochronology in establishing accurate absolute ages. Lammerts concluded, “Accordingly it is believed that the presumed 7100 year age postulated for these trees by Ferguson would be reduced to about 5600 years, on the assumption that extra rings would be formed by stress during about 50% of the years between the end of the Flood and about 1200 A.D.” (*Creation Research Quarterly Society*, Sept. 1983).

Robert G. LeTourneau

Business magnate and philanthropist; inventor who held nearly 300 patents

R.G. LeTourneau (1888-1969) was a prolific inventor of earthmoving machinery. Known as “the Dean of earthmoving,” he is considered “to have been the world’s greatest inventor of earthmoving and materials handling equipment.” LeTourneau had a natural genius for engineering. Machines designed and built by LeTourneau represented nearly 70% of the earthmoving equipment and

engineering vehicles used by the Allied forces during World War II.

He invented the earth mover, electric wheel, tree crusher, log picker, bulldozer, airplane tow, the air crane, the two-wheeled tractor called "Tournapull," and the first mobile offshore oil platform. He developed low-pressure, heavy-duty rubber tires for heavy equipment.

In 1953, LeTourneau sold his entire earthmoving equipment line to the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. Five years later, he developed new equipment based on his electric wheel drive invention called the "wheel hub motor."

LeTourneau was a dedicated Christian and a Bible believer. When he incurred a large debt during the Great Depression, he remained true to his Christian principles.

"The surety company that had backed RG LeTourneau on the construction job that posted the \$100,000 loss was going to see to it that RG paid them back every penny owed. So on LeTourneau's next job, the surety company demanded RG work on Sundays or else they would foreclose on his business, his house, everything. Since RG's business partner was God, he gave the problem to God to solve. The owner of the surety company, Mr. Hall, boarded a train to officially shut LeTourneau down, but upon arrival to the job site the next day, something miraculous occurred. The surety man had a change of heart and allowed RG to continue.

"Although the job was completed without working on Sundays, RG was still deep in debt. He was able to buy some time with his creditors by committing to improve his financial reporting. The surety company installed an accountant named Mr. Frost to reign in the books. What Mr. Frost found was worse than he had originally expected.

"Meanwhile, RG had skipped his yearly missions pledge the year before so he was committed to making good with

the Lord. He told Mr. Frost that he had pledged \$5,000 to his church for missions. Mr. Frost couldn't believe it. RG was so far behind, even thinking of donating to the Lord was out of the question. Mr. Frost didn't realize who RG was partners in business with. Unbelievably, the business managed to stay afloat and the missions commitment was paid in full that year. Then, his business hit a breakthrough" ("RG LeTourneau: Earthmoving Innovator," GiantsforGod.com).

After LeTourneau turned his attention to manufacturing earthmoving equipment and was becoming financially successful, he and his wife Evelyn determined to give 90% of their income to the Lord. LeTourneau was fond of remarking, "It's not how much of my money I give to God, but how much of God's money I keep for myself."

The LeTourneaus had a heart to reach the world with the gospel of Christ, and they had a special interest in youth people. Evelyn started Sunday Schools and youth camps.

Overcoming his fear of public speaking, LeTourneau traveled widely giving his testimony and challenging his fellow Christians to do more for the Lord.

He founded LeTourneau University, a private Christian institution in Texas, which offers degrees in engineering, aeronautical sciences, and liberal arts.

He was a leader in the Christian & Missionary Alliance, president of the Christian Business Men's Committee (CBMC), and president of Gideons International.

Atomic Chuan Tse Leow

Ph.D. in toxicology

Dr. Leow says:

"I've examined the intricacies of the brain under the electron microscope, magnified 50,000 times. The

complexity and the design is staggering. ... There are 100 billion nerve cells (several times more glial cells) all integrated and functioning and connected to many others in complex circuits. Something like that cannot have come by itself, it has to be designed. I see the wonder of God everywhere in my work, it could not have come by chance. In fact, I see God everywhere in science. The stars, the complexity of DNA, the harmony of how everything all ties together” (“Atomic Power,” *The Genesis Files* edited by Carl Wieland,” p. 33).

Jason Lisle

Ph.D. in astrophysics from the University of Colorado

Dr. Lisle is the author of *Taking Back Astronomy* and *Ultimate Proof of Creation: Resolving the Origins Debate*.

He observes that if God’s Word were not true reality would make no sense:

“We would not have a good reason to believe in the preconditions of intelligibility; the basic reliability of memory and senses, laws of logic, uniformity of nature, morality, personal dignity and freedom, and so on. ...

“Rational reasoning involves using the laws of logic. ... For example, the statement ‘My car is in the garage and it is not the case that my car is in the garage’ is necessarily false by the law of non-contradiction. Any rational person would accept this law. But few people stop to ask, ‘Why is this law true? Why should there be a law of non-contradiction, or for that matter, any laws of reasoning?’ .. The Christian can answer these questions. ... According to Genesis, God has made us in His image (Gen. 1:26) and therefore we are to follow His example (Eph. 5:1). The laws of logic are a reflection of the way God thinks, and thus the way He expects us to think. The law of non-contradiction is not simply one person’s opinion of how we ought to think, rather it stems from God’s self-consistent nature. God

cannot deny Himself (2 Tim. 2:13), and all truth is in God (John 14:6; Col. 2:3), therefore truth will not contradict itself. Since God is constantly upholding the universe by His power (Heb. 1:3), the consistent Christian expects that no contradiction will ever occur in the universe.

“Laws of logic make sense in a Christian worldview. But other worldviews cannot account for them. For example, apart from the Bible, how could we know that contradictions are always false? We could only say that they have been false in our experience. But our experiences are very limited, and no one has experienced the future. ... Only in a biblical worldview can we know that contradictions cannot occur in reality; only the Christian has a basis for the law of non-contradiction, or laws of logic in general. ...

“How can the evolutionist account for absolute standards of reasoning like the laws of logic? In an accidental evolutionary universe, why would there be universal, unchanging standards? ...

“There cannot be a single universal set of laws of logic if there is more than one god. Therefore, no polytheistic religion can account for laws of logic” (Jason Lisle, *The Ultimate Proof of Creation*, pp. 40, 41, 52, 54, 56).

Richard Lumsden

Ph.D. cell biology from Rice University; postdoctoral training in medical biology at Tulane Medical School; professor of parasitology and cell biology and research scientists at Tulane University for 20 years; trained 30 Ph.D.s as dean of the graduate school at Tulane University; published about 90 peer-reviewed papers; received of more than 20 research grants; recipient of Henry Baldwin Ward medal, the highest award for parasitology; Director of Biology at the Institute of Creation Research from 1990 to 1996

Richard Lumsden (1938-1997) converted from Darwinian atheist to Bible-believing Christian at the apex of his professional career when, challenged by one of his students, he decided to check out the evidence for himself.

The following is excerpted from “The World’s Greatest Creation Scientists” by David Coppedge, which is available from Master Plan Association:

www.creationsafaris.com/products.htm

“Dr. Richard D. Lumsden was fully grounded in Darwinian philosophy, and had no reason or desire to consider Christianity. Science was his faith: the facts, and only the facts. But at the apex of his professional career, he had enough integrity to check out the facts, and made a difficult choice to go where the facts led him, against what he had been taught, and against what he himself taught. His life took a dramatic turnaround, from Darwinist to creationist, and from atheist to Christian.

“All through his career he believed Darwinian evolution was an established principle of science, and he took great glee in ridiculing Christian beliefs. One day, he heard that Louisiana had passed a law requiring equal time for creation with evolution, and he was flabbergasted--how stupid, he thought, and how evil! He used the opportunity to launch into a tirade against creationism in class, and to give them his best eloquence in support of Darwinism. Little did he know he had a formidable opponent in class that day. No, not a silver-tongued orator to engage him in a battle of wits; that would have been too easy. This time it was a gentle, polite, young female student.

“This student went up to him after class and cheerfully exclaimed, ‘Great lecture, Doc! Say, I wonder if I could make an appointment with you; I have some questions about what you said, and just want to get my facts straight.’ Dr. Lumsden, flattered with this student’s positive approach, agreed on a time they could meet in his office.

On the appointed day, the student thanked him for his time, and started in. She did not argue with anything he had said about evolution in class, but just began asking a series of questions: ‘How did life arise? . . . Isn’t DNA too complex to form by chance? . . . Why are there gaps in the fossil record between major kinds? . . . What are the missing links between apes and man?’ she didn’t act judgmental or provocative; she just wanted to know. Lumsden, unabashed, gave the standard evolutionary answers to the questions. But something about this interchange began making him very uneasy. He was prepared for a fight, but not for a gentle, honest set of questions. As he listened to himself spouting the typical evolutionary responses, he thought to himself, ‘This does not make any sense. What I know about biology is contrary to what I’m saying.’ When the time came to go, the student picked up her books and smiled, ‘Thanks, Doc!’ and left.

On the outside, Dr. Lumsden appeared confident; but on the inside, he was devastated. He knew that everything he had told this student was wrong.

“Dr. Lumsden had the integrity to face his new doubts honestly. He undertook a personal research project to check out the arguments for evolution, and over time, found them wanting. Based on the scientific evidence alone, he decided he must reject Darwinism, and he became a creationist. But as morning follows night, he had to face the next question, Who is the Creator? Shortly thereafter, by coincidence or not, his daughter invited him to church. It was so out of character for this formerly crusty, self-confident evolutionist to go to church! Not much earlier, he would have had nothing to do with religion. But now, he was open to reconsider the identity of the Creator, and whether the claims of the Bible were true. His atheistic philosophy had also left him helpless to deal with guilt and bad habits in his personal life. This time he was open, and this time he heard the Good News that God

had sent His Son to pay the penalty for our sins, and to offer men forgiveness and eternal life.

