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CSA News

The Creation Science Association for Mid-America

"It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man."

Psalm 118:8

Volume 31: (7)

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In This Issue

"A Close Encounter on Friday the 13th"
"What is Baraminology? Part I"

We'd love to hear from you!

If you have questions or comments, or if you have suggestions for making our newsletter better, please feel free to contact us. We'll do our best to respond to every query. THANK YOU!

(Use the editor link on the contact page at www.csama.org.)

A Close Encounter on Friday the 13th

by *Douglas Roger Dexheimer*

Last August, I was contacted by Dr. Don DeYoung, president of The Creation Research Society (CRS) to make advance plans for the CRS annual board meeting to be held in Kansas City in June of 2014. We exchanged several communications in the ensuing months.

Then, on Friday, the 13th of June, Kevin Anderson and I enjoyed an unusually "close encounter" with the board members of CRS here in Kansas City. CSAMA was invited to join the leadership of CRS for dinner and, later, coffee. We did a "show & tell" with the CRS leaders, first at Smokehouse BBQ, and, following that, at the Chase Suites Hotel a few miles north.



The group of CRS board members we met.

We described to them some of the activities that CSAMA conducts, such as our monthly meetings, creation safaris, and other specially requested events. Kevin brought a number of fossils he had found in the Kansas City area, showing them to the group, and whetting their appetites for some fossil hunting of their own. As a result of their interest, a special fossil hunt was arranged for them. On the afternoon of the next day (Saturday), Kevin led a caravan of CRS board members to a number of local fossil sites. In addition to Kevin's, there were at least three more carloads of creation scientists participating in the safari. CSAMA member Bob Farwell joined them at two of the sites visited, having provided a welcome preparatory weed removal service at the first by his earlier arrival. (Thank you, Bob!)



Kevin led the group on what would normally be the first part of our annual Greater Kansas City Fossil Hunt. Much to the delight of these new participants, many fossils were found, including composita and other brachiopods, bryozoans, trilobites, crinoids, snails, and closed phestia clams. Although very busy leading the trip, Kevin managed to snap at least one good group photo at their second stop.



CRS Board fossil hunting.

On Monday, June 16th, we received the following note of thanks from Dr. Don DeYoung:

Kevin and Doug,

Thanks so much for meeting with the CRS board and taking us all around the countryside for fossils. For some of us the fossil hunt was a high point of the week. I look forward to seeing you again in the future.

Regards, Don DeYoung for the Creation Research Society

This is the sort of encouraging message that assures us of the value of our efforts, and makes us feel that our time spent with this group was well worthwhile.

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August Monthly Meeting

Tuesday, August 5th

“Ice Age and Global Warming” DVD

moderated by *Kevin Anderson*

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Monthly Meetings

2014

(1st Tuesday of each month; content subject to change; no signup or registration necessary.)

- January 7th: “The Great Debate” DVD, moderated by *Bob Farwell*.
- February 4th: “God Created Birds” DVD, moderated by *Douglas Roger Dexheimer* (cancelled due to weather).
- March 4th: “The Mystery of the Cambrian Fossil Record” DVD, moderated by *Bob Farwell*.
- April 1st: “Evolution vs. God” DVD, moderated by *Kevin Anderson*.
- May 6th: “Noah Extravaganza,” by *Kevin Anderson & Bill Cowherd*.
- June 3rd: “Radiometric Dating,” by *Dave Penny*.
- July 1st: “The Mystery of Our Declining Genes” DVD, moderated by *Bob Farwell*.
- August 5th: “Ice Age and Global Warming” DVD, moderated by *Kevin Anderson*.
- September 2nd: “Relativity and Creationism,” by *Dave Penny*.
- October 7th: To be announced.
- November 4th: “The Great Debate” DVD, moderated by *Bob Farwell*.
- December 2nd: “Hegelian Implications,” by *Dave Penny*.

CSA Monthly Meeting Location

Westbrooke Church

9777 Antioch

Overland Park, KS 66121

10 blocks east of 69 Highway (or Switzer) on 95th St. to Antioch, south two blocks on Antioch, on east side of street.

Fellowship & book table: 6:15PM. Meeting: 7:00PM.

For detailed Monthly Meeting information:

www.csama.org



2014 Creation Safaris

- March 28 (Friday, 7:30 PM) – Astronomy Safari (cancelled).
- April 25 (Friday, 8:00 PM) – Astronomy Safari.
- April 26 (Saturday) – Southeast Kansas Fossil and Mineral Safari.
- May 30 (Friday, 8:30 PM) – Astronomy Safari.
- May 24 - 26 (Saturday - Monday) – Western Kansas Safari.
- June 7 (Saturday) – Photo/Nature Hike Safari at Overland Park Arboretum.
- June 28 (Saturday, 8:45 PM) – Astronomy Safari. (cancelled)
- June 19-21 (Thursday - Saturday) – A float trip down the Ozark River.
- July 19 (Saturday) – Kansas University Natural History Museum Safari.
- July 25 (Saturday, 8:45 PM) – Astronomy Safari.
- Rock Bridge / Connor’s Cave Safari (not scheduled this year).
- August 16 (Saturday) – Greater KC Fossil Hunt.
- August 22 (Friday, 8:15) – Astronomy Safari.

