Volume 38/1
February 2011

Creation Science Dialogue

Publication Mail Reg. 40013654
ISSN 0229-253X

Dr. Jerry Bergman Coming to Alberta!

The Creation Science Association of Alberta is delighted to announce that biologist and long time creation apologist Dr. Jerry Bergman has agreed to speak at our Creation Weekend October 14 and 15, 2011. Dr. Bergman is a well known author and speaker on creation issues. His articles in *Dialogue* are extremely popular and among his published books, our association sells *Slaughter of the Dissidents* and *Persuaded by the Evidence*. What makes Dr. Bergman particularly interesting is the story of his rejection of atheism based on deficiencies in evolution theory.

Dr. Jerry Bergman was born into a religiously indifferent household. His father was an agnostic, dedicated to science and hostile to religion. When the boy was eight years old, his mother became a Jehovah's Witness. As a result of this development, the parents later divorced. Jerry and many relatives on his mother's side, all became Witnesses. In time, at university, the young man became disillusioned with the Jehovah's Witnesses and he then embraced the atheism of his father. During this time, he met many big name atheists including Madalyn Murray O'Hair. He published in several atheistic journals, the last time in 1977. By this time he was an assistant professor in the department of educational foundation and inquiry at Bowling Green State University in Ohio.

Shortly after 1977, Dr. Bergman began to wonder about the validity of the atheistic position. He concluded that their writings were very biased and inaccurate. Furthermore atheist advocates were very defensive, unwilling to engage in real discussion about the issues. Dr. Bergman felt that he had seen the same pattern among the Jehovah's Witnesses. This academic then decided to personally evaluate the atheistic position. In his opinion, the two arguments the atheists used to prove their worldview were "the existence of evil in the world, and the assumption that evolution (meaning evolutionary naturalism or Darwinism) could totally explain the existence of the living and nonliving world." (*Persuaded by the Evidence* p. 42)

As far as the first argument was concerned, he concluded "that the historic orthodox Christian answer was the most viable solution to the omnipresent problem of suffering in our world." (p. 43). It was furthermore clear to him that atheists themselves had no solution to the problem of evil, other than to criticize Christians.

About 1978 Dr. Bergman then began to research the main arguments in favour of evolution. Since he distrusted religious writings, he read only secular studies. In this way, he declares: "Slowly, but surely, I was able to eliminate *all* 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." (p. 44/45). Eventually, after examining the three main world religions, he came to the conclusion that historic Christianity was true.

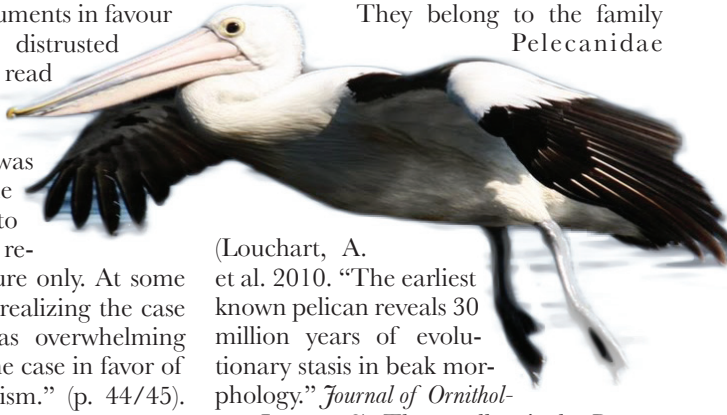
During this time, Dr. Bergman's university colleagues became aware of his Christian conversion. This was particularly so after a booklet entitled *Teaching about the Creation/Evolution Issue* was published

Continued on page 7

Pelicans
The Birds With the Giant Scooper

by Jerry Bergman

Pelicans are large water birds with a giant throat pouch designed for storing fish catches. This feature makes pelicans unique compared to all other birds (Burton, M and R. 1977. *Inside the World Animal World.* Quadrangle). The pelican's famous foot-long bill, the longest of any living bird, can hold a hundred or more fish (Scott, J. 1975. *That Wonderful Pelican.* Putnam). The volume of its full bill is up to 11.4 liters, (3 gallons), a size larger than that of most entire birds (Fitzgerald, D. B. 2010. *A Critical Evaluation of Origin of Species.* TEACH Services, Inc. p. 35). It has a specially designed bone and muscle system it uses to operate its beak and pouch. The pouch normally folds conveniently under its bill, but expands when fishing. These versatile fishermen can scoop up fish with their bills and can store them in their pouch, which can stretch many times their original size.