“A tremendous struggle was going on in Dr. Lumsden’s heart as he listened to the sermon. When the service ended, the pastor gave an invitation to come to the front and decide once and for all, publicly, to receive Christ. Dr. Lumsden describes the turmoil he was in: ‘With flesh protesting every inch of the way, I found myself walking forward, down to the altar. And there, found God! Truly, at that moment, I came to know Him, and received the Lord Jesus Christ as my Lord and Savior.’ There’s room at the cross even for know-it-all science professors, if they are willing to humble themselves and bow before the Creator to whom the scientific evidence points.

“Dr. Lumsden rejoiced in his new-found faith, but found out there is a price to pay also. He was ejected from the science faculty after his dynamic conversion to Christ and creationism. The Institute for Creation Research invited him to direct their biology department, which he did from 1990 to 1996. Dr. Henry Morris said of him, ‘He had a very vibrant testimony of his conversion only a few years ago and of the role that one of his students played in confronting his evolutionism with persistent and penetrating questions. He became fully convinced of the bankruptcy of his beliefs and realized that the only reasonable alternative was that there must be a Creator.’ Dick Lumsden was also appointed to the science faculty of The Master’s College, and used his intimate knowledge of electron microscopy to help the campus set up an operational instrument for training students. There was a joy present in his life and manner that made his lectures sparkle, and he loved to demonstrate design in the cell that could not have arisen by Darwinian processes. In discussions with evolutionists, he knew ‘just where to get them’ (he would say with a smile), having been in their shoes. His students appreciated the training his depth and

breadth of knowledge and experience brought to the class and to the lab.”

Following is from an interview in July 21, 1994, at the Third International Conference on Creationism in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The interviewer is identified as DU.

DU: Dr. Lumsden, have you been a creationist very long?

RL: Oh, no. I was an atheist and evolutionist most of my life. I didn't view creationists very well, and gradualists were anathema to me. I was a professor at Tulane University. But I didn't treat creationists too rudely because, after all, I was raised a southern gentleman and southern gentlemen just don't do that.

DU: So, how did you become a Christian?

RL: One day around 1986 I gave a vainglorious lecture on the origin of life, all about evolution. It was kind of a thing of the times. It was during the Louisiana law business, so it was a topic of interest. I quoted Oparin and Huxley -- you know. The students ate it up. Students like blasphemy. After class, a girl came up to me and said she had some questions. She said she didn't want to argue with me. She just wanted to "get her science straight." After about three hours I had talked myself out of evolution - so I just put it out of my mind. But, you know, the more you try to put something out of your mind, the harder it is. It just keeps coming back - like a bad penny. In one year I found myself on my knees before a saving altar (accepting the Lord Jesus).

DU: What about the student who had spoken to you a year earlier?

RL: I knew she had taken a class in Evolutionary Biology, so I asked the professor in that class about her. He told me she had gotten an "A" in the class, but she had just driven him nuts. She graduated and then went on to complete

medical school. I met her again one time. She had heard by the grapevine that I had become a Christian and, after our hugs and hallelujahs, she said, "You know, Dr. Lumsden, I prayed for all my professors, but you got extra time." Last I heard, she was a medical missionary in a jungle somewhere.

DU: What do you see as the key scientific evidence in support of creation?

RL: I think the key point is complexity of design. You know, Darwinism is not intuitively obvious. You have to be taught it. You have to be educated into believing stuff that only a PhD would believe.

DU: How has your science changed?

RL: It makes more sense now. Those (cell wall) membranes make more sense now, I'll tell you that.

DU: And your personal life?

RL: When you know where you are from, you know who you are, you know where you are going, and you know with Whom you are going, it changes life a lot. Being an atheist is really scary. There was a lot of tension that wouldn't go away. It was hard to sleep at night ("Being an Atheist Is Really Scary," Darwin-is-dead.blogspot.com, Apr. 4, 2008).

Before Dr. Lumsden died, his testimony was video recorded and is available at the following location:
www.wayoflife.org/database/lumsden.html

Ian Macreadie

"Dr. Ian Macreadie is a highly regarded Australian researcher in the fields of molecular biology and microbiology. Author of more than 60 research papers, he is a Principal Research Scientist at the Biomolecular

Research Institute of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), and national secretary of the Australian Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology. In 1997 he was part of a team which won the CSIRO's top prize, the Chairman's Medal. In 1995 he won the Australian Society for Microbiology's top award, for outstanding contributions to research. He is also adjunct professor of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology" (http://www.answersingenesis.org/home/area/bios/i_macreadie.asp).

When asked about whether mutations add new genetic information, Dr. Macreadie, one of the southern hemisphere's top AIDS scientists, replies:

"All you see in the lab is either gene duplications, reshuffling of existing genes, or defective genes (with a loss of information) that might help a bug to survive--say by not being able to find the drug as effectively. But you never see any new information arising in a cell. Sometimes a bacterium can 'inject' information into another one, so it's 'new' to that bacterium--but that information had to arise somewhere, and we just don't observe it happening. It's hard to see how any serious scientist could believe that real information can arise just by itself, from nothing" ("Creation in the Research Lab," *The Genesis Files*, edited by Carl Wieland, p. 36).

John Mann

John Mann was Entomologist to the Government Department of Lands in Australia, a Fellow of the Royal Zoological Society, and Director of the Alan Fletcher Research Station, among other things.

Mann was awarded the M.B.E. by the Queen of England for solving the cactus problem in Australia. The cactus was brought to the country in 1839 and by 1914 had covered 60

million acres in Queensland so densely that it was impossible to do anything productive with the land. This was formerly good land for grazing, dairying and grain production. Families were actually driven off their farms and ranches, and no type of machinery or chemical was effective. Mann figured out how to mass breed the *Cactoblastic cactorum* caterpillar, which is a natural enemy of the cactus.

In an interview in 1982, Mann reminisced about the debate over evolution in the 1920s and how he decided not to accept evolution because it was not based on solid scientific facts.

“[O]ne man who influenced me was the Professor of Anatomy at the University of Adelaide. He wrote the Progress Prize Memorial Lecture, ‘The Ancestry of Man.’ He wrote about the discovery of an exceedingly early fossil anthropoid in America. This fossil animal was named ‘Hesperopithecus.’ Not only was it named but its complete form, both male and female, were shown as a whole page illustration in an English illustrated weekly, as part of an article on ‘The Early Humanoid in America,’ by Professor Elliot Smith. But the anatomy professor pointed out the only evidence on which this was based, consisted of a single water-worn molar tooth, and that there were other learned authorities of the day such as Dr. Smith Woodward, who had suggested that it was the tooth of a bear. When I read that in 1923, I thought to myself, ‘Well, evolutionary theory appears to have been built upon 99% imagination and 1% fossils’ so I MAINTAINED THAT AS A CHRISTIAN I WOULD BELIEVE IN THE BIBLE UNTIL SOMEBODY COULD COME UP WITH ANY DEFINITE PROOF THAT MEN HAD EVOLVED FROM ANIMALS. ...

“One gentleman had built up a key for flies. It was a fine looking tree. However after he had sent it to the Linnaean Society in Sydney for publication, he found more insects which altered his whole concept, so he sent them a

telegram and told them not to publish his key until further notice. Finally he almost turned it upside down with his next key. So I said to myself, 'Well I believe God; and I believe the Bible; and THESE MEN ARE NOT PRODUCING ANYTHING CONCRETE THAT WOULD MAKE ME DISBELIEVE. UNTIL THEY DO I AM JUST GOING TO GO ON AS I AM' ("Famous Creation Scientists: Interview with John Mann," *Answers in Genesis*, October 1982).

Mann used his field of entomology (study of insects) to illustrate one of the powerful evidences of creation, which is the amazing inter-relationship of the entire system of life.

"When God created organisms He created their food too. If they are deprived of that specific food they die. Our specific tests on *Cactoblastis* showed that. The list of plants that we tried to get *Cactoblastis* to eat was absolutely enormous, and I would say that 85% of the plants that we had to test were almost a waste of time. Firstly because cactaceae as a group of plants are quite separate from most other groups. It was fairly safe to say that insects feeding on cactus would not eat any other type of plant and secondly, we fairly well knew that the insects wouldn't be able to live on most of them, simply because the *Cactoblastis* was a gregarious internal borer. To begin to test it on wheat and oats and things like that was simply ridiculous, but we had to do it, just to prove it was safe to use them. Our results showed without a doubt that these insects had a group of plants which they could live on and nothing else. And that's usually what is found right throughout the insect kingdom. Organisms keep to one group of plants for their feeding. ... To me that was overwhelming evidence that they had a particular group of plants to live on and would not live on any others. We also found they were confined to certain types of cacti. There are quite a lot of groups of cactus that they will not feed

on” (“Famous Creation Scientists: Interview with John Mann,” *Answers in Genesis*, October 1982).

George Marshall

Ph.D. in Ophthalmic Science from Glasgow University, Sir Jules Thorn Lecturer in Ophthalmic Science at Glasgow

When asked by *Answers in Genesis* if accepting the Genesis account of creation is essential to his Christian faith, he replied:

“Yes! On not literally accepting the Genesis account of creation one is left with a major problem—what Scriptures do you accept as true and what Scriptures do you reject as false? Only by accepting the whole of Scripture as the inspired Word of God does one avoid this dilemma. There are Scriptures that are a source of stumbling to the intellect. My practice is to ‘pigeon-hole’ them temporarily and never allow them to be a stumbling block to my faith. It’s amazing how many of these knotty problems have subsequently resolved themselves. Thus Genesis creation may initially appear to be hard to accept, but it strikes me that evolution is equally if not more problematic to believe” (“An Eye for Creation: An Interview with Eye-disease Researcher Dr. George Marshall,” *Creation*, September 1996, <http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v18/i4/eye.asp>).

