



Picture: Creation Research Centre Oswestry UK

November 2025

Some things Change but Christ's Message Never Does

In this edition you will notice mostly the activity of a 'younger' bunch of Creation Researchers around the world. We all have been blessed, and continue to be blessed, by the ongoing guidance of founder John Mackay who has instilled in us the key principle of why Creation Research exists. It is captured in the new logo (above). By Christ and For Christ as the apostle Paul insists in Colossians 1:16. All of creation was instigated and completed by Christ (John 1:3) and it was amazing (Genesis 1:31, Psalm 19:1). But not only was it made BY Him it was also made FOR Him! Sometimes, we arrogant humans tend to believe it was all for us. But not according to Scripture. When we fully realise it was "By Christ and For Christ" it impacts so many things that we do from marveling at creation, to desiring to properly care for it and to understanding that as we investigate it with the right worldview it will reveal more and more about Christ Himself. The team around the world, including your new Enews editor Craig Hawkins, and Diane Eager in Australia, Joseph Hubbard and the team in the UK, Glenn and Ruby Wilson and the team in the USA, and Martin Legemaate in Canada want you all to know that we continue to support John Mackay with his passion to operate Creation Research By Christ and For Christ!

Denver Museum of Nature and Science Perpetuates Falsehood

During our recent Creation Research team visit to Denver Museum of Nature and Science we enjoyed many beautifully crafted displays. Their presentation of taxidermy animals from around the world was top class and, to us at least, they declared the wonders of creation like this Arctic Fox (right). However, similar to most public museums, it was also a temple of evolution with many misleading and downright false displays.



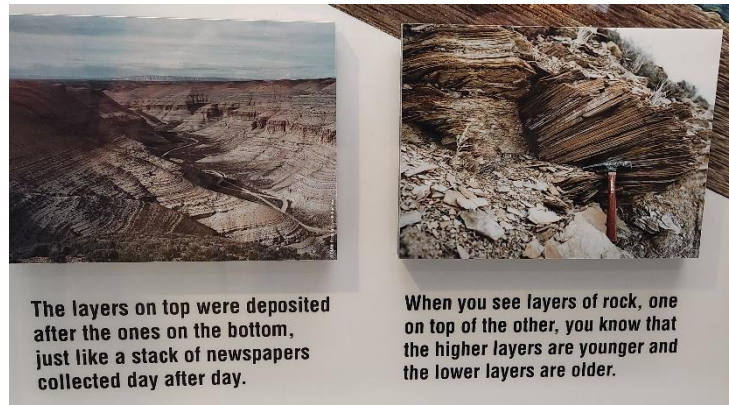
One such example was their introduction to the history of planet earth where they presented that water arrived via meteors about 1.8 billion years ago. However, they contradicted themselves later when they presented a fossil of water requiring stromatolites as being 2.3 billion years old (right). Parents beware when you take children to these museums that their primary aim is to convince you that there is no creator God and that the Bible's record of history is false.



That is why Creation Research is setting up and assisting museums around the world, to fight back against such lies. Your correspondent was excited to see the world-class artefacts

at our Oswestry UK museum in October. We present the same evidence with a different interpretation based on the authority of God's word.

For example, at Denver the following sign was displayed regarding rock layers. The idea that rock layers are laid down one on top of the other and are an indication of long periods of time perpetuates a false interpretation formalized in science by Charles Lyell in about 1830. Lyell opened the door for millions of years through this thinking and a few decades later his most famous disciple Charles Darwin used that time to enable the unobserved idea of evolution through natural selection.



Our strata machine experiments demonstrate that layers can be laid down quickly. Horizontal water flows sort the sediments simultaneously into layered formations (see our August newsletter). Indeed, this is published science by Guy Berthault in the French Academy of Sciences in the 1980's. It has therefore been experimentally shown that a global flood catastrophe would be capable of sorting sediments and forming layers quickly albeit on a grand scale. Sadly, this research has been largely ignored in geology because of its inconvenient implications.

In October we visited a site in Northumberland UK where polystrate fossil Horsetail Rush trees cut across many layers, proving they were all laid down at once. (Picture: Joe Hubbard pointing out the edges of a large horsetail rush cutting through the layers).

We value your support for our museums around the world as we push back with real evidence against the false narratives of the secular museums.



