



NEWSLETTER

of the
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A Meeting Filled with Energy

As gasoline prices soar and known petroleum reserves diminish, this year's Annual Meeting theme, "Alternate Energy Resources: Conservation and the Environment," was especially timely. Energy efficiency measures lead to what one presenter termed "negawatts"—short for "negative watts," watts that don't have to be generated because they aren't consumed.

Also energetically presented was the theme of "Appropriate Technology," especially as applied to countries of the developing world. Some of the most

enthusiastic presentations were from people with hands-on overseas experience, providing facilities that saved lives, prevented epidemics, improved nutrition and provided livelihoods for disadvantaged individuals and villages.

And one three-hour session helped to clarify the issue of Intelligent Design and evolution.

These brief pages summarize several highlights—all gleaned from the Sixtieth Annual Meeting held August 5–8 on the scenic campus of Messiah C., Grantham, PA.

Exploring Alternate Energy Resources

In the Friday evening opening session, Stanley Bull, associate director of science and technology



Stanley Bull

at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) in Golden, CO, pointed out that currently only 6% of the energy consumed in the US is from renewable sources.

Highlighting our increased dependence on foreign oil sources, he stressed that present trends are unsustainable. He and specialists in various fields outlined alternatives:

Wind: Bull reported that electrical generation by wind power has increased rapidly. GE has installed a 1.5-Megawatt wind turbine in Tehachapi, CA, and Bull expects 10-MW units to be operational by 2010. A 3.6-MW prototype is operating in the Irish Sea, with each blade

Applying Technology to Meet Human Need

Carl A. Erickson, Jr. of Messiah C. provided the definition of Appropriate Technologies:

Local, self-help, self-reliant technologies that local people themselves choose, which they can understand, maintain, and repair. They are generally simple, capital-saving, labor-enhancing, and culturally acceptable. Ecologically, appropriate technologies are environmentally sustainable, as much as possible using renewable energy, and limiting atmospheric, chemical, and solid waste pollution.

Continued on p. 4, Applying Technology

Next Year's Annual Meeting—

Embedding Christian Values in Science and Technology

Prince Conference Center
Calvin C., Grand Rapids, MI
July 28–31, 2006

In 2007, Christians in Science will host the meeting, Aug. 3–5 in Edinburgh.

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Models of Creation: Intelligent Design and Evolution

Three hours Sunday afternoon were devoted to a panel chaired by **John Bloom** of Biola U., discussing "Models of Creation: Intelligent Design and Evolution." Following are summaries in the order in which they were presented:

• Calvin C. physicist **Loren Haarsma** led off, under the rubric "Is Intelligent



Loren Haarsma

Design Scientific?" He answered, "Yes and no." Some arguments used by ID advocates are definitely scientific, even when defining science narrowly. Other arguments overlap into philosophy.

He said rejecting Darwin's warm little pond doesn't automatically mean to reject all mechanisms that could potentially have formed the first cell. As an object lesson he held up two plastic bags, their contents representing the parts of two different kinds of watches. One would be an "ordinary watch," the other a "self-assembling watch," capable of self-assembling from simpler components.

He said most audiences are hearing that the choice is either evolution or design. That's a false choice. He suggested that some parts of ID can be evaluated apart from religious considerations, but that these considerations are almost invariably brought in. He suggested that the statement "Good theology & hermeneutics should convince us that ID is *more likely to be*

Continued on p. 5, Models of Creation

The Executive Director's Corner

Randall D. Isaac

The 2005 ASA annual meeting at Messiah C. was another stimulating conference bringing together more than 200 participants in active dialog on many diverse issues in science and Christian faith. Much of this newsletter conveys some of the key discussions that were held. In this column, I'd like to express some of the thoughts I shared at the opening of the meeting about a vision for the future of the ASA.

The ASA has three primary functions. Firstly, it is a fellowship of Christians in science. We come together not only for intellectual discourse but to worship our Lord and Savior in the context of our common bond of interest in science. Secondly, we provide resources for the Christian community in matters of science and Christian faith. Our journal is the cornerstone of these resources, documenting peer-reviewed perspectives on all relevant topics. Our web site is an increasingly valuable means for access to those journals as well as to plenary talks and videos. Many of our members are available as speakers to churches and colleges. Thirdly, we have an outreach to the scientific community and to the public, informing them of the importance and relevance of Christianity to science and technology.