They belong to the family Pelecanidae (Louchart, A. et al. 2010. "The earliest known pelican reveals 30 million years of evolutionary stasis in beak morphology." *Journal of Ornithology* June, p. 2). The smallest is the Brown Pelican (*P. occidentalis*), which is as tiny as 2.75 kg (6 lb), 106 cm (42 in) long with a wingspan as short as 1.83 m (6 ft). The largest known is the Dalmatian Pelican (*P. crispus*), which weighs up to 15 kg (33 lb) is 183 cm (72 in) long, and has a wingspan of up to 3 meters, or nearly

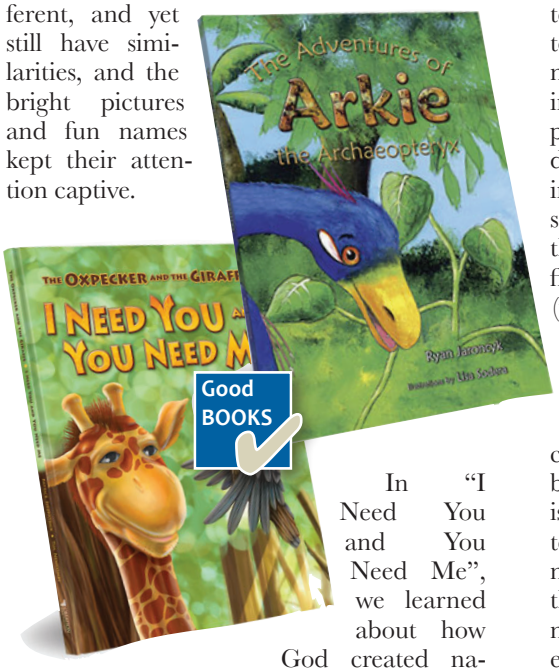
continued on page 6

Extinct Birds and Oxpeckers over Trucks and Princesses

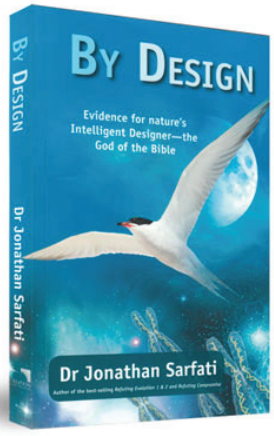
by Sarah Robert

One of my favourite ways to spend a cold winter day is sitting on the couch with one child on each side and possibly a third on my lap while reading stories. But with a daughter (5) who loves princess stories, and a son (3) who rates stories based on the quality of trucks in them, it can be difficult to find a story that we will all enjoy over and over. However, since we first read "The Adventures of Arkie the Archaeopteryx" by Ryan Jaroncyk and "The Oxpecker and the Giraffe: I Need You and You Need Me" by Patrick Fitzpatrick, they both have asked for these stories again and again… much to my own delight.

"The Adventures of Arkie the Archaeopteryx" is a cute story in which Arkie meets up with all types of very different and interesting creatures (most of which I had never heard of) – with the message that God designed and created them all. My children loved learning about how these creatures could be so different, and yet still have similarities, and the bright pictures and fun names kept their attention captive.



In "I Need You and You Need Me", we learned about how God created nature so intricately that creatures that seem totally separate can play important roles in each others wellbeing. The story is written in a sing-song rhyming style that is catchy to listen to and fun to read. And so I am happy to have a break from all the princesses and trucks, and even happier to have stories that are fun but also have important educational messages in them! So if you have or know children who like bright and colourful illustrations, fascinating creatures, and fun stories, and if you'd like for them to learn about God's amazing design in creation, these are the books to have. I highly recommend them both!



A lot of books include the term design in their titles. Some however are too technical and others are perhaps too basic for the interested adult reader. A recently published book by Jonathan Sarfati entitled *By Design: Evidence for Nature's Intelligent Designer – the God of the Bible* (Creation Book Publishers. 2008) promises to provide a more user friendly introduction to the topic. Not only does the book include more easily appreciated phenomena involving form and function among animals and people (pp. 7-124), but only after this, does it discuss amazing biochemical details of living creatures (pp. 125-190). Following these sections, Dr. Sarfati provides discussion on the significance of design (pp. 191-240) and finally, he puts it all in the Christian context (pp. 241-247).

Dr. Sarfati packages his discussion into chapters under various themes such as "colours and patterns", "navigation and orientation" and "catapults" among others. Each chapter includes discussion on little known, but fascinating features of a variety of organisms. An ideal way to use this book might be to read one chapter each day. There are too many details to absorb by plowing straight through the book anyway. Some examples may seem obscure, but the next may be more easily grasped. The biochemistry is certainly more difficult. If necessary, one could simply skip to the third section, or alternatively read only a page or two at a time.

One of the attractive features is the way that the author describes the positive discoveries and arguments of such experts in the field as Michael Behe, Bill Dembski and other "Intelligent Design" advocates. This book builds in positive fashion on the work of such specialists and then the Christian context simply makes sense of it all.