- Aug 29 - Sept 1 (Friday - Monday) – Southeast Missouri Safari.
- September 19 (Friday, 7:30 PM) – Astronomy Safari.
- Safari Zoological Park, Caney, Kansas (not scheduled this year).
- October 18 (Saturday) – HaHa Tonka Safari.
- October 24 (Friday, 7:15 PM) – Astronomy Safari.
- Bike Safari on the Katy Trail (not scheduled this year).
- November 21 (Friday, 7:15 PM) – Astronomy Safari.
- November 22 (Saturday) – Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge Safari.

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You must register for any safari.
 For safari details, and to register please visit:
www.csama.org
 or call
 (816) 618-3610 or (816) 246-4517

Astronomy safaris only, call:
 (913)-515-6421.

**Too far away to attend CSA meetings?
 Why not attend via audio or video tape?**

Attend CSA Meetings by ordering the audio (\$5) or video (\$13) copy.
 A full list of what is available can be found in a link at:

www.csama.org

To order, request by meeting date and topic. Copies of above items may also be borrowed from...

The CSA Lending Library
8904 Mastin
Overland Park, KS 66212
(913) 492-6545

**What is Baraminology?
 Part I**

by *Douglas Roger Dexheimer*

The Bible states very clearly that God created plants and animals according to their *kind*, along with their ability to reproduce and fill the earth. The study of *created kinds* is called *baraminology* (from Hebrew בָּרָא *bara'*—create, מִין *mîn*—kind). One method used to determine if two species belong to the same *baramin*, or *created kind* is to demonstrate that they can hybridize with one another, or that each one can hybridize with a third species. Two or more species linked by hybrid data are termed a *monobaramin*, or *basic type*. However, since *speciation* often creates differences which prevent hybridization, a failure to successfully hybridize distinct species is not considered a reliable means test for *ruling out* monobaramin relationships.¹

I have been interested in this biological field of study since about ten years ago, when I first learned of a successful hybrid cross between a lion and a tiger. The resulting cub was referred to by researchers as a *liger*, or a *tigon*. The fully grown hybrid offspring is larger than either parent, a

characteristic ascribed to a phenomenon known as *heterosis*, or *hybrid vigor*.

The physiological vigor of an organism, as manifested in its rapidity of growth, its height, and general robustness, is positively correlated with the degree of dissimilarity in the gametes by whose union the organism was formed ... The more numerous the differences between the uniting gametes — at least within certain limits — the greater on the whole is the amount of stimulation.²

WHAT IS A HYBRID?

From a taxonomic perspective, the term *hybrid* refers to offspring resulting from the interbreeding between two animal species or plant species. Hybrids between different subspecies within a species (such as between the Bengal tiger and Siberian tiger) are known as *intra-specific* hybrids. Hybrids between different species within the same genus (such as between lions and tigers) are sometimes known as *interspecific* hybrids or crosses. Hybrids between different genera (such as between sheep and goats) are known as *intergeneric* hybrids. Extremely rare *interfamilial* hybrids have been known to occur (such as the *guineafowl* hybrids). No *interordinal* (between different orders) animal hybrids are known.

The hybridization of plants and animals is not equivalent to *genetically modified organisms*, or *GMO's*. (We'll discuss genetic details in a future article.)

HYBRID PLANTS

Man has practiced the art of hybridization since Mendel discovered he could cross several varieties of peas to get a hybrid possessing the characteristics of both parents.

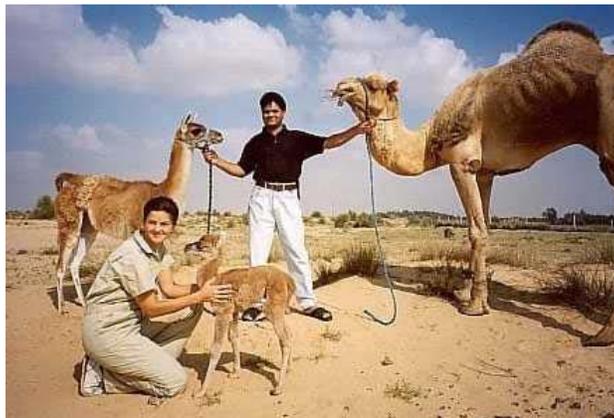
In the 1860s, about the same time as Darwin, Gregor Mendel discovered he could cross breed different strains of pea plants and predict the traits of the offspring. He proposed that there was a genetic basis for inherited traits and demonstrated that he could control them. But his work languished until after the turn of the century. After his work was rediscovered, the science of plant breeding took off.³

These days many common vegetables are hybrids, and "somewhere around 99 percent of U.S. corn is grown from hybrid seed. The same is true for wheat, soybeans, grain sorghum, cotton, peanuts, and many other crops."⁴