To the question what advice he would give to Christian students, or to Christians in a science course or teaching situation he replied:

“First, recognize that science can become a ‘religion’ in its own right. Scientists say something, so the general public (the ‘worshippers’) accept it without question. Scientists are much more cautious about one another’s findings. Second, science is not static. The science of today is quite different in many ways from the science of yesterday, and

will probably bear little resemblance to the science of tomorrow. People once believed in 'spontaneous generation' which could be 'proved' by putting an old sack and a few bits of cheese in a dark corner. Mice spontaneously generated out of the sack. We laugh at such notions, but I suspect that in a hundred years' time people will laugh at some of our scientific notions. Third, one can still become an eminent scientist without accepting evolutionary dogma; the ability to produce sound science in the laboratory is not diminished by one's stance on creation."

Andrew McIntosh

Ph.D. in the theory of combustion from the Cranfield Institute of Technology, and D.Sc. in mathematics from the University of Wales, Reader in Combustion Theory, Department of Fuel and Energy, University of Leeds, U.K.

"As a scientist, I look at the world around me, and observe engineering mechanisms of such remarkable complexity that I am drawn to the conclusion of intelligent design being behind such complex order. ... It is not scientific to argue, on the one hand, for the obvious design of a Boeing 747, and then rule design 'out of court' when considering the far more versatile flight of an eagle, falcon, or the remarkable hummingbird. Modern minds within the secular media are presenting an unscientific duality of thought when praising engineering complexity in man-made machines, glorying in the great creative advances of mankind, but presenting the complexity in the world around us (of often far greater intricacy than man-made machines) as due to a gigantic unplanned cosmic experiment, with no Creator. ... As a scientist, I see nothing to discount straightforward belief in Scripture, when considering the mechanisms in nature" (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 155, 166, 169).

John Marcus

Ph.D. in biological chemistry from the University of Michigan, research officer at the Cooperative Research Centre for Tropical Plant Pathology, University of Queensland, Australia

“Two things that confirm my belief in creation are the clear evidence of design in nature, and the vanishingly small probabilities of life coming about by change. ... Truly, the thought of even one single functional protein arising by chance requires blind faith that will not or cannot grasp the numbers! Such thoughts are pure fantasy and have nothing to do with science. It is no wonder that evolutionists have not come up with any specific scenarios that would explain how life arose from non-living chemicals. The stories that are put forward are like fairy tales with some science thrown in to make them sound educated. ... the many deceptive evolutionary scenarios seem to be nothing short of biased myths arising from the desperate desire to exclude God from lives and consciences” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 172, 179, 180).

Jobe Martin

Dr. Jobe Martin is a dentist. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh Dental School in 1966. While in the military, he served on Air Force One, the presidential jet. He worked for NASA in Houston, Texas, and held a teaching position at Baylor College of Dentistry.

A Darwinian evolutionist until he put his faith in Jesus Christ in 1976, he is the author of “Incredible Creatures that Defy Evolution” and “The Evolution of a Creationist.”

The following is his testimony:

“In the fall of 1971 I went to Baylor University in Dallas and gave my first lecture. It was on the evolution of the

tooth. I talked about how these fish scales gradually migrated into the mouth and became teeth. A couple of students came to me after the class that day and said, 'Dr. Martin, have you ever investigated the claims of creation science?' I had never even heard of it. So I said, 'Sure, I'll look into this with you.' And I'm thinking, kind of as a cocky young professor, 'I'll blow these guys away.'

"Well, they asked me to study the assumptions that the evolutionists make. In all of my eight years of scientific education, I had never had a single professor tell me about an assumption. So we started looking at the assumptions. I began to realize that evolutionists are making some claims that are based on assumptions that aren't valid, when they tell us that rocks are so old and these kinds of things.

"Then they asked me to start studying some animals and see if I thought that animal could have evolved. The first thing that we studied together was this little bug called the bombardier beetle. This little insect, which is about a half inch long, mixes chemicals that explode. I began to think, O.K. how would that evolve? If evolution is true it had to somehow evolve that. Let's assume it is evolving this defense mechanism, but the first time that it finally produces the explosion, what happens to the bug? Well, it is destroyed by the explosion, and we know that splattered bug pieces don't evolve. So I thought, how could this have happened? Well, [because of the intricate way it is built] it doesn't blow itself up. It has another little factory inside itself and it manufactures a chemical that acts as a catalyst, so when it squirts that chemical into these other chemicals that are in a suspended state it produces the explosion. And it has an asbestos lined firing chamber to protect itself. And it has two little twin tail tubes, and it can aim these tubes out the side, even out the front. Let's say a spider is coming up toward its side and it doesn't have time to turn around and shoot. It can just take its little gun turret, aim it out to the side, and shoot. If you are listening to the explosion all you hear is a single pop, but scientists

have now put that sound into slow motion, and it is like about a thousand sequential little explosions that are so fast that all we hear is one pop. So you think, why would that be? It was a curious thing for the scientists that are studying this little bug. A lot of them are at Cornell University and some other places. What they discovered was that if it were just one big explosion, the little bug would be jetted away by the force! But as long as it is a sequential explosion, the bug with his little legs can hang on. How would evolution explain a sequential explosion?

“This little bug messes with all of the theories of evolution. There is no way a slow, gradual process is going to produce this bug. There is no way, even, that the newer theories, such as punctuated equilibrium, can explain this bug. I began to realize that this little bug needed to have all of its parts there at once or you just don’t have the animal.

“And my stomach started to churn. My wife will tell you that my stomach churned for five years. It took a five-year struggle for me to begin to flip the way I think, from thinking in an evolutionary way to thinking that this creature was created fully formed just like it is. That went against everything I had ever learned” (Jobe Martin, *Incredible Creatures that Defy Evolution 1*, ExplorationFilms.com, 800-964-0439).

Joseph Mastropaolo

Ph.D. in kinesiology; Aerospace Physiologist for Douglas Space Systems; taught biomechanics and physiology at California State University, Long Beach for 26 years; was the physiologist for the Gossamer Condor and Gossamer Albatross human powered flight projects

Dr. Mastropaolo has challenged evolutionists to a debate on the scientific factualness of the Genesis account of creation.

“A California-based creationist is so convinced that the Book of Genesis provides a literal recap of life’s beginnings that he’s willing to put \$10,000 on the line, offering the large sum of money to anyone who can successfully debunk the claims present in the book. But there’s a twist: The scientific take-down of the Biblical stories must be done in front of a judge.

“Dr. Joseph Mastropaolo, who holds a Ph.D. in kinesiology, is hoping that his challenge to non-theists and others who dismiss the Bible as mere allegory will spawn a larger-scale and healthier discussion about creationism and evolution.

“The contest, called the ‘Literal Genesis Trial,’ was first outlined by Mastropaolo in an interview with the Guardian. Here’s a description of how it would work, should an evolutionist rise to the occasion:

“Dr. Joseph Mastropaolo ... has pledged to put \$10,000 of his own money into an escrow account before the debate. His competitor would be expected to do the same. The winner would take the \$20,000 balance. The argument would not be made in a formal court, but under an alternative dispute resolution model known as a minitrial. Mastropaolo said he would present the argument in favor of a literal interpretation of the creation story once he had found a willing scientist to argue that a non-literal interpretation of Genesis is more scientific’ (“Creationist stakes \$10,000 on context between Bible and evolution,” *The Guardian*, Mar, 25, 2013).

“‘It turns out that there is nothing in the universe [that] is evolving, everything is devolving, everything is going in the opposite direction,’ Mastropaolo told the Guardian” (“Creationist offers \$10,000 to any evolutionist who can scientifically disprove Genesis in court,” *The Blaze*, Mar. 27, 2013).

Angela Meyer

Ph.D. in horticultural science from the University of Sydney, former research scientist at Hort Research, Mount Albert Research Centre in New Zealand

“I believe the biblical account of creation because it is the best explanation for the complexity of life. I have never seen any evidence for evolution. All that I see around me in nature points to a divine designer” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, p. 143).

Colin Mitchell

Ph.D. in desert terrain geography from Cambridge University, former international consultant in the development of arid lands

“Like so many others, I found it difficult to harmonize the evolutionary ideas in which I had been educated with the basis of the Christian faith that I had learned. ... How secure is the idea that there is an uninterrupted creative sequence from the big bang through the formation of the solar system, the solidification of the earth, the spontaneous generation of life, and the evolution of plants, animals, and humans to end in the world around us today? Is this scheme impregnable? By no means. It has fatal gaps and inconsistencies. A few questions can reveal this. Who or what provided the material for the big bang? Why did it not implode rather than explode? How could it coagulate into stars and how could these generate planets? How could life appear spontaneously? How could one kind of living creature change into another when the fossil record shows no evidence of such changes? How could intelligence and mind develop in the face of the second law of thermodynamics which denies such possibilities? None of these questions can be satisfactorily answered. ...

“... our response to the idea of a six-day creation governs our vision of the cosmos, and beyond this, of our ultimate destiny. The impossibility of harmonizing today’s scientific world view with Scripture leaves a stark alternative. This is between seeing the world as having no meaning and human life as having evolved from primitive beginnings through upward struggle with a view of the future which at best provides some material and cultural advancement for the race, at worst to its destruction, and in either case to oblivion for the individual. On the other hand, all nature can be seen as part of a benevolent divine plan. Our life, both here and hereafter, can depend on the answer” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 318, 319, 320).

Henry Morris

Ph.D. in hydraulics and hydrology from the University of Minnesota; thirteen years Professor of Hydraulic Engineering and Head of the Civil Engineering Department of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and University; a Fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science; author of the textbook Applied Hydraulics in Engineering

Dr. Morris (1918-2006) was the founder of the Institute for Creation Research. Following is his personal testimony.