Dialogue

Volume 38 / # 1 / Winter 2011

Creation Science Dialogue is a quarterly publication of the Creation Science Association of Alberta (CSAA).
Its purpose is to discuss the creation model of origin in terms of scientific details.
Subscription for 1 year $8.00

Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to:
PM 40013654
Creation Science Dialogue

Creation Science Association of Alberta
5328 Calgary Trail
Suite 1136, Edmonton, Alberta
T6H 4J8

Other Creation Science Associations
(see also www.creationinfo.com)

- Creation Science of Saskatchewan Inc.
  P. O. Box 26
  Kenaston, SASK. S0G 2N0
- Creation Science Association of British Columbia (B.C.)
  Box 39577, White Rock P.O.
  White Rock, BC. V4B 5L6
- Creation Ministries International
  5 - 420 Erb Street West
  Waterloo, ONT, N2L 6K6
- Creation Science Association of Quebec
  CP63, Succ. Youville
  Montreal, Quebec, H2P 2V2
- Institute for Creation Research
  1806 Royal Lane
  Dallas, TX. 75229
- Creation Research Society
  Van Andel Center
  6801 North Highway 89
  Chino Valley, AZ.
  86323 - 9186

Visit us at www.create.ab.ca

Wonderful Weekend with Dr. Marcus Ross

The visit of palaeontologist Dr. Marcus Ross to Edmonton on October 15 and 16, provided a wonderful opportunity for students, as well as for everybody else, to learn from the insights and experiences of a recent graduate in the field of dinosaurs and marine reptiles. Trained entirely in secular institutions, Dr. Ross nevertheless was able to resist the attractions of the evolution model. In order to encourage others, he shared his experiences studying science in secular universities. It was not all smooth sailing. He encountered some major opposition that could have completely derailed his studies. Nevertheless he refused to quit, and in the end, he graduated with a Ph.D. in the appropriate field from a well recognized institution.

Altogether the lessons which Dr. Ross learned included the following. Firstly, the professors often pay little attention to the extracurricular activities of undergraduates. Thus at that time in his career, Marcus Ross belonged to a creation club and few took notice. However, professors take the actions of graduate students much more seriously. It is therefore unwise to embarrass one's professors, especially one's research director. To survive in this environment therefore one should observe how the academic culture operates. One should learn the language of the discipline and of academia. Use that language to communicate your position, just as the apostle Paul adapted his message for the Greeks in Athens. Don't however compromise your message.

It is ideal for a student to maintain contacts with outside specialists who are Christian and who can provide encouragement and advice. As a student, for example, Dr. Ross attended Baraminology Study Group events and Intelligent Design conferences. Such events also broadened his experience and confidence. Thus while the academic life is stimulating for a Christian, it is not easy. In general one should do the best work you can, be respectful and don't pick fights. Listen first and speak second. If possible, avoid people who are aggressively hostile to your position. In all these things maintain your integrity.

The end result in Dr. Ross' case is that he emerged a specialist in palaeontology, particularly dinosaurs and marine reptiles. In his next two lecture Dr. Ross discussed palaeontology with specific reference to bird hipped and later lizard hipped dinosaurs . In that they are land dwelling, dinosaurs were created on day six, while marine reptiles like mosasaurs were created on day five. Both groups are globally distributed, probably dispersed by the flood.

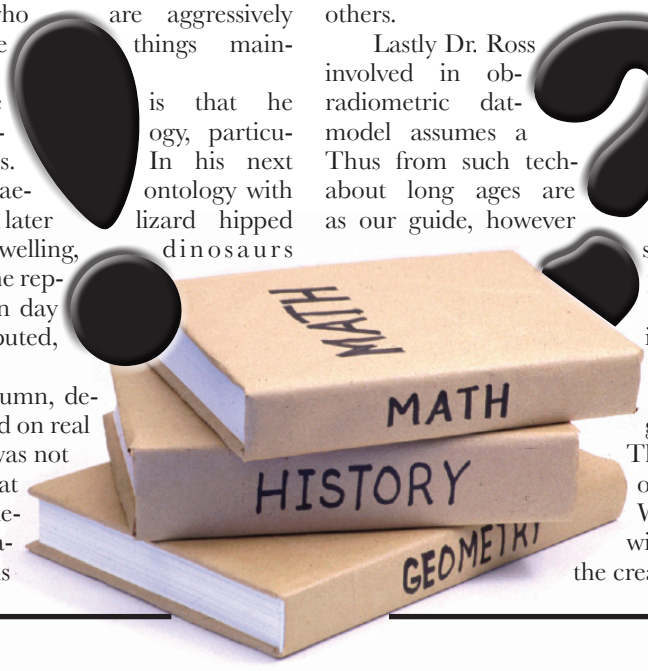
The idea of the geological column, declared Dr. Ross, was developed based on real patterns of fossils lying in rocks. It was not based upon the idea of evolution. That came later. Thus the order of fossil deposits is important information. Cladistics is another modern idea that is not based on evolution. It is rather a technique for arranging organisms in logical groupings based on their characteristics. Thus cladistic diagrams do not prove evolution (though evolution is usually assumed to have made the pattern of branches). Rather they represent logical ways to represent design features of organisms in relation to other similar creatures.