Prof. Andy McIntosh (left) visited the UK Oswestry Museum in October and was impressed with the high-quality displays. He is pictured with (L to R) Creation Research UK representatives Joe Hubbard and Steve Chedgzoy with Craig Hawkins

Creation Research and AiG Join Forces in Loughborough UK Conference

“The Remarkable Record” creation conference was held at Woodhouse Eaves Evangelical Baptist Church over 3 days in October. Creation Research’s Dr. Diane Eager, Joe Hubbard and Craig Hawkins teamed up with Simon Turpin and Gavin Cox from Answers in Genesis to present an engaging array of presentations covering archaeology and ancient myths, theology and geology. Diane presented to a women’s gathering and Joseph at a packed homeschoolers session. The brilliant Creation Research UK mobile museum was set up for the duration of the conference providing fascinating displays for attendees. A big thanks to Simon and Yvonne Terry (pic. far right) and the team at the church for such wonderful organisation, hospitality and godly endeavour.

As well as participating the various events in the UK Diane also gave presentations at two Ladies’ meetings. If you are interested in hosting a Ladies’ meeting or conference please contact us. A list of Diane’s presentations can be found [here](#).



Speakers and support crew for the Remarkable Record conference (minus Gavin Cox)

While our Aussie representatives were in the UK it was also wonderful for the team to also share at Salem Baptist in west London and Ivybridge in southwest England and host a field trip at Charmouth where some interesting fossils were uncovered on a cold and windy Autumn day.



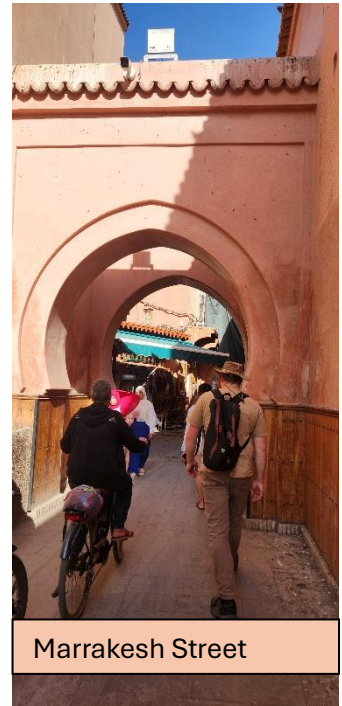
Moroccan Meander

Morocco in northwest Africa is a well-known source of a vast array of fossils, yet it has been largely ignored by Creation organisations. A small team from Creation Research set out in late October for a 9-day trip to investigate the potential for this country to reveal evidence that supports Biblical history. The team included Joseph and Craig with Creation Research Australian director Des Tan and his wife Linda. We were blessed to have a skilled Berber guide Mohand who was a trained geologist and fossil expert.

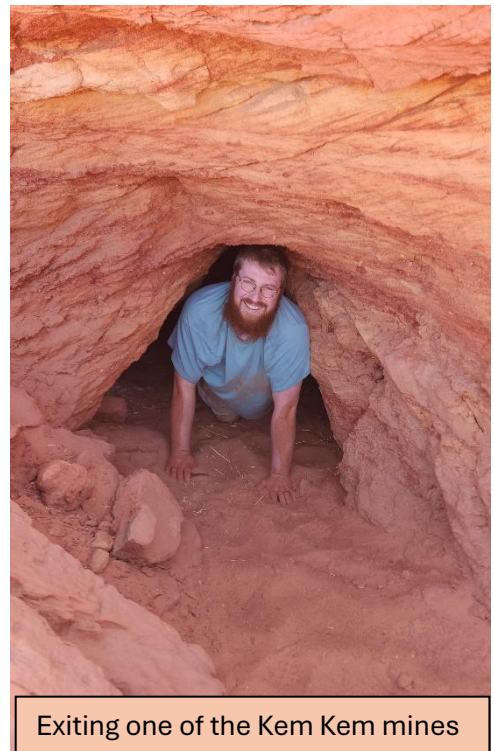
It was fascinating to learn while speaking to several Muslim Berbers including Mohand, that the ancient major city we flew into, Marrakesh, actually means in Berber “Land of the sons of Cush” where kesh = Cush. We ultimately derive the English “Morocco” from the Spanish Marruecos for Marrakesh. When we prompted that we understood the Berbers to be descended from Noah’s grandson Put, they responded and said, “No we are descendants of Ham”. Ham of course was the father of Put. So, the interesting question arises: what were the ancient interactions between the sons of Put, who extended across North Africa after the dispersal from Babel, and the sons of Cush, who initially settled the region of Ethiopia and modern-day Sudan? The dark-skinned Cushites likely extended west through central Africa and intermingled in ancient times with the more northern and lighter brown-skinned Putites. We noticed in the remote villages of Morocco both brown skinned and more Negrito peoples living there reflecting this intermingling. Whatever the precise historical events were, the fact cannot be ignored that the name of a grandson of Noah is captured in the name of an ancient city in Morocco. Indeed, every time we say “Morocco”, we are repeating an anglicized version incorporating the name of Cush.