“[In the early 1940s] Irwin Moon came to El Paso with his very impressive ‘Sermons from Science.’ Although his visual electrical displays impressed me, it was a sermon dealing with fossils as a result of the Flood, and its implications, that got me thinking. I had never heard of this before, and suddenly I realized that it was possible to not only defend the Bible against its scientific critics, but to also use it as a guide to aid in scientific discovery. As a result of his talk, I realized the need for answers in science and apologetics and began to read everything I could find that seemed relevant. ... I no longer believed there was any validity to Darwinism, having become convinced of this as

much by the evolutionist literature I had read as by the creationist books. The standards of evidence supporting evolution seemed trivial compared to the evidence on which engineers have to base their work and also compared to the evidences for the divine origin of the Bible (such as fulfilled prophecy, the resurrection of Christ, etc.). ...

“My verse-by-verse study of the Bible confirmed that everything was created and made in the six days of the creation week, several thousand years ago. There may be some uncertainty in the precise date, and different Bible scholars (all following the same premises) have arrived at different dates, but there is no legitimate way the Bible can be made to yield anywhere near an age of millions of years ago for the date of creation. Neither the gap theory, nor the day/age theory, nor the allegorical theory, nor the revelation-day theory, nor any other theory that tries to accommodate the evolutionary ages can satisfy the straightforward teaching of the Bible on this vital subject. ... This conviction became the basic premise of my own creationist studies and has continued ever since, after once it was settled in my own mind that this was the firm teaching of Scripture. Furthermore, this has been the basis of the strength of the modern creationist movement, and uncertainty on this point has been the real reason why earlier creationist defenses (including that of William Jennings Bryan) have fallen by the wayside” (*Persuaded by the Evidence*, pp. 221, 222, 223).

John D. Morris

Ph.D. in geological engineering from the University of Oklahoma; president of the Institute for Creation Research

Dr. Morris's testimony is as follows:

“As a Christian and as a scientist, my confidence in God's Word is confirmed every time I look at the scientific

evidence, and every time I look at the scientific evidence, my understanding of God's Word is enhanced. Truly God's Word and God's world are both accurate self-authenticating and mutually reinforcing records of the unobserved past" (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, p. 313).

In his 2007 book *The Young Earth: The Real History of the Earth*, Dr. Morris gives "the best accumulation of the latest empirical data and scientific observations in an easy-to-understand presentation regarding the age of Earth."

Terry Mortenson

Ph.D. in the History of Geology from Coventry University in England

Terry Mortenson is a staff member of the Creation Museum in Kentucky. He is the author of *The Great Turning Point: The Church's Catastrophic Mistake on Geology*. He also contributed to the book *Coming to Grips with Genesis: Biblical Authority and the Age of the Earth*.

In an interview with me at the Creation Museum on June 23, 2009, he said:

"I got a math degree from the University of Minnesota. Then I was a missionary for many years in Eastern Europe. I went back to school and got a Master of Divinity in theological studies. Then from there I went on and got my Ph.D. in the History of Geology, looking at the origins of this idea of millions of years of earth history. As I became a Christian, as a math major, I was interested in science and one of the first questions I had was, 'What do I do with evolution?' because that was what I had been taught in school. The more I read, I could see that evolution is one of the greatest myths ever foisted on the minds of men."

When I asked Dr. Mortenson if he knows of any scientific facts that contradict the Bible, he replied:

“I have studied a lot of arguments from evolutionists; I have had seven formal debates with evolutionary professors at universities, and I have never read or heard any scientific fact that contradicts what the Bible says. There are evolutionist’s interpretations of the facts, but the facts themselves are not contrary to Scripture.”

In a blog entitled “Origins Views and the Assemblies of God,” dated Dec. 11, 2010, Dr. Mortenson wrote:

“It is not the ‘findings of science’ that seem to contradict “traditional interpretations” of Genesis 1-11. Science has not found anything that contradicts the straightforward, literal understanding of Genesis, and it is remarkable that a Christian chemist and biologist would say that science has. Science has not found a living cell spontaneously evolving into existence by chance from non-living matter, as evolutionists claim has happened 3.5 billion years ago. Science has not found transitional forms between different kinds of plants and animals, either living or in the fossil record, to support evolutionist claims that all life is descended from a common ancestor—the first living cell. And science has not found millions of years of time in the rocks or a gas cloud collapsing to form a star. None of those things has ever been observed by any scientist, so they are not findings of science.

“Rather, evolutionary scientists using anti-biblical (naturalistic and uniformitarian) assumptions and imagination have interpreted some of the observations of the natural world (while ignoring other observations) to invent a story about the past that contradicts the time-tested, historically orthodox and exegetically sound interpretation of God’s inerrant Word. It is not a conflict between the ‘findings of science’ and ‘traditional interpretations’ of the Bible. It is rather the conflict between the atheistic and deistic interpretations of God’s creation by people who are suppressing the truth in unrighteousness (Romans 1:18–20) versus the sound

interpretation of God's Word by godly leaders and pastors in the church down through history.”

Ron Neller

Ph.D. in fluvial geomorphology. He has held lecturing and research positions at the University of New England (Australia), Griffith University, the University of Sunshine Coast (Queensland), the University of Queensland, Turku University (Finland), and The Chinese University of Hong Kong (People's Republic of China). He has also initiated and directed a research institute in environmental sustainability and established two research stations in natural resource management. While in these positions Dr. Neller undertook landscape studies in Australia, China, Finland, Peru, the Pacific Islands, and Libya.

Before he became a Christian, Dr. Neller came to the conclusion that there was a global flood based on the evidence that he saw on his worldwide travels and research. Today he is part of Creation Ministries International (CMI) in Brisbane.

In his report “Fossils in a day”? Dr. Neller describes recent experiments to replicate fossilization as reported in the journal *Palaeontology* (July 2018). It was found that proper sediment and proper pressure were necessary, and these are not being replicated in nature today. Dr. Neller concludes,

“After many decades of measuring sediment loads and sedimentation rates around the globe (part of my own professional field of interest), we find that in all climatic environments they are remarkably *low*. Instantaneous deposits from flooding rivers are typically only millimetres or centimetres deep, not the metres or tens of metres needed to induce pressure to speed chemical degradation. In short, current surface processes of erosion and deposition of sediments cannot explain the billions of

fossils found globally. What was needed was a flood of unprecedented magnitude, capable of providing vast quantities of sediment over a short time period. These recent experimental results support the description of the global Flood of Noah in Genesis 6–8. This would have provided unprecedented rapid burial in deep sediment that was able to remove unstable and volatile molecules and cause the pressure needed for extensive organic fossil preservation—without millions of years” (*Creation*, July 2019).

Eric Norman

Ph.D. in biochemistry from Texas A&M University; pioneer researcher in vitamin B12; Assistant Professor of research and medicine at University of Cincinnati; published numerous scientific papers

In an interview with *Creation Magazine*, June 1995, Dr. Norman made the following statements:

“[I]n my late twenties I began to really study the Bible and realized that God's entire Word was trustworthy. I believe as I have followed Christ, He has guided my life, including my research. One of my favourite Bible verses is Proverbs 3:6, ‘*In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths.*’ ...

“In graduate school, I had an open mind about evolution. People presented evolution as fact, and I thought, ‘Can you show me? Not just statements, but from real evidence?’ As I studied the complexity of life processes and biomolecules, I saw there were really no facts at all for evolution.

“I did chemical synthesis on parts of the DNA molecule. These sub-units, the nucleotides and nucleosides, have bases out the side that act like ‘letters’ carrying genetic

information. I worked many long months connecting just three of these bases.

“But everyone is told that this complex molecule needed for life, with millions of bases in the proper order, just ‘happened.’

“Actually, I found that to connect these DNA ‘letters’ together correctly, a protective group must be attached on parts of the molecule to prevent wrong connections. A catalyst is also needed as a condensing agent, and the chemical reaction must take place in a completely water-free environment. If the flask is left open even momentarily, the humidity in the air would prevent the reaction. So I thought, I am connecting only three bases together. How could DNA randomly form out in an ocean or pond? What about all the proteins, sugars, and lipids also needed for life? The DNA in a ‘simple’ bacterium carries so many ‘letters’ in sequence that, if you typed it out, it would fill about 2,000 ordinary pages. One human cell would take about a million pages.

“I did not read any specific creation literature. Evolution is just unscientific. It violates the laws of chemistry including the Second Law of Thermodynamics, the laws of probability, and information theory. ...

“I think most educated people believe in evolution because they have been told that ‘most educated people believe in evolution.’ They have rarely investigated the facts. That is why I think the Creation Science Foundation, the Answers in Genesis ministry, and *Creation* magazine are so beneficial and important.”

Gary Parker

Ed.D. in biology/geology from Ball State University

“I wasn’t just teaching evolution, I was preaching it. ‘It was millions of years of struggle and death that brought

mankind and all the other animals and plants into being,' I told my college students. I praised Darwin for being the first to understand how evolution worked. ... I let students freely express their religious beliefs, but would not let them use their personal faith to challenge what I considered the rock-hard science of evolution. I thought it was part of my duty as a science teacher to deliver my students from silly old superstitions, like taking the Bible literally and trying to refute evolution with 'creation science.'

"The change began when Dr. Charles Signorino, a chemistry professor at the college where I was teaching biology, invited my wife and me to his home for Bible study. ... I started studying the Bible, primarily to criticize it more effectively. ...

"Make no mistake about it--creation/evolution is a salvation issue. I do not mean you have to have a detailed knowledge of creation science to be a Christian; I simply mean that belief in evolution can be for many, as it was for me, a powerful stumbling block to accepting (or even considering) the claims of Christ. Paul warned Timothy to avoid the oppositions of science falsely so-called, which some have erred concerning the faith (1 Tim. 6:20-21). Evolution is really 'humanism dressed up in a lab coat,' a man-centered worldview that uses scientific jargon to put man's opinions far above God's Word (as Eve did in the Garden).

"My extensive knowledge of, and zeal for, evolution certainly prevented me from even considering God might be real and the Bible true. So what happened? Well, Dr. Signorino, the colleague who invited me to the Bible study, was not only a superb Bible teacher, he was also a scientist respected internationally for his work in chemistry. He challenged me to look again at the science I thought I knew so well. Confident that science would support evolution and refute '4C' biblical literalism, I gladly accepted the challenge.