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The ASA should continue to seek to be more effective in carrying out these functions. The best success is the journal which continues to receive high marks for quality and depth of insight. Fellowship through personal interaction is very positive at the annual meeting for the 10% of members who can attend and also at the local sections that continue to thrive. Website participation is growing, but it is still more of a passive repository of information than an active focal point of interaction. The weakest area may be our impact on the scientific community and on the public where we have little recognition, no focused approach, and few footholds of contacts.

I would like to propose that we work out action plans in three main directions. First of all, we need to focus on enhancing our communication effectiveness. Now that the journals are all online, we can move to the next level of electronic exchange, using the information as a base for active discussion and dialog. Electronic communications will increasingly be used not just for administrative functions but for interactive features such as author interviews and dialogs.

The second area of action is the production of materials for schools, churches, and other audiences that translate our scholarly output into concepts that can be grasped by laity at all levels. This is an incredibly challenging task and our members are more trained for leading edge research and higher education than for providing explanations at a more elementary level. The need for such material is widely recognized and was the impetus for the formation of our Lay Education Project. The process of generating and publishing such material is not an easy task and our plans need to be staged carefully to be successful and meet a spectrum of needs. Although the ASA will continue its official policy of neutrality in areas of honest debate, we can actively proclaim our common belief in our Creator and in our commitment to integrity in science.

The final area of action that I would propose is the initiation of small local ASA chapters. The ASA has a history of regionally-based local sections but only a few continue to thrive. To generate more local interaction and to achieve more impact at secular universities, I would suggest that we focus on the establishment of ASA chapters that are campus-based rather than regionally-based. A small group of Christian faculty and students centered on a campus can be a vital source of fellowship as well as dialog. A challenging goal for this coming year would be to create a dozen ASA chapters at universities and colleges, with more than a dozen members each. Smaller chapters can be more flexible and meet more frequently than larger regional section. Leadership and organization of these chapters are critical and we need to think carefully about the best way to proceed.

Let us pray together for God's guidance as we work out specific plans in these areas. Pray that God will call many of our members to become active leaders in this work.



Congratulations, Long-time ASAers!

Celebrating 35 years of membership

Ronald K. Blatchley	Martin M. LaBar
Frederick P. Brooks, Jr.	Philip M. Ogden
Harry Cook	Clifton J. Orlebeke
Curtis K. Deckert	Larry G. Seward
Ann H. Hunt	Robert T. Voss
Peter D. Hyde	

Celebrating 30 years of membership

Moorad Alexanian	Steven R. Musterman
Wayne E. Baisley	Ronald T. Myers
David T. Barnard	Richard M. Rodebaugh
Gerald R. Bergman	Willard H. Roundy, Jr.
Douglas A. Bulthuis	Jeffrey Schloss
Bruce E. Buttler	David G. Seiler
Dorothy F. Chappell	Larry G. Seward
Fred Ellerbusch	Michael J. Sonnenberg
Heinrich E. Erbes	Stuart Swenson
Larry L. Funck	Robert B. Taylor
Earl W. Godfrey	Sir John M. Templeton
Gerald D. Hess	Alan E. Van Antwerp
Donald H. Kobe	Kurt A. Wood
David C. McDowell	

Alternate Energy, from p. 1.

150 feet long. Superimposing the image of a Boeing 747 over the turbine, he compared it to “rotating a football field.”

Jim Green of NREL said many smaller windmills operate on farmland, taking only a few square yards out of agricultural production while supplementing farmers’ income. Such geographically-diversified sources have the advantage of making the nation’s power grid less vulnerable to threats ranging from tornadoes to terrorism, compared to large central generating stations.

Technological hurdles are often easier to overcome than societal inertia or political opposition.

Jerrold L. McNatt

of Gordon C. pointed out that Massachusetts has an estimated potential of 2880 MW of wind energy, but is currently using only 1 MW of it. Even though this may be



Jerrold L. McNatt

the only renewable energy resource in the area, residents resist the proposal to install a 420-MW wind park with 130 wind turbines mounted on 246-ft. lighted towers supporting 341-ft. diameter blades. Opponents acknowledge that it may be a good idea in principle, but NIMBY, “not in my back yard.”

