

A NEW BLOOD TYPE

A woman from Guadeloupe has puzzled medical scientists with her unique blood type. It differs from all other blood groups in the world.

Scientists scanned her genes for differences compared to other people. They found a mutation in a gene called *PIGZ*. This gene codes for an enzyme that adds a specific sugar to the outside of blood cells. The damaged gene results in a *missing* sugar, changing the shape of a molecule (antigen) on the cell wall.

Consequently, the cell looks different to the immune system. If you gave this lady a transfusion of blood with the normal antigen, her immune system would see it as foreign and react accordingly. Death could result. It would be like giving Rh-positive blood to an Rh-negative person.

Normal blood is Gwada-positive. This new blood type is Gwada-negative, meaning ‘without Gwada’.

So, we now have a new blood group, represented by only one person.

This illustrates what mutations do. They can generate variety, but they do it by damaging existing genes. Mutations do not create new genes for new functions. This underlines the impossibility of mutations being the engine of evolution to explain the transformation of microbes into mankind.

Olsson, M.L. and Storry, J., Gwada-negative: the rarest blood group on Earth, theconversation.com, 10 Jul 2025.



PEARL IN THE OUTBACK

In 2025, a fossil found in Australia's dry, dusty outback was verified by paleontologist Graham Webb as a pearl. It was found six years earlier in the fossil-rich rocks of Richmond, Queensland, about 200 m above sea level. Roughly 2 cm in diameter, the pearl was likely made by an extinct *Inoceramus* bivalve clam, with a shell up to 2 m long.

So why was a marine fossil found some 450 km (280 mi) inland? Evolutionists claim the pearl was fossilized about 100 million years ago when there was an inland sea (the Eromanga Sea) covering the area. The sea supposedly covered a significant portion of inland Australia by about 40 m of water—including Richmond. Many other marine fossils have been found in Richmond, including large marine reptiles like ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, turtles, bony fish, sharks (teeth), and cephalopods.

Interestingly, many other nearby fossils found at similar elevation are of terrestrial creatures. For example, the fossil of land creature *Kunbarrasaurus* QM F1801 was found in *marine* sediments only about 60km east of Richmond. Why would terrestrial fossils be found at similar elevations and regions to marine fossils? Evolutionists try to explain this by claiming this 'Eromanga Sea' retreated and reflooded several times. Thus dinosaurs could live and die on exposed land masses in between periods of a flooded sea. But there is a much better explanation.

Near the peak of Noah's Flood (about 30–60 days in), a lot of sediment was deposited. Both marine and land creatures were buried by the thick sediment (creation.com/great-artesian-basin). Some creatures would have been washed in and then buried, and some buried in place. This explains why both marine and terrestrial fossils are found



buried in marine sediments in similar regions and elevations.

Nixon, M., Palaeontologists verify Australia's largest fossil pearl as 100 million years old, abc.net.au, 19 Aug 2025.

FRAUD CRISIS IN SCIENCE

Repeatability is the cornerstone of science. Yet Csaba Szabo, Professor of Pharmacology at Germany's University of Freiburg, claims that of the one million or so biomedical papers published annually anywhere, his research showed that "probably 90% of it is non-reproducible. That was shocking even to me. And probably 20–30% of it is totally made up."

"Paper mills [fraudulent organizations that write and publish fake research] make several billion dollars per year", he says. "This is a serious industry."

Only a small fraction of this is detected, leading to papers being retracted. Nonetheless, in an increasing trend, a record 10,000 scientific papers were retracted in 2023.

Science fraud includes "plagiarism, image manipulation, and data fabrication." Also, the number of times a work is cited greatly influences the credibility of an author or journal. These figures are increasingly manipulated by "self-citation, citation cartels, or coercive citation." Another growing problem is 'fake peer review'.



Image created by Tim Kneipp—ImageGen AI, elements.envato.com

Authors suggest the names of potential reviewers with fake names and contact details, allowing them to "write their own reviews"!

Further, the names of non-contributing friends and colleagues are regularly added to papers, to "artificially inflate their publication numbers and citation counts" in return for a similar favour.

Fallen human nature has long been there. But perhaps we shouldn't be surprised, given the relentless saturation of science with materialistic philosophy. (If we are all simply rearranged pond scum, why does anything matter?).