“The battle began. For three years, we argued creation/evolution. For three years, I used all the evolutionary arguments I knew so well. For three years, I lost every scientific argument. In dismay, I watched the myth of evolution evaporate under the light of scientific scrutiny, while the scientific case for Creation-Corruption-Catastrophe-Christ just got better and better. It’s no wonder that the ACLU (actually the anti-Christian lawyers union) fights by any means to censor any scientific challenge to evolution! ...

“About that time, I got a copy in the mail of the first book I ever wrote, a programmed science instruction book called *DNA: The Key to Life*. Up until that time I thought people who wrote books, especially textbooks in science, knew what they were talking about. I had a nearly straight A average and earned numerous academic awards, and my book had been reviewed by experts on DNA, but I knew all the uncertainties that went into it. (Indeed, when I published the second edition five years later, I put the first edition aside and started fresh; so much additional knowledge about DNA had been gained.) It finally dawned on me: if experts in science can write books that have to be continually corrected, revised, and updated, perhaps God could write a Book in which He said what He meant and meant what He said: eternal and unchanging truth, an absolutely sure foundation for understanding life useful to all people at all times in all places!

“Looking now at the Bible as the truly true ‘History Book of the Universe,’ I was lifted out of the prison of time, space, and culture, and enabled to see past the shallow and ever-changing words of human experts to the deep and never-changing Word of the Lord God, Maker of heaven and earth! I experienced who Jesus is and what Jesus meant when He said, “You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free” (John 8:32).

“... I could now look at familiar facts in unfamiliar ways--ways that made more sense scientifically and helped me to solve some of the origins problems that had puzzled me as an evolutionist. As I looked at biology with the blinders of evolution finally removed, the biblical theme of Creation-Corruption-Catastrophe-Christ was reflected everywhere! ...

... some said that if I only knew more about fossils, I would give up this ‘creationist nonsense’ and accept the ‘fact of evolution.’ Then the Lord did something fabulous for me: a fellowship from the National Science Foundation for 15 months of full-time doctoral study. With fear and trembling, I added a doctoral minor in geology, emphasizing paleontology and origins, to check out the fossil evidence firsthand. I had excellent professors, including some Christians, but all assumed evolution without question. However, what they taught me about fossils made it hard to believe in evolution and easy to accept the biblical record of a perfect creation, ruined by man, destroyed by the Flood, restored to new life in Christ.

...

“At the end of my geophysics unit on radiometric dating, the professor was going over the long list of assumptions required to convert any measurement of radioisotope amounts into some estimate of age. Midway through the list of unwarranted assumptions and inconsistent results, the professor paused to joke that if a Bible-believing Christian ever became aware of these problems, he would make havoc out of the radiometric dating system! Then he admonished us to ‘keep the faith.’

“Keep the faith. At bottom, that is all there is to radioactive decay dating: a faith the facts have failed. At bottom, that’s all there is to evolution: a faith the facts have failed. Evolution was only able to get a toe-hold on science because of 19th-century ignorance of molecular biology, cellular ultra structure, ecology, and systematics.

Discoveries in these fields completely crushed evolution as a science, but it persists only too well as a secular religion protected from contrary evidence by the anti-American censorship lawyers united” (*Persuaded by the Evidence*, pp. 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 258, 260, 261).

J. H. John Peet

Ph.D. in photochemistry from Wolverhampton Polytechnic, traveling secretary for the Biblical Creation Society

“If we are to take the Bible account seriously, then we must recognize that the days of Genesis 1 are normal days, i.e., the period of the rotation of the earth about its axis, defined by ‘the evening and the morning.’ I believe there is no scriptural reason for believing otherwise. There is no relevant scientific need for reinterpreting God’s revelation” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, p. 361).

William T. Pelletier

Ph.D., Mathematics

Dr. Pelletier has taught mathematics undergraduate and graduate math courses at several universities. He has developed CAD/CAM software to mathematically model automotive parts and design dies. He is the founder of Bible Science Guy.

Following is a quote from his many writings:

“I definitely do think that causation by an intelligent agent can usually be detected. This presupposition underlies practically any investigation into past events.

“Most criminal investigations, archaeology digs, cryptography (is it a coded message or a random signal?), forensics (was death from natural causes or foul play?), the government-funded Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI), etc. presume the ability to detect actions by intelligent agents by their effects.

“Why do archaeologists get so excited when they find a stone axe buried in a cave? Why are they thrilled at finding cave paintings? It’s because they instantly conclude that men – intelligent causation – generated these effects.

“The key question is always, ‘*What is the most reasonable explanation of the effects?*’ Without an eyewitness or recorded testimony, one can never prove the validity of an explanation of a past event. One evaluates explanations and chooses the most reasonable one” (William Pelletier, “Beavers and Intelligent Design,” Dec. 9, 2010, Bible Science Guy).

David Pennington

M.D., the first surgeon in the world to successfully reattach a human ear; he is at the forefront of developing the “TRAM flap” which allows replacement of parts of limbs, noses, ears, etc. that have been severed and has many other reconstructive uses

When asked whether his non-believing medical colleagues are awed by the design in the human body, Dr. Pennington replies:

“Yes, a lot of these so-called evolutionists are constantly using words like ‘wonderful’ and ‘design.’ They are almost unconsciously having to accept that things look marvelously designed. The more you look, and the smaller you look, the more you find. The tiny, tiny things we get down to--the molecules in the cell--are miraculous, just unbelievable. As medical students 30 years ago, we were told, ‘We don’t understand this; we don’t understand that...’ and now that we’re understanding some of these things, they are astonishingly more complex than we ever thought” (Reshaping People,” *The Genesis Files*, edited by Carl Wieland, p. 42).

Richard Porter

Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland and Director of Education and Training for the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; he has published over 120 papers in peer-reviewed journals and is author of five textbooks; he was awarded a D.Sc. degree in 2001 by Edinburgh University for his research on spinal stenosis and the Syme professorship for work on congenital talipes

When asked whether it is possible to do research science apart from an evolutionary framework, Dr. Porter replies:

“It is just the opposite. A person who begins with the premise that God has made an excellent design is at an advantage--he is able to ask questions that the evolutionist never thought about. The most important thing in research is to begin by asking the right question. For example, the curve of the lumbar spine toward the front--the lordosis--was thought by evolutionists to be a problem, the result of man having recently adopted an upright position. So, some researchers blamed back pain on this, saying the spine had not yet evolved satisfactorily. If therapists have the wrong starting assumption, then it's not surprising that treatments for lordosis are unhelpful.

“I start from quite a different position. From my understanding of human anatomy and physiology and my understanding of God, I say that the form of God's creation always matches its function. So you can be sure that the form of the spine is perfectly designed for its function. God has made a wonderful spine. If you start with that premise, it gives you a head start when trying to understand the mechanism of the spine” (“Standing Upright for Creation,” *The Genesis Files*, edited by Carl Wieland, p. 45).

Georgia Purdom

Ph.D. in molecular genetics, Ohio State University; former biology professor; researcher and speaker for Answers in Genesis; co-founder with Dr. Joseph Francis of the Microbe Forum, which sponsors research, collaboration and conferences in the field of creation microbiology; published papers in the Journal of Neuroscience (under her maiden name Hickman), the Journal of Bone and Mineral Research and the Journal of Leukocyte Biology; member of the American Society for Microbiology and American Society for Cell Biology

Dr. Purdom says:

“DNA is the instruction book for living organisms. It contains the information necessary to allow an organism to grow, develop, and mature. ... Information in DNA (such as how to make a protein) could not arise naturally. All information requires an intelligent, immaterial source” (*Evolution: The Grand Experiment*, Vol. 1, p. 193).

“But all the matter, energy, and ‘spinning crystals’ in the universe won’t cause life to come from non-life. Life requires information and thus, an information giver. The only one capable of creating and encoding this information is the Creator God. The wonders of nanotechnology, made more feasible through the physical properties of active matter, may revolutionize technology. But they will not enlighten our understanding of our origins. If we want to understand how the physical world and the living things in it *operate* today, scientific experiments and observations can show us. But the *origin* of living cells (and all other kinds of biological life) is a historical question that can only be correctly answered on the basis of the completely truthful testimony of the only eyewitness, the Creator” (Ken Ham, “Bill Nye Tells a Fairy Tale,” *Around the World with Ken Ham*, Dec. 24, 2014).

John Rankin

Ph.D. in mathematical physics from the University of Adelaide; senior lecturer in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, La Trobe University

“After all the research to date, we are still unable to explain the origin of galaxies as inhomogeneities in the universe from the perspective of evolution. We seem, in fact, to be further away from a satisfactory explanation of evolutionary galactic origins than we were when we started to study the subject, using modern physical theory. As in one field of science, so in all others, we are unable to explain the origin of the beautiful and complex realities of this world from an evolutionist approach. The creationist approach allows us to have an exceedingly intricate and beautiful world at the outset, ready for us to explore its wonders scientifically. This is the approach that puts us on a firm foundation, and this is why I believe in creation rather than evolution” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, p. 122).

John Sanford

Ph.D. in plant breeding and genetics, University of Wisconsin, professor at Cornell University

“Genesis 1-11 was a great challenge to my faith. Creation, the Fall, and the Flood seemed impossible--and it stood in direct defiance of my old religion, evolution. ... To accept this would result in a total overthrow of my entire mental framework. It would mean that the whole story of evolution, which had come to permeate every field of knowledge, was a lie--a monumental deception. ...

“Ironically, after becoming a creationist (by faith, not by knowledge), my mind has been renewed. An overthrow of my old mind was exactly what was needed to make room for a new mind and a new understanding. I have not had

to turn off my mind--indeed, the challenge of understanding and defending Genesis has been the most exciting and stimulating phase of my entire scientific career. ... Now that I have become a creationist, I have experienced a renaissance of my interest in all the sciences, including cosmology, astronomy, geophysics, geology, biology, genetics, paleontology, linguistics, and more. ...