Solar subdivides into two specialties:

1. **Photovoltaics:** Photovoltaics (PV) is the direct conversion of light to electricity. Electricity is the most expensive type of energy to produce, and PV is the most expensive viable technology to generate it. But NREL’s Brent Nelson pointed out that the total global solar resource is more than large enough to power a sustainable electrical generation system for the world. When political, sociological, environmental, and sustainability issues are factored with the economics, PV becomes one of the most favorable technologies. Under the title “A Chicken

in Every Pot, Solar Panels on Every Roof: Is It Practical?” Biola U.’s **John A. Bloom** described his experience of installing, testing, and maintaining a 2.5-kw photovoltaic system tied to the power grid to power his home.

2. **Solar coatings** are applied to sheets of glass to control the transmission of solar energy. **Annabelle Pratt** described the “sputtering” process, in which coatings are applied by using high-voltage apparatus to ignite a plasma in a vacuum chamber. For a warm climate, a coating can reduce the amount of solar energy entering a building; for a cold climate, it can reduce the solar energy escaping from a building. Solar-coated glass products have been in use in commercial buildings for several decades and are now also available in the residential market.

Fuel cells convert the chemical energy of a fuel directly into low-voltage d.c. When hydrogen is the fuel, the only emission is water vapor. Hydrogen and oxygen react electrochemically at separated electrodes, producing electricity, heat, and water. **John A. Turner** explained that an individual fuel cell generates between 0.6–0.8 volt, “so power specifications are met by connecting a specific number of cells in series to obtain the necessary voltage, and by sizing the active area of the cells for the current.”

Hydrogen: NREL’s **George Sverdrup**

devoted a session to what he described as a clean, abundant fuel. He reported various stages of development to produce hydrogen from water, fossil fuels, and biomass. Hydro-



George Sverdrup

gen energy can be converted to electricity for powering vehicles or buildings, using either combustion or electrochemical fuel cells.

Kenneth Piers of Calvin C. was less sanguine, saying, “... in a profound thermodynamic sense, hydrogen can

never be an energy source; rather, because it needs to be produced from



Kenneth Piers

other materials, hydrogen will always be a net energy consumer.” He added, “It behooves us to ask whether or not the energy used to produce, store, distribute, and deliver hydrogen might not be used in better ways.” He also expressed concern that leakage might pose serious environmental risks.

Ammonia can be used in fuel cells or in internal combustion engines. Ammonia can be readily and economically produced from our abundant supply of coal, and it is much easier to store and transport than hydrogen. John H. Holbrook pointed out that, instead of producing a greenhouse gas, the “exhaust” waste products are nitrogen and clean, potable water. A liter of liquid ammonia theoretically produces approximately 4 kWh of energy and nearly 1.6 liters of pure water. “This feature could be a real blessing in remote or underdeveloped areas, or in disaster situations, where both energy and drinking water are important.”

Nuclear fusion: MIT’s **Ian Hutchinson** began a Saturday afternoon parallel session by surveying the present state of fusion research. He said,

The astonishing technical difficulty of “recreating” on the human scale what God has gifted us with, so elegantly and stably, on the solar scale, has proven far greater than was initially imagined. Nevertheless, research now stands at the threshold of a scientific demonstration of a burning plasma.

He presented fusion research as an appropriate calling for a Christian.

Robert Kaita, from the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, pointed out that the US and the former USSR pioneered fusion research in the mid-twentieth century. He lamented

the fact that the US has not pursued this form of energy as aggressively as several developing countries. He noted that the July 1 issue of *Science* asked: "Will fusion always be the energy source of the future?" The text continued: "It's been 35 years away for about 50 years, and unless the international community gets its act together, it'll be 35 years for many decades to come."

The US decision of a decade ago that it was too expensive contrasts with aggressive development in India, the People's Republic of China, and South Korea. Kaita observed that South Korea prioritizes its fusion research so highly that they have not scaled it back significantly even during severe financial difficulties.



Robert Kaita

"This was a time when there were news photographs of women donating their jewelry to help stave off the country's economic crisis."

Why has the US seen nuclear fusion as less of a priority? He attributes much of it to the differences between Asian and American philosophical outlooks, stating:

Asians have been called "situation centered," while Westerners are more "individual centered." ... Furthermore, the Asian tends to focus on relational responsibility and motivation based on duty to others, while the Westerner typically thinks more in terms of personal rights ...

Citing 1 Cor. 10:24 and Phil. 2:3-4, Kaita concludes:

Our focus as Christians should be on making the best decisions we can. They should be based not purely from self-interest, but with the kind of servant mindset and humility that only obedience to Christ can provide.