A breakdown of trust in real (operational, experimental) science is bad news all round, and readily leads to the proliferation of bizarre, health-harming conspiracy theories. There are mounting calls for serious and radical reform of the entire system. Suggestions include dedicated anti-fraud professionals and even CCTV cameras in the lab. Anything aiming for greater integrity deserves the support of Bible-believers.

Yates, K., Citation cartels, ghost writing, and fake peer-review: Fraud is causing a crisis in science—here's what we need to do to stop it, livescience.com, 30 Sep 2025.

Mullard, A., 'Why is it that nobody can reproduce anybody's findings?' cen.acs.org, 27 Feb 2025. See also creation.com/epidemic.

GIANT VEGETABLES COMING YOUR WAY?

US scientists have mapped the genome (the total DNA blueprint) of 22 food crops in the nightshade family—including tomatoes, eggplants, and capsicums (peppers).

They identified the genes that influence fruit size. This paves the way for growing much larger ones, using the CRISPR gene editing technique. This has enormous potential for developing more productive versions of existing crops, particularly local varieties in developing countries.

Michael Schatz, a geneticist at Johns Hopkins University, says that once the editing is done, "all it takes is one seed to start a revolution." That seed would transmit its modified genes to all future generations.

Does this violate biblically-derived ethics? People have been engineering the genetics of crops and herd animals for their benefit for many centuries—through selection. That is a legitimate exercise of humanity's Dominion Mandate (Genesis 1:28—see creation.com/one_gene). Editing genes directly, an extension of this, has already been of great benefit in alleviating hunger.

Breakthroughs like this one, applied with wisdom and caution, have the potential for even more benefits. CRISPR technologies are also starting to be useful in therapy for some of the many inherited diseases caused by mutation, a consequence of the Fall.

Johns Hopkins University, CRISPR breakthrough unlocks the genetic blueprint for super-sized produce, scitechdaily.com, 5 Mar 2025.



"RETHINKING THE BIG BANG"

That was the title of a mid-2025 article. It's about yet another James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) discovery of very distant galaxies (cf. creation.com/big-cosmic-structures). This one was the JWST's COSMOS-Web field project, the largest map of the universe to date, of objects 13.5 billion light-years (Gly) away.

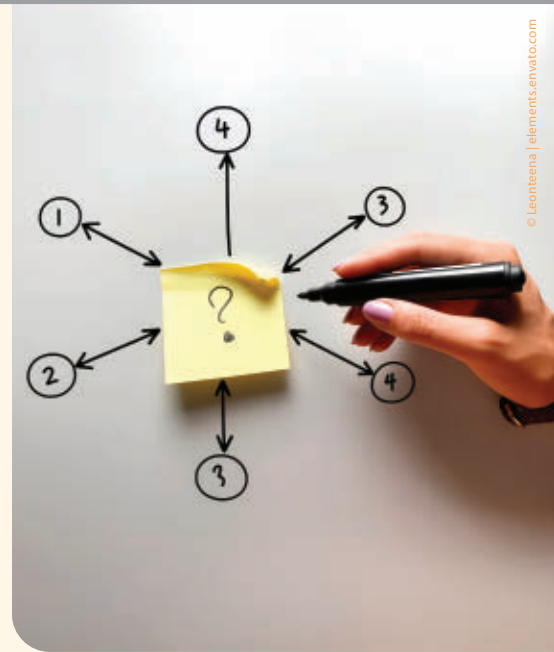
The JWST's mirror is over six times the area of the Hubble Space Telescope's (HST): 25 m² vs 4 m², and it has more advanced equipment. So the new image is 150× larger than HST's of 2004, with 80× more galaxies. In all, there were "800,000 glittering galaxies", and "vast 'galactic walls', sheet-like structures of concentrated galaxies, and voids of empty space." Many of the galaxies were highly structured, "much

like our own Milky Way." Many had "older stars" and even supermassive black holes at their centres.

The problem for big-bang cosmologists is that the bang supposedly occurred 13.8 Ga (billion years ago). But under their cosmology, if objects are 13.5 Gly away, then we are seeing them as they were at 13.5 Ga. That leaves only 300 million years for them to evolve after the big bang.

The researchers have no intention of abandoning the big bang, because it's the only secular game in town. But they admit "surprise" that "already highly evolved" galaxies were present so soon. Thus "the Big Bang theory will have to be adjusted."