“I can now see the Bible as the only reliable source of deep truth in a world filled with so much deception and false teaching. I now see God’s creation around me in a totally different light. ... Rather than making it harder for me to defend my faith, the acceptance of Genesis 1-11 has actually given me more confidence and boldness” (*Persuaded by the Evidence*, pp. 151, 152, 153).

Jonathan Sarfati

Ph.D. in physical chemistry from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, research scientist for Answers in Genesis

“Upon seeing the wonderful works of design in this world, I believe that the intellectually honest person must conclude that they were made by a great designer. This is so, even though we live in a sin-cursed world (Gen. 3:16-19; Rom. 8:20-23), where many designs are no longer benevolent and others have deteriorated because of mutations. But even a fallen design is still a design. There are plenty of structures that still retain their physical perfection. ... The dolphin’s sonar system is so precise that it’s the envy of the U.S. Navy. ... Even the simplest self-reproducing organism contains encyclopedic quantities of complex, specific information ... There are complex rotary motors in living organisms. ... The complex compound eyes of some types of trilobites, extinct and supposedly ‘primitive’ invertebrates, were amazingly designed” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 78-81).

Joe Sebeny

Aerospace engineer with the Raytheon Company; over 20 years of experience in the defense industry; he has two degrees from MIT and a master's degree in electrical engineering from the University of New Hampshire; he was one of the lead engineers in the design and testing of the AE-GIS-ER surface-to-air missile which is used by the U.S. Navy

Sebeny says:

“I like to describe myself as someone who makes telephone poles fly. Our missiles have proportions not too dissimilar to telephone poles. ... If it were true that time makes all things possible, then indeed I could interpret the laws of thermodynamics any way I wanted to, and it would be conceivable that energy from the sun could, given enough time, transform telephone poles into the most complex of flying machines. But it won't happen, and the same laws make the evolution of a living thing from lifeless raw ingredients equally impossible, no matter how much time is imagined” (“It Doesn't Take a Rocket Scientist,” *The Genesis Files*, edited by Carl Wieland, p. 83).

Emil Silvestru

Ph.D. from the Babes-Bolyai University in Transylvania; world authority on the geology of caves; he has published 23 scientific papers

Silvestru says:

“Once I became a Christian, I knew I had to ‘tune up’ my scientific knowledge with the Scriptures.’ He briefly tried to maintain belief in an old earth via a ‘gap’ theory, but this was an unsatisfactory compromise. He says, ‘Although philosophically and ethically I accepted a literal Genesis from my conversion, at first I was unable to match it with my ‘technical side.’ [E-mail discussions with qualified

creationist geologists, creationist books, *Creation* magazine and *Creation Ex Nihilo Technical Journal*, were immensely important in my conversion and my Christian life. I am now convinced of a six-day, literal, recent, Genesis creation. That doesn't mean that there are not still some unanswered problems, but researching such issues is what being a scientist is all about" ("Caving in to Creation," *The Genesis Files*, edited by Carl Wieland, p. 93).

Andrew Snelling

Ph.D. in geology from the University of Sydney in 1982

"The evidence that persuaded me has not changed through all these years and continues to persuade me that the scriptural account of earth history alone explains the world in which we live. This evidence persuaded me years ago, but there is now even more evidence that is stronger and more powerful, leaving those who reject the evidence (and the Scriptures) without excuse. From the standpoint of a geologist, most of the fossilized creatures in the strata record bear all the same attributes and qualities as their modern counterparts, and they too show all the evidence of having been designed as integrated working 'machines' that functioned perfectly while they lived in their respective biological communities. The fossil creatures appear suddenly in the strata record, fully formed and fully functioning, without any hint of an evolutionary ancestor, or of how their uniquely designed features could have evolved by time, natural law, and chance.

"Furthermore, the formation and exquisite preservation of so many remarkably complete fossils, many with delicate structures and soft tissues meticulously fossilized, required special conditions and virtually instantaneous burial. Such beautifully preserved fossils are not isolated specimens but are found by the countless thousands over vast areas in what are known as 'fossil graveyards.' This required a scale and magnitude of catastrophic deposition to bury so many

organisms over such vast areas of the earth's surface, so nothing less than a catastrophic global flood could have accumulated (and preserved) the fossil record. Indeed, the most extensive fossil graveyards, such as the chalk and coal beds, stretch right across continents and have a global distribution" (*Persuaded by the Evidence*, p. 273).

Timothy Standish

Ph.D. in biology and public policy from George Mason University, associate professor of biology at Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Michigan

"Progressing in my studies, I slowly realized that evolution survives as a paradigm only as long as the evidence is picked and chosen and the great poll of data that is accumulating on life is ignored. As the depth and breadth of human knowledge increases, it washes over us a flood of evidence deep and wide, all pointing to the conclusion that life is the result of design" (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, p. 117).

David H. Stone

Ph.D. Mechanical Engineering from Michigan State University; Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Defense Nuclear Agency, Alexandria, Virginia; Air Force Institute of Technology; U.S. Air Force Phillips Laboratory; Lockheed Martin Stennis Operations; Michigan Tech University

Dr. Stone is the author of *Creation vs. Evolution - No Contest* (2011). The following is excerpted from this book:

I was raised in a very traditional Roman Catholic family, detoured into atheism as a teenager, was challenged by reasonable arguments to consider the truth of the Gospel, became a Christian, and finally settled on a solid Biblical foundation. Over the years I have come to recognize and

validate that the word of God is fully trustworthy, consistent, and perfect, both theologically and scientifically.

As I grew up in the RC Church on the south side of Chicago I was fully engaged in religious activities, but had never carefully examined the foundations of my beliefs. ... There were two powerful forces working against my belief system. Even though all in my extended family were religious churchgoers, my dad was a skeptic. He took delight in pointing out inconsistencies in church doctrine and in the bloody history of what has often purported to be Christianity--most notably the Inquisition. What I didn't realize was that true Christians were always on the receiving end of persecutions. ...

The second force was the culture of evolution in which I was immersed. I spent considerable time in the museums in Chicago, which have always been completely saturated with evolution as the naturalistic explanation for life. Additionally, everything I was exposed to in literature and the media that touched the subject of origins was evolutionary. I didn't know then that I'd been sold a 'story,' but that all the scientific evidence pointed overwhelmingly to Biblical creation, as recorded in Genesis. ...

I was a miserable atheist for the next three years. ... I was a 'straight-A' student and enjoyed playing varsity sports. I had it made in the shade. Inside, the story was very different. What point is there to life if we are just animals and death means the end of it all? At the depth of my depression, God had mercy on me and sent me a friend who was a Christian. He and his family embraced me and answered my arrogant questions with kindness. They gave me some books to read that convinced me that I didn't 'know it all.' Importantly, I saw the love of Jesus in their lives and a purpose lacking in mine. ...

It took me about four months to realize that the Bible is absolutely true--scientifically, logically, historically, prophetically, and above all ... personally. Namely, God's word convicted me of my sinful life and my need for the Savior. I realized that if the Bible is true, I'd be crazy to defy God. It's not enough to 'know' the truth. I had to repent from the specific sins of my daily life and the arrogant attitudes of my mind and heart, trusting Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior. As Paul describes in 2 Corinthians 5:17, old things passed away and I became a new creature.

I knew that the evolutionary paradigm and the historical record of Genesis chapters 1 to 11 are implacable enemies. So I began to study the subject over the next few years. Finally I concluded that true science is perfectly consistent with the Bible. I could accept the truth of Genesis--most notably a six-day creation and a literal worldwide flood--without compromise. I figured out that hybrid positions like theistic evolution were offenses both to God and to scientific reason. ...

Evolution would be a sickening and destructive method of creation for a loving God. Bloody competition, extinction of millions of species of animals and plants--survival of the fittest and destruction of the unfit. That's not the God of the Bible who provides for the birds of the air (Matthew 6:26) and praises those who are kind to animals (Proverbs 12:10). Is the world filled with disease, death, and destruction? Indeed. But it's our fault, not God's. ...

As an ex-religious-Catholic, an ex-atheist, and for the last forty plus years a Bible-believing Christian--on the battlefield of ideas and contending against the world's varied philosophies--I am happy to face-off my Biblical worldview against all-comers. There is only one system that works consistently to explain observational science, history, politics, the multiplicity of religions, and the nature of man ... and that's the revelation of the Creator,

Jesus Christ, through His word. All other man-made systems are rife with mysteries and contradictions.

I praise God that my faith continues to grow stronger as He teaches me more and more. The glorious truth of the Bible seems more vibrant every year. The glories of God's creation speak volumes toward the truth of God's design and handiwork. The bottom line is: 'The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth His handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge (Psalm 19:1-2). If you do not know the Creator, the Lord Jesus Christ, as Savior, God, and Friend, I implore you to repent from your sins, call upon Him for salvation, and live for Him every day that He gives you on this earth (David Stone, *Creation vs. Evolution - No Contest*, pp. 11-16).

Dr. Stone does not believe that evolution can rightly be called a *theory* or even a *hypothesis*.

"Scientific theories involve quantitative modeling, experimental data, and repeated validation by prediction and observation. In any aspect of the philosophy/fantasy of evolution, there is no 'theory.' There is no theory for formation of the first protein, first DNA, first cellular sub-structures, first cell, multi-celled creatures, transitions between kinds, etc. Just stories.

"There are no genetic data, not a single observed case of mutations and natural selection producing new, complex tissues, organs, or creatures.

"Evolution is also not a hypothesis, which is a reasonable explanation of observed facts, consistent with known physical laws, employing experimental data and analysis. It has been tested to some degree to see whether it holds up under certain conditions. A theory arises when a hypothesis has stood up to repeated tests under a wide variety of conditions and cannot be broken. Evolution warrants neither term.