Ricky Carioti/The Washington Post

In their biology, dinosaurs exhibit many interesting features. Some dinosaurs, for example, may have had feathers. *Velociraptor*, for example, a predator from Mongolia, exhibits bumps on the ulna bone like knobs for the attachment of feathers in birds. Such a shared feature with birds however is probably indicative of design choices rather than shared lines of descent. Also dinosaurs may well have been warm blooded. The inside structure of their bones is similar to that of mammals. And the proportions of dinosaur predators to prey in the local populations (as indicated by counts of various kinds of fossils in a deposit) are similar to the proportions of prey to predators that we see in modern mammal populations. A warm blooded creature needs lots of food to keep his metabolism going!

Lastly Dr. Ross discussed the age of rocks as estimated by various dating techniques. He demonstrated how geologists develop range charts to show in what rocks various fossils are found. This provides an indication of relative position. Old age geologists interpret the vertical separation of organisms in the rock layers as the result of much time passing. However the vertical separation can just as easily represent ecological differences resulting in some communities being trapped and buried before others.

Lastly Dr. Ross outlined the assumptions involved in obtaining "ages" from radiometric dating. The old earth model assumes a long term steady state. Thus from such techniques, conclusions about long ages are derived. With the Bible as our guide, however he said, we find things that the secular scientist would never expect. For example, creation based RATE project scientists found indications of a short passage of time when the diffusion rate of helium gas was measured in granite rocks deep in the earth. Thus we should never be afraid of observations made from nature. We confidently expect that they will enhance our understanding of the creation.



Michael Faraday & Christian Scientist

by Jerry Bergman

Michael Faraday (1791-1867) was an English scientist (in the terminology of the time he was called a natural philosopher) who made critical contributions to the electromagnetism and electrochemistry fields. Judged as one of the leading experimentalists in science ever, he was one of the most influential scientists in history. Called the father of the electronics revolution, he also did critical work in chemistry (Ludwig, C. 1978. *Michael Faraday: Father of Electronics.* Herald Press).

Faraday's scientific discoveries are legion and have fundamentally changed science and industry. He discovered the basic concepts that led to the electrical revolution including electromagnetic induction and electrostatics. Faraday also invented a crude electrical motor and an electrical generator (Epstein, S. and B.1971. *Michael Faraday: Apprentice to Science.* Garrard Publishing Company p. 96).

From his work in this area the modern electric motor was invented. Two of his more important inventions are a process of producing liquid chlorine and a process for isolating benzene from gas oils. To achieve these feats Faraday had to develop new isolation techniques that are still used by modern chemists.

Faraday also demonstrated the use of platinum catalysts that led to the whole field of modern catalytic chemistry. Faraday even coined the terms anode, cathode, cation, anion, electrode, and electrolyte, all foundational to chemistry. His work also laid the foundation of the whole electroplating industry (Epstein, 1971, p. 125).

In 1845 Faraday discovered that many materials exhibit a weak repulsion to a magnetic field, a phenomenon he named diamagnetism. Faraday also discovered *the Faraday effect*, the process in which the plane of polarization of linearly polarized light can be rotated by the application of an external magnetic field aligned in the direction the light is moving. In 1862 Faraday used a spectroscope to detect the change of spectral lines by an applied magnetic field (Hirshfeld, A. 2006. *The Electric Life of Michael Faraday.* Walker & Company). The equipment available to him was insufficient to obtain a definite determination of a spectral change, but Pieter Zeeman continued Faraday's work using an improved apparatus. Zeeman received the 1902 Nobel Prize in Physics for his success, and in both his 1897 paper and his Nobel acceptance speech, Zeeman acknowledged Faraday's work.

Faraday stressed that the scientific method demanded intellectual honesty. He worked to require scientists to submit their results for the critical appraisal of their colleagues to winnow out the personal or 'observer-effects' from objective, natural phenomena. Today this process is called peer review. He argued that scientists must always keep in mind that humanity makes all people, including scientists, to be active promoters of error due to our preconceptions. Faraday maintained that scientists need to understand that objectivity requires observers to be aware of the effects of emotions and desires on their observations and conclusions, lest they see the world more by the projections of their own hopes and fears than by reality.