Metcalf, D., Rethinking the Big Bang: The largest map of the universe reveals giants at the birth of the universe, nautil.us, 26 Jun 2025.



'PUNK ROCK DINOSAUR' "FORCE[S] A RETHINK" ON EVOLUTIONARY THEORIES?

Scientists discovered a strange dinosaur in Morocco they named *Spicomellus afer*. It was in layers called Middle Jurassic, 'dated' to 165 Ma (million years). The skeleton was incomplete, but the researchers estimated that it would have been 4 m long and 1 m high, with a mass of 2 tonnes.

Spicomellus was covered in spikes, some 1 m long. They were all over its

back, and others formed a bony half-collar around the back and sides of its neck. Plus it had an impaling weapon on its tail. Researchers were surprised that the spikes were fused directly to its ribs, unlike any other animal, living or extinct.

Spicomellus is supposedly the world's earliest ankylosaur, or armoured dinosaur. But the researchers

said it "might force a rethink of theories on how ankylosaurs evolved." That is, evolutionists thought that their armour evolved from simple to complex: small plates and prickles to thick armour and long spikes. If *Spicomellus* had been found in the upper Cretaceous like *Ankylosaurus* (dated to 68–66 Ma), it surely would have been used as 'proof' of this evolutionary scenario. Instead, the researchers argue that *Spicomellus*'s spikes were originally for display, and 'evolved' towards simpler bony plates.

Two points:

1. The fossil record is *not* an age sequence. Rather, it records a *burial* sequence, mainly by the global Flood recorded in Genesis.
2. Evolutionary theory is so flexible that it can explain mutually contrary scenarios. In this case, both 'armour became more complex', and 'armour became simpler'. But a theory that can explain everything really explains nothing.

Maidment, S.C.R. *et al.*, Extreme armour in the world's oldest ankylosaur, *Nature*, 27 Aug 2025.

Ghosh, P., 'Punk rock' dinosaur with metre-long spikes discovered, bbc.com, 27 Aug 2025.



HOW LARGE GOLD NUGGETS FORMED RAPIDLY



Gold nuggets typically form in quartz veins within cracks in the earth's crust. Traditionally, scientists believed gold precipitated from hot, mineral-rich fluids due to shifts in temperature, pressure, and chemistry. However, this theory struggles to explain how large nuggets could form from fluids that contain only trace amounts of gold (<1 part per million by mass).

These quartz veins are often found in orogenic belts—regions of intense tectonic activity where crustal compression creates mountain ranges. The rocks here are folded, faulted, and metamorphosed, with large igneous intrusions nearby.

In 2024, researchers Voisey and colleagues proposed a breakthrough mechanism: *piezoelectricity*. When quartz grains are mechanically stressed by tectonic forces, each grain generates an electric field that attracts gold ions

to its surface. As gold begins to deposit, it acts as a conductor, accelerating further accumulation and forming large nuggets rapidly.

Lab tests supported the theory. Quartz under pressure attracted significantly more gold, especially when coated with iridium to enhance its piezoelectric response.

This discovery solves the geological puzzle of how massive gold nuggets could form from hot fluids that contain only miniscule concentrations of gold. It also reveals nugget formation was rapid, and shows the surprising role of earthquakes in the process. But it is not surprising when we appreciate the colossal crustal movements that took place during Noah's Flood.

Voisey, C.R. *et al.*, Gold nugget formation from earthquake-induced piezoelectricity in quartz, *Nature Geoscience* 17:920–925, 2 Sep 2024.

SMALLEST LIFE DISCOVERED

Living things need huge amounts of coded instructions to build and run the tiny machines inside them. But Japanese biologists have found a single-celled organism with only 238,000 DNA letters (base pairs), coding for just 222 genes. It keeps only the genes needed to copy and read DNA, plus a few for large membrane proteins. This germ was provisionally named *Candidatus* Sukunaarchaeum mirabile. The name comes from Sukunabikona, the small Shinto god of healing and hot springs, where it was found.

Sukunaarchaeum breaks the previous records for smallest genome, beating *Nanoarchaeum equitans* (491,000 DNA letters) and *Mycoplasma genitalium* (580,000). Genomes this small can't run all the tools needed for full life on their own. These tiny organisms must rely on a larger host to supply vital materials. This is clear evidence of post-Fall degeneration, like many other parasites.