“Evolution qualifies as a philosophical, even a religious idea, void of scientific support, and intended to replace biblical truth with stories” (David Stone, *Creation vs. Evolution - No Contest*).

Brian Thomas

Ph.D. in paleobiochemistry from the University of Liverpool; master's in biotechnology from Stephen F. Austin State University.

His dissertation was *Ancient and Fossil Bone Collagen Remnants*. After teaching biology, chemistry, and anatomy at Dallas-area universities, Thomas joined the Institute for Creation Research as a science writer and editor in 2008. He is the author of *Dinosaurs and the Bible*.

Bert Thompson

Ph.D. in microbiology from Texas A&M University; former professor in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M, where he also served as the Coordinator of the Cooperation Education Program in Biomedical Science

Thompson was the Executive Director of Apologetics Press and author of many books, including *Theistic Evolution*, *The Christian and Medical Ethics*, *The Scientific Case for Creation*, *Essays in Apologetics*, *The Ethics of Genetic Engineering*, *In Defense of the Bible's Inspiration*, *The Global Flood of Noah*, and *Creation Compromises*. The preface to *A Study Course in Christian Evidences*, which Thompson co-edited with Wayne Jackson. The preface says:

“Paul, and untold millions of others down through the ages, served Jehovah God because they had seen, and examined, the evidences which stand incontrovertibly behind the God of the Bible and the Christian religion He instituted through His only begotten Son, Jesus Christ.

Christianity is deeply rooted in historical fact” (Preface to *A Study Course in Christian Evidences*).

Ker Thomson

D.Sc. in geophysics from the Colorado School of Mines, former director of the U.S. Air Force Terrestrial Sciences Laboratory

“If the evolution or creationism discussion were decided by sensible appeals to reason, evolution would long ago have joined the great philosophical foolishnesses of the past, with issues such as how many angels can dance on the head of a pin, or the flat-earth concept. ... evolution is not adhered to on scientific grounds at all. Rather, it is clung to though flying in the face of reason, with an incredible, fanatical, and irrational religious fervor. It loudly claims scientific support when, in fact, it has none worthy of the name” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, p. 217).

William J. Tinkle

Ph.D. in genetics

Dr. Tinkle was one of the ten scientists who formed the Creation Research Society in 1964.

In “Evolution: Paradox of a Century,” Dr. Tinkle observed that scientific facts that have come to light since Charles Darwin, have disproved his theory, yet people continue to believe it. He mentioned scientific studies that prove that life only comes from life, that acquired characteristics are not inherited, that genetic mutations are overwhelmingly harmful, that recapitulation is unfounded, that all branches of the animal kingdom appear fully formed in the so-called Cambrian layer, and that the fossils of “modern man” (*Homo sapiens*) have been found in the same layers as supposed “ape man.”

Following is an excerpt:

“When the theory of organic evolution was young and the known facts -- few though they were -- seemed to favor it, most people said the theory was absurd. With the passing of a century many facts have been learned, most of which oppose the theory, but now people say, ‘*Science has proved evolution and we must agree.*’ Has there been a greater paradox in a hundred years?

“A common belief in Medieval times was that life arose of itself from non living matter. People thought it was natural for Weeds to grow from soil, for rags and corn to generate mice, and for meat to generate maggots. Of course, if this were true it would help the theory of evolution for it would remove the necessity of a Creator to start the organic World. Charles Darwin, in the first edition of ‘The Origin of Species’ suggested that God may have created the first germs of life. But he did not include this statement in the later editions, probably because he no longer believed it, for in later life he stated that he believed God never revealed Himself. Most evolutionists were either very agnostic about the beginning of life or else thought that it generated itself spontaneously.

“In the later part of the nineteenth century some very thorough experiments were performed by Redi, Spallanzani, Schulze, Tyndal, Pasteur and others which convinced the scientific World that life comes only from preexisting life.

“Notwithstanding this careful experimentation, there is a present belief that life did arise by a chance combination of conditions in an ancient shallow sea and that it arose only once. It is true that amino acids have been synthesized by Miller from ammonia, methane, hydrogen and water vapor, but amino acid is not alive. No one can predict what may be formed in the future, but the accomplishments of highly trained men are very different from the results of

chance. Since man has such great ability he must have been planned and formed by God, just as the Bible states. At any rate we should not forget that life has never been observed to arise of itself, even after much experimentation” (Tinkle, *Creation Research Society Quarterly*).

Jeffrey Tomkins

Ph.D. in Genetics from Clemson University, 1996; author of *The Design and Complexity of the Cell*

Dr. Tomkins comments as following about the myth of “pseudogenes” --

“Despite the still prevalent myth that processed pseudogenes are largely non-functional genomic fossils, scientists have been identifying important functions for these retrogenes in mammals since 1985. This little known scientific truth includes the prevalence of functionally active ‘orphan’ (unitary) retrogenes that have no discernible parent gene from which they supposedly originated and they are also often species specific--utterly defying the macro-evolutionary presuppositions of common descent surrounding their presence” (“Pseudogene Plays Important Role in Cell Cycle,” Institute for Creation Research, April 22, 2013).

Brandon van der Ventel

Ph.D. Nuclear Physics, Stellenbosch University, South Africa 1999; Associate Professor of physics at Stellenbosch University

Dr. van der Ventel believes that the Bible is a scientifically- and historically-accurate book.

“The Bible is unique in that it places itself firmly within human history. The Bible has withstood the intense scrutiny of generations of scholars (believers and sceptics alike). One of the most well-known is that of Sir William

Ramsay who started out as a sceptic and yet, after years of studying archaeology, as well as classical history and ancient literature came to the conclusion, ‘You may press the words of Luke in a degree beyond any other historian’s and they stand the keenest scrutiny and the hardest treatment’ (“Nuclear physicist embraces biblical creation,” interview with Dr. Jonathan Sarfati, Creation.com).

Once a theistic evolutionist, Dr. van deer Ventel now believes in the Genesis account of creation and a global flood.

“If the story of the fall of Man is ‘mythology’ then there is no need for a plan of salvation. This is ultimately an attack on the personage of our Lord Jesus Christ and His redeeming work on the cross. This is the fundamental reason why I oppose the theory of evolution. The Lord Jesus explicitly refers to Noah’s flood (Luke 17:26–27) yet this global catastrophic event is denied by evolutionists and has no place in the theory. This raises the question: if the Lord’s statement about Noah’s Flood is false, then why should we believe His statement concerning eternal life (John 11:25–26)? This has direct relevance to our own salvation” (Romans 10:9).”

As to the claim that creationists don’t publish in peer-reviewed journals, Dr. van deer Ventel is one of the many evidences against this. He has published 19 papers in scientific journals. He says, “This is a complete lie. Creation scientists have published many articles in secular journals. ... [but far too often] the work of creation scientists are ignored and rejected not because it is faulty, but because it rejects the evolutionary (or billions-of-years) paradigm.”

Larry Vardiman

Ph.D. Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University; research assistant in the Department of Atmospheric Science CSU; site director for cloud seeding research U.S. Department

of Interior; Aerospace Modification Division at Scott Air Force Base

Dr. Vardiman was the director of ICR's RATE team of scientists (Radioisotopes and the Age of The Earth).

Dr. Vardiman taught at San Diego Christian College, run by the Institute for Creation Research, from 1982 until his retirement in 2012. From 1989 to 2009, he was Chairman of the Astro/Geophysics Department.

He has authored many technical papers and books. Much of his scientific contributions have been in the areas of ice crystal growth and evolution, rain from "the windows of heaven" (Genesis 7:11), the age of the earth's atmosphere, the Ice Age and the Genesis Flood, and catastrophic hurricane formation. His most recent research focused on the Ice Age in Yosemite and Yellowstone National Parks, and giant typhoons in the Middle East.

Walter Veith

Ph.D. in zoology from the University of Cape Town, professor and chair of the Department of Zoology at the University of Western Cape, South Africa

"Evolutionary scientists argue that creationism is not science, as it is based on a preconceived ideology, which excludes it from the realms of science. However, if the facts fit the biblical paradigm, cannot it then be argued that the creation account could be right, or would 'right' be excluded on the grounds of having been preconceived? In my own life I have been confronted with this dilemma and have become convinced that the alternative view of origin by design is worthy of support. For most of my academic career, I was a committed evolutionist and presented the theory of evolution to my students as an established fact. My university training and subsequent scientific endeavors had exposed me exclusively to the evolutionary paradigm and this had molded my thinking. It may well be asked:

why the change of heart? In my religious experience I came to accept the Word of God as the most trustworthy book I have ever read. This Word has power to change lives, to lift people up and to give hope. It makes one willing to listen, to compare notes, it challenges one to test its trustworthiness. ‘Come let us reason together’ (Isa. 1:18), says the Word. My change of view regarding evolution was not instantaneous, not emotional, but the result of a long and often hard road in search of truth. I now believe that the available facts support the concept of origin by design” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, p. 269).

Jeremy Walter

Ph.D. mechanical engineering, Pennsylvania State University, head of the Engineering Analysis and Design Department with the Energy Science and Power Systems Division at the Applied Research Laboratory

“The principles and observations of true science do not contradict a literal interpretation of Genesis 1, but in fact offer support for the creation of all things in six days!” (*In Six Days: Why Fifty Scientists Choose to Believe in Creation*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 21, 22).

Ernest Walton

Ph.D., physics, Cambridge (doctoral advisor Ernest Rutherford); first person to artificially split the atom; Nobel Prize in Physics, 1951

Dr. Walton (1903-1995) believed that “the progress of science is the way to know more about God.” He said, “One way to learn the mind of the Creator is to study His creation. We must pay God the compliment of studying His work of art and this should apply to all realms of human thought. A refusal to use our intelligence honestly is an act of contempt for Him who gave us that intelligence” (V. J. McBrierty,

Ernest Thomas Sinton Walton, *The Irish Scientist, 1903-1995*, Trinity College Dublin Press).