Faraday was a member of a small conservative Christian church that separated from the Church of Scotland. Its members believed the truth of the Bible must be understood to mean as literal a reading of the text as possible. His church had no established clergy, and members were a fellowship that stressed the Bible was central to their beliefs and life conduct. Thus Bible study was central to their teaching. Faraday's Christianity also required that he express his faith in both the smallest details of everyday life as well as the greatest. Faraday historian Colin Russell wrote that Faraday "was greatly sustained throughout his life by his happy marriage to Sarah, as well as his weekly visits to … church. One friend of his, John Tyndall, attributed Faraday's apparently boundless energy and strength during the week to "his Sunday exercises," adding that "he drinks from a fount on Sunday which refreshes his soul for the week" " (Russell. C. 2000. *Michael Faraday: Physics and Faith.* Oxford University Press. p. 45).

Faraday was committed to a God-given universe whose laws demonstrated both economy and elegance, and the construction of the atom is an excellent example of both this economy and elegance (Russell, 2000, p. 48). Our modern understanding of the atom's construction that allows the chemical elements to exist

eloquently supports Faraday's view of a created universe.

In the late 1960s, a private memorandum written by Faraday was discovered in a library. This document clarified his ideas on atoms:

"Unlike his published papers, it contains several references to God, one of which wondered whether God could not as easily put "power" round point centers as he could about material nuclei. His belief in an all-powerful God led him to the idea of point centers, and thus of fields around them. Professor Trevor Levere of Toronto, who discovered this document, remarked that these new ideas "fitted in with the world picture imposed by his religion." Thereafter, as one writer put it, "Faraday was, quite literally, at play in the fields of the Lord" " (Russell, 2000, p. 100).

His religious beliefs were a critical factor in his enormous success in science. Faraday accepted the conclusion that the book of nature was written by God in a language that could be understood by all intelligent adults. Faraday maintained that, like the Bible, the book of nature is open to anyone who wanted to read it. Russell wrote that when a bookbinder as a youth, Faraday was "surrounded by books all day at his work," and it was at this time that he "began to long for knowledge and for an encounter with truth about nature, just as his … faith assured him" science allowed him to access the truth about God. He believed that Christianity and science were "twin partners in an enterprise that had been recommended long ago by philosopher Francis Bacon, who wrote of the two "books" of Scripture and nature. Many years later Faraday himself spoke of "the book of nature" that was "written by the finger of God" " (Russell, 2000, p. 26).

Faraday studied nature as diligently as he studied the Bible, and a major reason he studied nature was to learn about nature's creator. Russell concluded that, although "Faraday was in a class of his own where science was concerned—a giant among pygmies—he was typical of many gifted scientists in his synthesis of science and Christianity, in his strong confidence in the authority of Scripture, and in his simple faith in Christ. For them, and for him, the task of scientific exploration was not only exciting and satisfying. In a very real sense it was a Christian vocation. Nothing less than this can enable us to understand the life and achievements of Michael Faraday." (2000, p. 117).

Even though Darwin published his work on evolution near the end of Faraday's life, several very good reasons exist to conclude that Faraday rejected Darwinism. In 1859: "Darwin published his book *The Origin of Species*, which many have seen as undermining such a confident faith. The remarkable thing is that Faraday says nothing about evolution that implies any kind of unresolvable problem. Though by now his physical condition was deteriorating, he could think clearly for much of his time and express himself eloquently where that was necessary. His silence on Darwin's work is highly significant. Like many physical scientists, he may have dismissed evolution as "only a theory." More probably his faith was so strong that nothing, even in science, could shake it." (Russell, 2000, p. 115).

Actually, Faraday said much about his religious beliefs, and Darwinism was directly contrary to his core beliefs, a fact that Faraday was no doubt keenly aware of. As one who interpreted the Bible as literally as possible, many students of science conclude that Faraday could not accept Darwinism. The teachings of his small fundamentalist church included a strong emphasis "on God's creation as purposeful and harmonious, designed for man's well-being. He had an abiding faith in the Bible and in prayer. Unlike Newton, however, he made little attempt to "harmonize" his science with his Biblical faith, supremely confident that the two were both based on divine truth and were necessarily in agreement. … He fully believed in the official doctrine of his church, which said:

"The Bible, and it alone, with nothing added to it nor taken away from it by man, is the sole and sufficient guide for each individual, at all times and in all circumstances." (Morris, Henry. 1988. *Men of Science Men of God: Great Scientists Who Believed the Bible.* Master Books. p. 37).

Hirshfeld concluded that Faraday's scientific "investigations were more than a joyous commune with nature; they were a sincere attempt to discern God's invisible qualities through [understanding] the very design of the world" (2006, pp. 5-6). In pursuing his research, his "greatest desire was to stay in harmony with the Creator" by learning more about his creation (Ludwig, 1978, p. 192).