HYBRID ANIMALS



The Liger is a hybrid cross between a male lion and a female tiger. Both of its parents are from the *Panthera* genus, but from different species. The liger is the biggest of all the *big cats*, growing to a size approaching the size of both parents combined. Ligers possess characteristics from both parents: for instance, from tigers, their love of swimming, and, from lions, their highly social behavior. At present, Ligers exist only in captivity, as the two species' territories don't normally overlap. Historically, however, there are tales of ligers' existence in the wild. They were long thought to be sterile, but this notion was disproved in 1953, when a 15-year-old female liger was successfully mated with a male lion. The cub survived into adulthood, despite its poor health.⁵



The *cama* was created in a Dubai laboratory. It is the result of a cross between a male dromedary camel and a lama. This purpose of this cross was to create an animal with the size and strength of a camel, but with the easier temperament and higher wool production of the lama. Interestingly cama are among the very few hybrids possessing assured fertility, since the cells of both the dromedary camel and the lama possess exactly the same chromosomal numbers. As the lama is six times smaller and lighter than a camel, the only practical method of obtaining a cama is by artificial insemination. There have been only about 6 successful cama births thus far.⁶

Camels and llamas are classified as camelids (along with the South American alpacas) and their ability to hybridize indicates descent from the same created kind. Baraminologists maintain that

Noah thus needed only a single male-female pair of this kind aboard the Ark, rather than two llamas, two camels, etc.⁷



The *dzo*, or *dzomo* is a bovine hybrid, also known by the name, *yakow*. It is the result of a cross between a yak and a domesticated bovine (i.e., cattle kind). The resulting offspring is much larger than either parent, and it is considered to be more volumetrically productive in both milk and meat. All of the females (dzomo) born from such crosses are fertile (*fecund*), and they can be successfully crossed with either of the parent species. Thus far, all males born from such a cross (dzo) are infertile. These animals were originally bred in Tibet and Mongolia as working animals. They are much stronger than either of their parental counterparts,⁸ which is a phenomenal example of *heterosis*, or *hybrid vigor*.



The *grizzly-polar* bear, or *grolar* bear, has been seen both in captivity and in the wild. There are reported sightings of these animals from as early as 1964. Polar and grizzly bears generally distance themselves from one another. Grizzlies prefer forested areas and always breed on land, whereas polar bears gravitate towards water and ice -- in fact they even give birth on ice. Scientists have theorized that polar bears are being forced southward as the polar ice caps melt (the overwhelming preponderance of evidence to the contrary notwithstanding), into territories

normally inhabited by grizzlies. The resulting grizzly-polar bear is a fertile hybrid. There is even a case of a *second-generation* grizzly-polar bear's having been shot on Victoria Island. DNA tests have established that the bear's mother was grizzly-polar, and the father, grizzly.⁹

The mention of DNA testing on the grolar bear inspired me to present several related questions to Dr. Robert Carter, CMI senior scientist specializing in genetics, reproduction, and DNA. Join us next month for a more detailed look into this fascinating topic of baraminology.

¹ <http://creation.com/identification-of-species-within-the-cattle-monobaramin-kind>

² <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heterosis>

³ http://www.livinghistoryfarm.org/farminginthe30s/crops_03.html

⁴ *ibid.* These do not include the particularly feared GMO seeds of today that contain genes not found in the original species. GMO researchers have, for example, introduced Atrazine-tolerance to grain seed. This is said to make it easier for farmers to keep weeds out of their fields; they can spray atrazine in their fields with abandon, without fear of killing the main crop. Unfortunately, atrazine kills the milkweed commonly found in corn and other grain fields. With far fewer of the essential milkweeds on which to lay their eggs and feed their larvae, the majestic Monarch butterfly population is severely hampered in its ability to provide the necessary pollination of the crop. Migrating Monarch populations have been severely reduced where GMO seeds are used by farmers, particularly in the U.S. Corn Belt.

⁵ <http://listverse.com/2011/05/02/top-10-hybrid-animals/>

⁶ *ibid.*

⁷ <http://creation.com/focus-253#cama>

⁸ <http://listverse.com/2011/05/02/top-10-hybrid-animals/>

⁹ *ibid.*

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Common Core Update (YouTube Video)

I just discovered this 47-minute video from Freedom Project Education, a John Birch Society affiliate. Please do yourself a favor and watch it. If you are not already strongly opposed to Common Core, you will be, after watching this excellent video. DRD.

http://csama.org/NWSItems/Common_Core.shtml

Are you participating in CSA as much as you should?

“The harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few.”

Are you doing all the Lord has called you to do in the war for the minds and souls of our citizens... especially our youth? CSA is not a closed fraternity. Any born-again believer who is abiding in the words of Jesus, and has been gifted in research, computers, speaking, clerical activities, writing of articles or book reviews, etc., and who has heard a call to serve in an origins

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You are invited to attend all of the monthly meetings, and as many of the safaris as you can fit into your schedule. Pass the word. Tell your friends and neighbors about CSAMA and our activities. Show them how to subscribe to the **CSAMA Newsletter**.

Never miss an opportunity to debunk the "millions-of-years" notion that evolutionists insist is necessary for life as we know it.

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