Northwest Creation Conference
Saturday, February 13, 2010
Columbia Conference Center, Holiday Inn Portland Airport
8439 NE Columbia Boulevard • Portland, OR
This upcoming NW Creation Conference will feature speakers Bill Gibbons, John Pendleton and Dennis Swift. Register early—call or check website for more details!

John Pendleton is an American chemist and missionary in Mexico and is the #1 creationist conference speaker in all of Central and South America. Founder and director of Creation Scientists, he and has appeared on over 100 television programs about science and the Bible, creation/evolution, and dinosaurs and ancient man. He has also been involved in searching for living pterodactyls in Mexico.

Bill Gibbons, John Pendleton and Dennis Swift

Dr. Dennis Swift, conference host and author of the book, Secrets of the Ica Stones and Nazca Lines: Proofs That Dinosaurs And Man Lived Together, is a leading authority on dinosaurs and man living together. He speaks on TBN’s “Creation in the 21st Century” and most recently on the “Coast to Coast” program with George Noory.

Bill Gibbons is a native of Scotland, and is a stealthy, living dinosaurs researcher. He has appeared on programs of the History Channel and Monster Quest. Bill is the author of a new book, In Search of Mukele-mube—Africa’s Living Dinosaur.

Topics at this conference will include:
• Total Error of Evolution • Dinosaurs Alive! • Age of the Earth • Mysterious Animals of Africa • Dinosaurs: the Rest of the Tail • New Worldwide Evidences

Amazing Animals: Design vs. Darwinism

What would the Earth be like without animals? They are indeed a very special part of the creation that provide endless fascination and bring much love into our lives. Unknown animals are discovered each year and the complicated world of these creatures has been made clearer by recent scientific discoveries. Our January presentation, featuring energetic past speaker Chris Ashcraft, will focus on the amazing abilities of animals—that are often a source of inspiration to engineers. Humans have long practiced biomimicry in an attempt to glean the ingenuity behind biological designs, and in doing so testify to the creative power of our Father in heaven.

This month's DSA meeting will be held on Saturday, January 16, 2010, from 9 to 11:30 AM. Join us as we see, hear and consider the ingenuity of animal design!

Chris Ashcraft

Call: 503-590-8327 • Or check website at: www.creationnw.org

Design Science Association newsletter
—Suggested donation of $5 per year covers cost of postage & photocopying—
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Morning meeting 9am on the third Saturday, January 16, 2010

“Ask the beasts, and they will teach you; the birds of the air, and they will tell you; or the plants of the earth, and they will teach you; and the fish of the sea will declare to you.” Job 12:7

Chris Ashcraft

Discount creation book & video sales table at every meeting.

An Association for Good Science
Meets monthly at Rolling Hills Community Church, 3550 SW Borland Rd, Tualatin, OR 97062
Discount creation book & video sales table at every meeting.
For more information, call (503) 665-9563. Website: www.pdxdsa.org

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Startling Stickiness: How Ants and Bees Adhere with Amazing Machinery

by Jonathan Sarfati

How do ants and bees walk upside down, an essential skill for walking on plants? Not only must their feet be able to stick, but also become unstuck at the right time so they can move quickly.

A University of Massachusetts team has now shown the amazing way they do this, using high-speed photography on honeybees and weaver ants walking on glass, and studying the foot structure under a microscope. The foot has a moist pad (arolium), which can stick to a surface like wet paper to a window. This is between two claws, shaped like a bull’s horns. If the surface is rough, the claws can catch onto a surface, and the arolium is retracted because it’s not needed, and is protected from abrasion. But on a smooth surface where the claws can’t catch onto anything, they retract via the claw flexor tendon, which also causes the arolium to rotate and extend into position. This tendon also connects to a plate that squeezes a reservoir of ‘blood’ (hemolymph), forcing the liquid into the arolium to inflate it, so it presses on the surface.

When the foot needs to become unstuck, the claw flexor tendon is released, and the arolium and many of the mechanical parts are so elastic that they quickly spring back into place. The same basic mechanism applies to both bees and ants, but they have some differently shaped parts because of their different requirements.

This is a very complex mechanical and hydraulic design, but controlled very simply, without any brain input. This enables high reliability and very fast reaction times. Not surprisingly, this has intrigued designers of miniature robots for medical purposes.

This would not be the first time that mankind has copied God’s original ingenious created design—usually without giving Him the glory. The ‘inventor’ of Velcro, for instance, was inspired by a similar system in plants. The animal kingdom had jet propulsion long before any person thought of it, and lobster eyes have inspired x-ray telescopes, to name but a few. The more our increasingly sophisticated research techniques enable us to find out about creation, the more we discover of the brilliance, depth and ingenuity of God’s original created designs, which man then struggles to copy.

Sources

• A sticky situation for ants and bees: UMass biologist looks at how these insects adhere to various surfaces, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, 17 December 2001.