Among his many honors was membership in the Royal Society of London, making him "Michael Faraday, FRS." He was also elected to the *Paris Academy of Science* and many other important scientific organizations (Epstein, 1971, pp. 105, 122). His awards include the Rumford and the Royal Medals. Some of the many books he published are so well researched that they are still in print today (Faraday, 1960; 2008; 2010a; 2010b). Most all his writings were excellent, well-illustrated, and well-written scientific works that are still very useful today.

Faraday was thus one of many scientists who explored science motivated by his belief that God's wisdom could be found by exploring God's creation. His exploration resulted in a scientific revolution that changed our world.

Pelicans
The Birds With the Giant Scooper

by Jerry Bergman

Continued from page 1

---

10 feet wide. The most common pelican is believed to be the Brown Pelican with estimates of up to 650,000 birds. The rarest species, the Dalmatian Pelican, is estimated to have only 13,000 to 18,000 living birds worldwide.

The eight known species of modern pelicans are found on all continents except Antarctica. They inhabit primarily warm regions, though breeding ranges reach 45° south (Australian Pelican, *P. conspicillatus*) and 60° north (American White Pelicans, *P. erythrorhynchos*, in western Canada). Pelicans live near coastal waters to fish, and for this reason are absent from polar-regions, deep ocean areas, most oceanic islands, most inland lakes, and inland South America (Scott, 1975).

Their short, strong legs and four-toed webbed feet make pelicans excellent swimmers. Their short squarish tail, decked with 20 to 24 feathers, helps guide them in their long flights. They have six-to-ten-feet wide powerful wings that enable them to travel for hours through the air at from 48-56 kph (30 to 35 mph). A layer of special fibers deep in their breast muscles can hold the wings rigidly horizontal for gliding and soaring. Their unusually large 30 to 35 secondary flight feathers allow them to fly over 150 km (100 miles).

When flying, a pelican can swoop down sharply, smashing into the water fast enough for its beak to plunge in and scoop up fish, yet slowly enough to control its flight so that its body clears the water's surface. To maintain better control in the water, these birds have air sacs that provide the buoyancy required for effective maneuverability (Scott, 1975).

Many pelicans fish in groups. Most of their fishing is done by an ingenious gathering technique. First they swim in a line or semi-circle to chase schools of small fish into shallow water. Then they beat the water with their wings and scoop up the fish en masse. The pelican then stands on its legs to scoop up the fish. Large fish are caught with the bill-tip, then tossed up in the air and caught so that the fish slide into the pelican's gullet headfirst. In contrast to most pelicans, the North American Brown Pelican usually plunge-dives for its prey. They often catch fish in the water, expanding the throat pouch, then draining water from the pouch before swallowing their catch (Fitzgerald, 2010, p. 35).

Pelicans have voracious appetites and, during their 30-year or longer lifetimes, consume about 800 pounds of fish annually. Because flight requires enormous amounts of energy, many birds must devour tons of food in their lifetime. The pelican diet consists mostly of fish, but they also consume small amphibians, crustaceans and, on some occasions, small birds.

Pelicans are very gregarious and nest colonially. The ground-nesting species use a complex communal courtship involving a group of males chasing a single female in the air, on land, or in the water while pointing, gaping, and thrusting their bills at each other. The tree-nesting species have a simpler courting process involving perched males advertising for females.

Both sexes incubate by placing the eggs on top of or below their feet, then changing shifts. All species lay at least two eggs, and hatching success for undisturbed pairs can be as high as 95 percent. The young gather in "crèches" of up to 100 birds, and the parents recognize and feed only their own offspring. By 6 to 8 weeks their offspring wander around, occasionally swimming, and may practice communal feeding (Scott, 1975).

The young of all species fledge 10 to 12 weeks after hatching. They may remain with their parents afterwards, but are now seldom or never fed by them. Parents are monogamous for a single season, but the pair bond extends only to the nesting area; mates fish independently away from the nest.

No other bird is like the pelican, and no fossil or other links have been discovered to explain its evolution (Hecht, J. 2010. "Pelican Fossil Poses Evolutionary Puzzle." *New Scientist* June 22.). Researchers have concluded that the Pelecaniforms, the order that includes pelicans, presents the "most complex and controversial questions in the avian phylogeny" (Sibley, C and G. Ahiquist, 1990. *Phylogeny and Classification of Birds.* Yale University Press.). In spite of many morphological studies pelican evolution has vexed ornithologists for decades (Hedges , S.B. and C. Sibley. 1994. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science USA.* 91: October p. 9861). One example is how the pelican's mandible (jaw) bone system "differs from all other birds" due to their combination of long, flat and spatulate rostrum with two ridges on the ventral surface subparallel to the edges, rostral premaxillary hook, and long and thick mandibular rami showing the intraramal hinge between prearticular+angular (preserved) and splenial+dentary (unpreserved) on both sides (Louchart et al., 2010, p. 2).