Our focus was to visit the major fossil locations from Marrakesh across the High Atlas Mountains to Merzouga on the edge of the Sahara in eastern Morocco, north to the phosphate mines and back. We visited an extensive Cambrian stromatolite field, supposedly representative of some of the earliest forms of life on an evolutionary timescale, but which we still have living on earth to this day. We had digs at trilobite and nautiloid sites and obtained some great specimens.

East of Merzouga we visited the Cretaceous Kem Kem region on a very hot 42°C day. A local digger allowed us to fossick in his underground mine which, unlike the dry outside atmosphere, was extremely hot and humid as well as dusty. We found some excellent specimens including fish, crocodile, dinosaur, pterosaur and turtle fossils all from the same layers (See samples in Tasmanian report). This is great evidence of creatures from a wide range of environments being buried together in sandy sediments laid down by water.



Marrakesh Street



Exiting one of the Kem Kem mines

Now that we have a solid introduction to Morocco and made some good contacts we hope to return in the future for targeted investigations and research. During the visit we had the chance to share the message of Jesus Christ to several Muslims who enquired about what we believed. It was a real privilege to have such an opportunity, and we found the Berber people incredibly friendly and hospitable with a great sense of humour. Keep your eye out at our UK and Tasmanian museums as well as at USA events for Moroccan fossils for purchase!



The barren Kem Kem on the edge of the Sahara Desert. There had been no rain here for a year.

Creation Research USA

Creation Research USA has been extremely active since returning from a 3-week trip out west. Well over 100 fossils collected on the trip have been prepped for sale or display. During prepping the following surprises were discovered: *Diplomystus* with fish-eggs coming out, leaf identical to Pin Oaks, Hawaiian nut thought to have been a coprolite.

Glenn and Ruby participated in their church's special carpark event. They were 1 of about 30 booths setup at the church and up to 900 people came to see the bed of their truck setup with dinosaur casts as well as other creatures and bones. Tracts were given out and the church gave out 700 Bibles.



In November Glenn was able to speak to 30 students in a 7th and an 8th grade science class at a Christian school in Sherwood AR. Glenn presented evidence for a global flood using fossils collected in the Green River Formation during the trip west. He also did a demonstration of sediment deposition processes using gravel, sand, silt, and clay collected from across the USA and the students got to experience splitting rocks and prepping fossils.

Glenn and Ruby have also been actively doing fossil and gem digs across Arkansas over the past month trying to identify places for future field trips.

Joseph Hubbard's recent trip to Kentucky will be reported on in the next newsletter.



Glenn demonstrating true faith (or bravery)

Creation Discovery Centre Tasmania News

Nearly 60 grade 10 students came through the Discovery Centre from the local Christian school in early November. Many of them are from non-Christian backgrounds so it is a wonderful opportunity not only to demonstrate the evidence for creation but to highlight the need for a relationship with Jesus Christ the creator. One student came to Craig at the end of the visit and said it was so refreshing to be taught things that support the Bible being true.

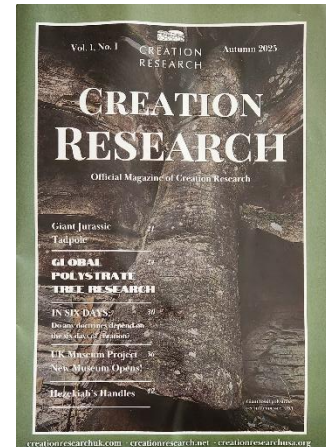
Even more recently, whilst this newsletter was being compiled, two young Filipino men living in Tasmania visited the museum and left with a copy of Matthew's gospel, and a challenge to seek Jesus Christ as their Saviour. They admitted they were challenged and would come back again.