Keith Wanser

Ph.D. in condensed matter physics from the University of California, Irvine, professor of physics, California State University, Fullerton

“In 1976 I recommitted my life to Jesus Christ, and shortly thereafter began studying the scientific, historical, scriptural, and other evidence for a literal six-day creation and worldwide global flood, as described in Genesis. In the intervening 24 years since then, I have studied these bodies of evidence in some detail, and I am firmly convinced that there is far more scientific evidence supporting a recent, six-day creation and global flood than there is an old earth and evolution. ... Over the last 35 years, scientists who believe in a recent, six-day creation have made some very interesting discoveries and convincing arguments for a young earth and worldwide Noahic flood” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 103, 104).

A. J. Monty White

Ph.D. in gas kinetics from the University College of Wales, dean of students office, University of Cardiff

“My parents brought me up to be an atheist, but as a result of discussions with Christians during my first year at university, I came to the conclusion that there was a God, that the Bible could be trusted as both a history book and a book of prophecy, and also that Christianity was a miraculous life-transforming religion. My conversion experience came some months later and I became a Christian. ... The question I now asked myself was, ‘Is it possible, intellectually, to reject evolution?’ Over the next two years, I came to the conclusion that it was possible not only to reject the idea of evolution but also to accept the

historicity of the early chapters of Genesis without committing intellectual suicide. ... At the time, I was totally unaware of any other creationist and I did not know of the existence of any anti-evolution/pro-creation book, article or organization. It may therefore come as a surprise that I became a creationist as a result of reading about evolution! ... I became convinced that people believe in evolution because they choose to do so. It has nothing at all to do with evidence. Evolution is not a fact, as so many bigots maintain. There is not a shred of evidence for the evolution of life on earth” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 257, 259, 260, 263).

A. E. Wilder-Smith

Ph.D. in physical organic chemistry from Reading University, England, Ph.D. in pharmacology from the University of Geneva, and Ph.D. in pharmacological sciences from ETH, a senior university in Zurich, Switzerland

Dr. Wilder Smith (1915-95) was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry and a NATO three-star general. An expert on chemotherapy, pharmacology, organic chemistry, and biochemistry, he authored more than 70 scientific publications and more than 30 books, some of which have been published in 17 languages.

“The Intelligent Design movement is much in the news today, but did you know much of the scientific reasoning behind it came from a European organic chemist? ... Dean Kenyon, the evolutionary origin-of-life researcher turned creationist, called Dr. Wilder-Smith one of the two or three most important scientists in his life. Much of the literature coming out of the modern intelligent design movement contains echoes of powerful arguments made by A.E. Wilder-Smith decades ago.

“In his books and tapes, Arthur Edward Wilder-Smith stressed the importance of information in biology,

stressing that the materialist's formula for life--energy plus matter plus time--was deficient because it left out the information factor. He convincingly argued that the information transfer from DNA transcription to protein synthesis had to follow a language convention. In other words, it presupposed an agreement between parties needing to communicate with one another. For example, he explained how SOS is a meaningless sequence of letters unless there has been a convention (a 'coming together' agreement in advance) that it is a signal for distress. Similarly, the DNA triplet codon for alanine, GCC, looks and smells nothing like alanine by itself. Unless both the translation mechanism (the ribosome) and the DNA code both have a convention that GCC means alanine, the system will not work. This, he explained, was *prima facie* evidence of intelligent design. ...

"As a highly qualified organic chemist, A.E. Wilder-Smith was uniquely positioned to critique so-called 'chemical evolution.' ... His effectiveness stemmed not from vituperative ability or rhetoric, but rather because of his intimate acquaintance with the facts of chemistry. No knowledgeable chemist could deny Dr. Wilder-Smith's calm, rational application of scientific principles. His skill at dismantling the philosophical and scientific assumptions underlying his opponents' errors was original and effective. Dr. Wilder-Smith was one of the first scientists to emphasize the necessity for one-handed molecules to hold genetic information, and to apply the laws of thermodynamics and equilibrium to discussions about the origin of life" (David Coppedge, *Persuaded by the Evidence*, pp. 275, 276).

Dr. Wilder-Smith made the following statement about the evolutionary icon of a primeval soup:

"It is emphatically the case that life could not arise spontaneously in a primeval soup of any kind. ... Furthermore, no geological evidence indicates an organic

soup ever existed on this planet. We may therefore with fairness call this scenario ‘the myth of the pre-biotic soup’” (Wilder-Smith, cited in White and Comninellis, *Darwin’s Demise*, p. 30, 31).

Jay Wile

Ph.D., Nuclear Chemistry, University of Rochester; National Science Foundation-sponsored research scientist; published over 30 articles in peer-reviewed journals

In a report entitled “The Bible: A Great Source of Modern Science,” Dr. Wile writes:

“The Bible was written by the One who designed and built nature, so you expect that it contains knowledge about nature’s secrets. It speaks about nature quite a lot. A Designer always imparts knowledge about His design when He speaks of it. As man has muddled through history, he has seen that the Bible contains a wealth of scientific knowledge!”

Williams, Jeffrey

Colonel Jeffrey Williams (b. 1958), engineer and U.S. astronaut who has spent many months on the International Space Station (ISS), is an unabashed believer in biblical creationism. He has captured more photographs than any astronaut in history and has published a selection in *The Word of His Hands: A View of God’s Creation from Space*. The author says that in this book he reflects on the “vivid lessons about the meticulous goodness of divine providence, God’s care for His creation, and His wisdom in ordering the universe.” On his current mission in space (2016), Williams is scheduled to surpass the record of 520 cumulative days in space set by Scott Kelly.

In a 2015 interview with the Institute for Creation Research, Col. Williams said,

“I came to Christ in the late ’80s. I’ve studied the Scriptures since 1988. I didn’t want to jump on a bandwagon; I didn’t just want to be a follower of a religious organization. I wanted to understand what the faith was, and all of my life, since 1988, every day I study the Scriptures to try to understand [them], and one of the things that I’ve found is the complete internal consistency within the overall Scriptures and that the truth of Scripture is affirmed by every other piece of extra-biblical evidence.

“I don’t find a conflict with true science--genuine science with integrity--and the Scriptures. I have found that in all cases where there is a conflict, it’s not a conflict with the science, it’s a conflict with the presupposition going in. So it’s more of a philosophical thing. If you study those things, philosophy, science, and religion have always intersected. The lines dividing them have never been clear, and they often get blurred. If somebody perceives science to be in conflict with, for example, the early chapters of Genesis, it’s not the science, it’s the presupposition that goes into it. If you have a presupposition that excludes the possibility of a God, that excludes the possibility of supernatural acts, and that [believes] everything has to be explained just with natural processes, then you’ve basically limited what you can let the objective observation of science tell you. That’s where the issue comes in. I presuppose God. And I presuppose the truth of the Scripture” (www.icr.org/article/above-all-earth/).

Bryant Wood

M.S., Mechanical Engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Ph.D., Syro-Palestinian Archaeology from University of Toronto

Dr. Wood is director of the Associates for Biblical Research and editor of *Bible and Spade*. He is a specialist in Canaanite pottery of the late Bronze Age.

V. Wright

M.D.; Professor, University of Leeds; President of the Creation Science Movement

When the Creation Science movement in England celebrated 50 years of ministry in 1982, Dr. Wright wrote in his Introduction to *A Jubilee of Witness*:

“What a remarkable change in thinking about origins has occurred in recent years! The trumpets celebrating the centenary of Charles Darwin’s death have given a most uncertain sound. Christopher Booker wrote in *The Times* of April 19, 1982, on the theory of natural selection: ‘It was a beautiful and attractive theory. The only trouble was that, as Darwin himself was at least partly aware, it was full of colossal holes ... The truth is that a century after Darwin’s death, we still have not the slightest demonstrable or even plausible idea of how Evolution really took place.’ ... It is good to know that those who believe the Bible have their feet on a solid rock. In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, and all that therein is. This has profound implications for all men—we must continue to propound its truth and to accept the responsibilities it brings.”

Patrick Young

Ph.D.; technical service manager at the DuPont Laboratories in Ohio; holder of patents related to the process of manufacturing Kevlar (used for bullet proof vests, among other things) and Mylar

Dr. Young says:

“Probably 90-95 percent of the people who tell me they believe in evolution, when I ask them to tell me why, cannot do so. They can’t explain it in a scientific manner, but when they come across somebody who can explain

creation in a scientifically valid manner, they kind of just turn around and walk away.

“Most of the scientists I come across, I believe that they wake up in the morning, look in the mirror and see their god. I think there is a level of arrogance in the scientific community and that is probably the reason why they don’t have the belief system needed for God--because they would first have to crucify that arrogance” (“Bullet Proofing Belief,” *The Genesis Files*, edited by Carl Wieland, p. 104).

Henry Zuill

Ph.D. in biology from Loma Linda University, professor of biology at Union College in Lincoln, Nebraska

“When we look broadly at the panorama of life and ecological relationships, we see that ecological complexity is built on layer upon layer of complexity, going all the way down through different hierarchical structural and organizational levels to the cell and even lower. ... we are talking about an essential multi-species integrated service system--an entire integrated system. There seems to be no adequate evolutionary way to explain this. How could multiple organisms have once lived independently of services they now require? ... Biodiversity is a powerful testimony about the Creator that confirms Romans 1:20. ... Biodiversity does not specify a six-day creation, it is not that finely focused, but it strongly supports such a possibility. It suggests that ecosystems were assembled during a very short time indeed. Otherwise, life could have failed for lack of mutually benefiting multi-species ecological services that are now requirements” (*In Six Days*, edited by John Ashton, pp. 67-69, 72, 73).

Of course, even if every “reputable” scientist believed in evolution, as that blustering atheist Richard Dawkins claims, this would not mean it is correct. The Bible says, “Let God be

true, but every man a liar” (Romans 3:4), and Jesus said, “I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes” (Matthew 11:25).