Paleontologists have identified an extremely well preserved fossilized beak

dated by evolutionists at 30-million-years old. The authors state: "This fossil reveals a remarkable evolutionary stasis in the morphology of such an advanced avian feeding apparatus through ca. 30 million years" (Louchart et al, 2010, p. 1). This find has caused evolutionists to ask why the birds have changed so little over such an enormously long period. The first pelican is clearly a pelican and has not changed since then.

Another problem is that genetic studies do not support the proposed evolutionary relationships based on morphology or form. For example, one study found that genetic research on DNA provides "another example of incongruence [disagreement] between classifications derived from morphological versus genetic traits" (Hedges and Sibley, 1994, p. 9861). The researchers concluded that the major diagnostic morphological characters used to place birds into "the traditional order Pelecaniformes are not useful for inferring phylogeny" (1994, p. 9865).

Other genetic studies also found "that the traditional [physical] characters used to unite certain groups" are actually of very limited help in documenting evolution because DNA comparisons produce a very different phylogeny tree than does morphology. DNA comparisons of birds "show no resemblance" to evolutionary trees that are based on similarity of physical traits (Tuinen, Marcel Van et al.. 2001. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B.* 268 p. 1345). Furthermore, the first pelican is a pelican and no evidence of their evolution exists.

Dr. Jerry Bergman Coming to Alberta!

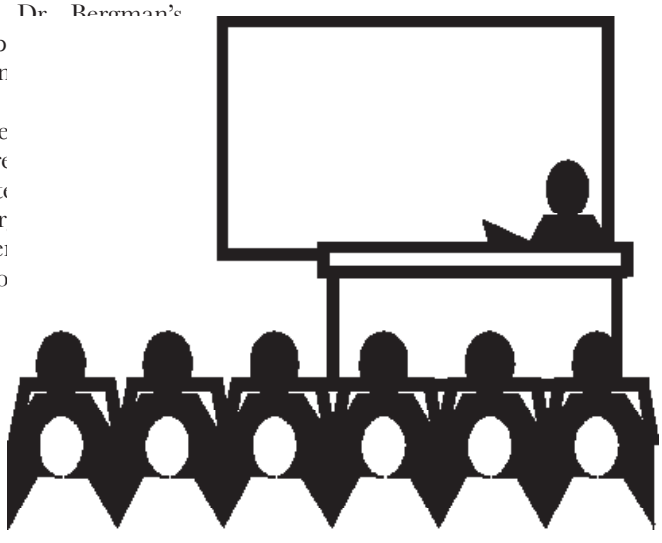
Continued from page 1

by Phi Delta Kappa in 1979. Soon it was time for Dr. Bergman to be considered for tenure at his university. If a candidate is successful (most are), he is rewarded with a permanent position at the university, and if not successful, he would have no job. Dr. Bergman was not worried. His research, publication and teaching records were all excellent. He soon found out however that none of this mattered. His colleagues voted against his tenure. They did not need to have any valid reasons. During depositions for a subsequent court case on the matter, it transpired that his colleagues did not like the fact that he was a Christian. This is not a valid criterion for tenure considerations, but that did not matter. One colleague even cultivated Dr. Bergman's friendship for the sole purpose of betraying his confidences. Various appeals were lost and Dr. Bergman was indeed out of a job. (*The Criterion* p. 68/69)

His wife decided that she did not like Christian values, nor unemployed Christians, and a divorce followed, which Dr. Bergman adamantly opposed. As a result, secular institutions refused to consider Dr. Bergman because of his Christian views, and conservative Christian institutions refused to consider him because he was a divorced man.

Eventually Dr. Bergman obtained a position at Northwest State College in Ohio. He has taught science there for 25 years. During that time Dr. Bergman has continued as a very active participant in the community of scientists supportive of the creation model. He does not regret his intellectual journey which has taken him far from his roots. This was a case where an inquirer found secular attitudes and conclusions to be inadequate. Thus he declares "Eventually after much study … I came to accept orthodox Christianity. When I began my quest, I had no faith in religion, only a set of very negative experiences with it. I demanded facts, and, as was true of many other people, it was science research that led me to reject Darwinism and accept theism." (FortWayne.com Feb. 18/06).