A new display has been set up of a range of the Kem Kem fossils from Morocco that we found (see story above).



Creation Research Magazine

Our UK branch has produced a wonderful new coffee table magazine. It includes lots of interesting easy-to-read articles on our work and creation related topics. Make sure you subscribe with the UK branch if you are interested in getting a copy. For other countries, keep tuned for the capacity to subscribe to this new product. We aim to produce 2 per year with an affordable price tag.



Other news:

NEW VIDEO SERIES. John and Rebecca in the Queensland office, have started to share our new social media series based on John's book 'Walking with Jesus through Genesis'. This series takes viewers on a journey through the book of Genesis, uncovering how each passage points to Christ and the truth of God's Word from the very beginning. Follow Creation Research on Instagram to see more: www.instagram.com/creation.research

Donations

Donations to Creation Research can be made via the donate now button on our webpage or to USA or UK branches as per directions on our webpage.

Australian Banking Details for Direct Deposits to Creation Research have been changed to the following:

Creation Research, BSB: 633 000 (Bendigo Bank); Account: 233 380 062

All cheques must be made to "CREATION RESEARCH" only please.

New Postal Address for all Correspondence is also changing to enable Craig Hawkins to manage the administration of the Ministry:

Creation Research, PO Box 337 Beauty Point Tasmania, 7270.

Upcoming Events

United Kingdom

If you have any queries about ministry in the UK, including field trips, meetings and museum visits, please contact us at: info@creationresearchuk.com

Canada

For details contact Martin Legemaate: (www.creationresearchontario.com) or email creationresearchontario@hotmail.com. 12919 Warden Ave, Stouffville Ontario Canada L4A-3X9

Australia (Tasmania)

- Saturday 13th December – Field Trip – St Valentines Peak TAS. Call Craig for details. (ph 0487 343348)
- Friday 20th - Sunday 22nd Feb 2026 (proposed Lune River fossil, fossicking field trip)



Science Updates with Dr. Diane Eager



Life's Origin an "Unreasonable Likelihood"

LIFE'S ORIGIN AN "UNREASONABLE LIKELIHOOD", according to Imperial College London mathematician. Robert G. Endres has used information theory and advanced mathematical methods to assess how likely it is that non-living chemicals assembled themselves into a living cell in the supposed early earth conditions. According to ScienceDaily, "This approach revealed that the odds of such a process happening naturally are astonishingly low." Left to themselves systems tend to lose information and run down, rather than gain complexity, which is what must happen for chemicals to form a living cell.

An article in *Universe Today* summarised the results of Endres' study: "The findings suggest that random chemical reactions and natural processes may not fully explain how life appeared within the limited time available on early Earth." In spite of these results Endres does not give up hope of an explanation. He considers the possibility of "directed panspermia", i.e. the first cells were delivered to earth by advance extraterrestrials from somewhere else in the universe. Endres claims this to be a "speculative but logically open alternative". He concluded: "Ultimately, uncovering physical principles for life's spontaneous emergence remains a grand challenge for biological physics."

References: [ScienceDaily](#) 26 October 2025; [Universe Today](#) 31 July 2025; [ArXiv](#) 25 July 2025

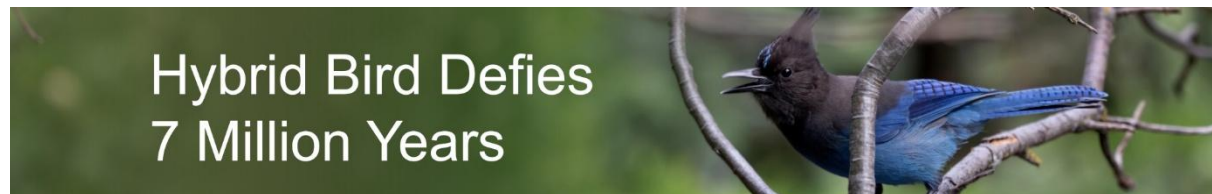
Editorial Comment: Directed panspermia is certainly speculative but it is not a logical alternative. It simply moves the problem off the earth and into outer space, but the laws of physics and chemistry are the same out there. All our observations confirm that chance random process result in decreasing complexity and loss of information. Living cells are made of complex molecules that can only be assembled because of the huge amounts of information stored in the genetic code, but the code did not write itself. Information can be stored on molecules, such as DNA, but the information comes from the mind of the Creator who created the molecules and arranged them to encode information. The components of DNA work in the same way as words and sentences in a set of instructions written on a printed page. No-one would look at a page of printed text and claim that the letters arranged themselves into meaningful words and sentences.