Evolutionists claim that all life today comes from LUCA (Last Universal Common Ancestor). This hypothetical

microbe supposedly lived about 4.2 billion years ago and had 2.5 million DNA letters, coding for around 2,600 proteins. That's over ten times more than Sukunaarchaeum.

Sukunaarchaeum might also help explain where viruses came from. As some cells lose more genes, they could shrink to the point where they stop being alive in the usual sense. That is, like viruses, which must hijack hosts to reproduce. This idea is called the *Reductive Hypothesis*, and it may explain the origin of giant viruses. In contrast, RNA viruses may have come from pieces of escaped genetic code—known as the *Escape Hypothesis*—as some creationist virologists have proposed (see creation.com/liu, creation.com/macreadie). But our most dangerous viruses have often hopped from animals to us—a process called *zoonotic spillover*. For more information, creation.com/tiniest-life.

Harada, R. *et al.*, A cellular entity retaining only its replicative core: Hidden archaeal lineage with an ultra-reduced genome, biornxiv.org, 2 May 2025.

Orf, D., Scientists discovered a new creature that exists between life and not-life, popularmechanics.com, 30 Jun 2025.



BLATTEN GLACIER LANDSLIDE

In a peaceful village in the Swiss Alps, a catastrophic glacier-driven landslide buried almost the entire town. Researchers from the university ETH Zürich estimated that almost 10 million m³ (350 million ft³) of ice and rocky debris were deposited. Only one person was killed; most of the townspeople were evacuated beforehand. Damages are estimated at US \$400 million.

Over the last 40 years, average temperatures in Switzerland increased ~1–2°C, the likely cause of known permafrost degradation in the Blatten municipal region. This gradually destabilized the mountainside over time. Only a week before the catastrophe, a large rockslide dumped rock debris onto the glacier as it edged closer to the village of Blatten. Then on 28 May 2025, the tongue of the glacier broke, covering the town in debris.

These sorts of glacier-driven landslides would have been common in the centuries following the peak of the Ice Age, some 500 years after Noah's Flood (creation.com/ice-age-model). Melting glaciers, particularly in mountainous regions at high latitudes, would have destabilized the terrain, causing massive landslides like the Blatten slide.

Geoengineer, Engineering insights from the 2025 Blatten glacier collapse, geoengineer.org, 19 Jun 2025.
Le Poidevin, O. and Graham, D., Mud and rock bury Swiss village after glacier collapse, one person missing, reuters.com, 29 May 2025.



NEW ARCHAEOPTERYX FOSSIL— MORE EVIDENCE OF FLIGHT DESIGN

The famous *Archaeopteryx* was long hailed as a transition between reptiles (in recent years, usually 'dinosaurs') and birds. Creationists pointed out long ago that the crucial features for the evolutionists' argument—e.g., the wings—were not themselves transitional. The claws on its wings (found in a number of modern birds) were consistent with it spending time climbing in trees and flying in the air. Its wings featured feathers with asymmetric vanes, typical of strong flyers. (We've long agreed with evolutionary bird authority Alan Feduccia, who said that no amount of "paleobabble" will alter the fact that it is "a bird, a perching bird"—creation.com/not-hoax.)

Nonetheless, some evolutionists doubted its flight ability. One reason given was that it had a much longer upper arm bone than modern birds. This potentially meant a substantial "gap between the long primary and secondary feathers of the wing" and the rest of the body, thus disrupting the lift needed to fly. Bird species still alive today have a shorter upper arm, so a smaller gap, plus *tertiary* feathers to fill this gap.

Another specimen of *Archaeopteryx*, from the same German limestone as all the others and extremely well preserved, was in a private collection till 2022. Now in the Chicago Field

Museum, it has been prepared with exceptional care and modern technology. This revealed many previously unknown details.

One such was the presence of *long tertiary feathers* to fill the aforementioned gap, completely overcoming this potential objection to its flight abilities. This is of course not a surprise to creationists, as it further strengthens their and Feduccia's argument. The mandatory 'evo-spin' in popular science reporting ("... proves dinosaurs took flight") is, unfortunately, also not surprising.

Field Museum (Chicago), Extraordinary fossil find proves dinosaurs took flight, scitechdaily.com, 26 May 2025.



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