Dr. Bergman's exp rien to inte sure dat Ber eve abo

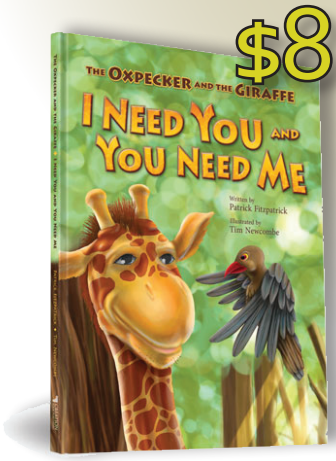


The Oxpecker and the Giraffe – I Need You and You Need Me

Patrick Fitzpatrick

Beautifully illustrated, this book shows how some creatures have been designed to provide important and amazing assistance to other creatures. Children aged 3-6, will love the richer picture of creation which is portrayed.

Hardcover/32 pages/Full colour



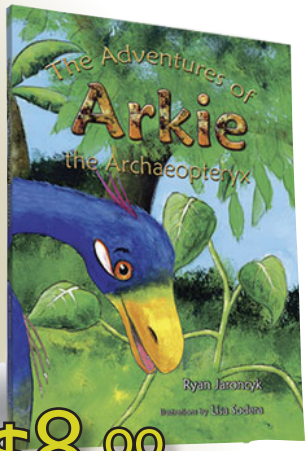
$8.00

The Adventures of Arkie the Archaeopteryx

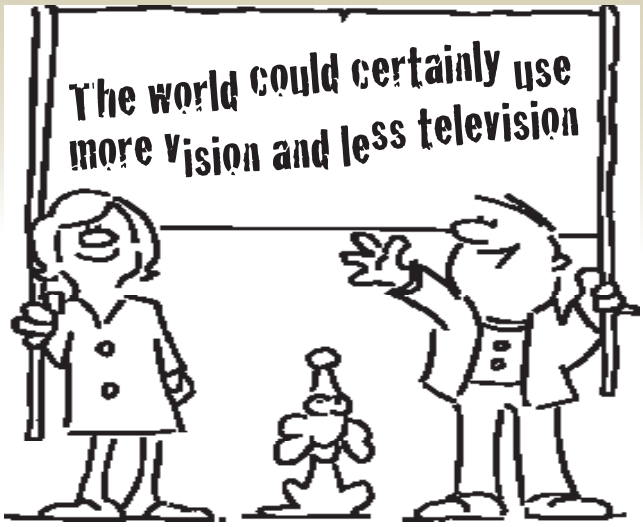
Ryan Jaroncyk

These fanciful stories about extinct creatures, know to us mainly from their fossils, are designed to teach an important lesson about created kinds. Beautifully illustrated. These books are suitable for children up to age 7.

Hardcover/41 pages/Full colour



$8.00



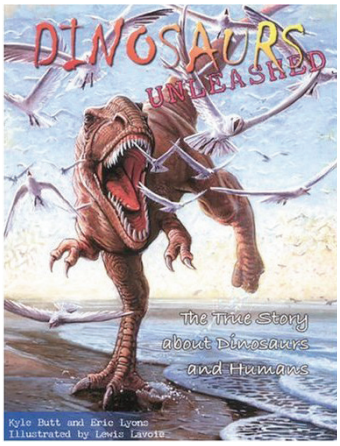
$15.00

Dinosaurs Unleashed

Kyle Butt and Eric Lyons

Many famous dinosaurs, as well as other extinct reptiles, both flying and swimming, are discussed in upbeat fashion. Written for grades 3-7, the book places these creatures in a Biblical/historical context. And the exceptional artwork appeals to all ages.

Hardcover/80 pages/Full colour



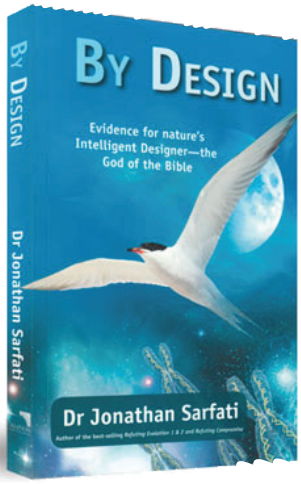
$16.00

By Design

Jonathan Sarfati

A great discussion on the significance of design, from the wonders of some marvelous creatures, to intricate biochemical systems, and the issues connected to predators and disease. Recommended for interested adults and all who enjoy fascinating details of the creation.

Paperback/260 pages/B&W illustrations



Please fill in order form and mail to: Creation Science Association of Alberta, 5328 Calgary Trail, Suite 1136 - Edmonton, Alberta, T6H 4J8

Name:

Address:

City: Postal Code/Zip:

Please state titles and quantity of books ordered:

Total order	$	.
Add 10% for S/H ($6.00 min.)	$	.
Subscription ($8.00)	$	.
Donation	$	.
Total enclosed	$	.
Free Catalogue	- - - - - - - - - - - -	
-		
Total	$	

Make cheque or money order payable to: Creation Science Association