The real "grand challenge" for scientists searching for the origin of life is this: are they willing to recognise the evidence for the Creator who not only filled living cells with information but also told the real history of life in the Scriptures. The evidence is so clear that biologists, mathematicians and all people are without excuse for not recognising it.

NOTABLE QUOTABLE by atheist astronomer Fred Hoyle on the Origin of Life:

‘Once we see that the probability of life originating at random is utterly miniscule as to make it absurd, it becomes sensible to think that the favourable properties of physics, on which life depends, are in every respect deliberate. It is almost inevitable that our own measure of intelligence must reflect higher intelligence – even to the limit of God.’

Sir Fred Hoyle (English Astronomer, Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge University) and Chandra Wickramasinghe (Professor of Astronomy and Applied Mathematics at University College, Cardiff) in ‘Evolution from Space’, Dent, London, 1981.



Biologists at The University of Texas at Austin, have discovered that an unusual bird spotted in a suburb of San Antonio, Texas is a hybrid between a blue jay and a green jay. Genetic analysis of the bird showed it is the male offspring of a green jay mother and a blue jay father. Green jays (*Cyanocorax yncas*) are a tropical species whose range extends from Mexico into southern Texas. Blue jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) are a temperate bird found throughout eastern USA, whose range extends into Texas.

Over the past few decades the ranges of these birds have extended and come to overlap. As well as occupying different ranges green jays and blue jays are classified as belonging to different genera, whose last common ancestor is claimed to have lived 7 million years ago. The researchers suggest this hybrid is a one of a “growing list of increasingly unexpected outcomes of contemporaneous range expansions fuelled by anthropogenic global change”.

Brian Stokes, who led the study, commented: “Hybridization is probably way more common in the natural world than researchers know about because there’s just so much inability to report these things happening.” He went onto to say: “And it’s probably possible in a lot of species that we just don’t see because they’re physically separated from one another and so they don’t get the chance to try to mate.”



Other well-known examples of natural hybrids noted in University of Texas News include the “grolar bear” (hybrid of grizzly and polar bear) and the “coywolf” (hybrid of coyote and wolf) and the narluga (hybrid between narwhal and beluga whales).

References: [ScienceDaily](#) 20 September 2025; [University of Texas News](#) 18 September 2025; *Ecology and Evolution* 10 September 2025, doi: [10.1002/ece3.72148](#)

Editorial Comment: It gives a new angle on the old clothing rule ‘blue and green should not be seen without something in between’. Natural hybrids are a reminder that many of what we classify as different species are actually subgroups of the same kind. The fact that blue jays and green jays can breed together does indicate they are descended from a common ancestor, but this is not evolution, in spite of the birds being classified into two different genera.

Brian Stokes’ comment about separation of named species preventing interbreeding is true and is a reminder that the classification system is simply a system for organising our knowledge of living things. It does not explain where they came from or when.

Genesis tells us that God created living things according to their kinds. A kind is not the equivalent of a species in the modern-day classification system. In many cases a kind would be the equivalent of a genus, but in some cases, as with these birds, it is a larger group. This means there are far fewer kinds than there are named species. Keep this in mind when people scoff at the idea of Noah being able to accommodate representatives of all the air breathing, land dwelling kinds of animals and birds on the ark. After Noah’s Flood when animals and birds dispersed from the ark their descendants multiplied and filled the various environmental niches that were forming as the climate changed. Subgroups were separated from one another for many generations, but when they were re-united they were still the same kind and therefore able to breed.

Illustration from *Ecology and Evolution*, 2025; 15 (9) DOI: [10.1002/ece3.72148](https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.72148) CC BY 4.0

For information on the coywolf hybrid see the question: “The coywolf has appeared within the last century. Has a new species evolved?” Answer [here](#).

Useful Links from the Archives: [Climate Change Brings Brolar Bears](#); [Dog Fox Hybrid in Brazil](#); [Hybrids Cause Conservation Conundrum](#); [Artificial Comet Key to Origin of Life](#); [Origin of Life Energy Problem](#);

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