"Negawatts": Using more efficient devices can provide significant reductions in energy usage. At the 1998 Annual Meeting in Cambridge, Eng-

land, it was pointed out that if incandescent lamps in all traffic signals in the UK were replaced with light-emitting diodes (LEDs), the saving would be equivalent to closing two power plants.

Applying Technology, from p. 1.

Technology for Shalom

Every day the equivalent of 20 jumbo jets full of children die from diseases. Most of these 6,000 deaths could be prevented by providing sources of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. U. of Wisconsin civil and environmental engineering prof. Peter J. Bosscher used those facts to make his case that the developing world needs engineers more than doctors.

Speaking on the topic "Technology for Shalom," he bolstered his case by pointing out that the average African woman walks 6 km to get fresh water, another six to return, carrying a 20 kg water load. In the developing world, the average person uses 10 liters of water per day—their full day's water use for washing, eating, drinking and cooking. That's the equivalent of one standard American toilet flush [*Ed. note: This would be slightly more than two flushes of a 1.28-gallon high-efficiency toilet*].

Cooperating with Engineers without Borders, Bosscher sends engineering students to implement low-tech/high-impact projects like potable water sources or sanitation facilities. Some organizations send university students on overseas projects with goals merely to have a good time and to return safely. But when his students engage in humanitarian outreach, "Engineering has a human face. No longer is it just calculations and mechanics and calculus." When they see their engineering expertise help people, many of them make it their life's career.

He quoted Bernard Amadei, founding president of Engineers without Borders-USA, who said: "Improving the lives of the 5 billion people whose chief concern is to stay alive another

day on our planet is no longer an option; it is an obligation."

A solar cooker is very appropriate for underdeveloped countries. Physicist **Paul Arveson** pointed out that many countries have relied so much on burning wood, that they have depleted trees, habitat, soil and watershed. Cooking smoke kills over 1.6 million people each year, causing acute lower respiratory infection, chronic bronchitis, lung cancer, etc. Many poor families spend 25% of their income on fuel. The Cookit, a solar cooker that uses aluminum foil or metallized plastic film to collect and concentrate the sun's rays, consumes no fuel, eliminates the daily search for firewood, provides business opportunities, and can sterilize water and pasteurize milk.

For developed countries, **hybrid cars** make a lot of sense. Geologist **Ken Van Dellen** is driving his second Toyota Prius, a gas-electric hybrid car with EPA estimates of 60 mpg highway, 55 combined. The vehicle contains a small gas engine, and the electric motor also acts as a generator. It has a continuously-variable automatic transmission, "which means it doesn't shift. It just smoothly goes from one speed to another." The gas engine turns off in town driving, and the car becomes all-electric. The engine turns off at stop signs and red lights and starts again when you step on the accelerator. The electric air conditioner can run without the engine running. With a drag coefficient of .26, the Prius is more streamlined than a Corvette by .02 and is less than half that of a Hummer.

The gasoline engine charges the batteries at times. Kinetic energy charges them when you coast, and there is regenerative braking when you stop.

Ken claims his car produces 90% less smog-forming pollution than a conventional engine, a super-ultra rating. Driving it from Anchorage to Miami produces less smog-forming pollution than a can of air freshener. Driving it 150,000 miles produces less smog than latex-painting a 500-square-foot room.

Bradley Aspires to Be “George Washington Carver of Coconuts”

Baylor U. prof. and ASA Council member **Walter Bradley** champions using technology in creative ways to help the poor.

In Papua New Guinea he has implemented that goal by converting coconuts into value-added products. Realizing that extracting milk from the coconut produced substantial waste, he resolved “to become for coconuts what George Washington Carver had become for peanuts.” He and associates discovered the various parts could be used:

- as fuel, for chip-burning cook stoves and for biodiesel;
- as animal feed, containing 16% protein and all essential amino acids;
- in construction, processed into particle board;
- in ecology, as matting to minimize erosion;
- in the household, as cooking oil, glycerin for soap, and the empty shell as a cup.

Making it even more suitable for developing countries, coconuts grow primarily in soil that is sandy and near coastlines—the very areas where poverty and drought are most intense. Each tree can bear continually, producing two to four crops per year, and an experienced climber can harvest about 1,000 coconuts per day. That sounds like an ideally “appropriate” solution for developing countries!

The R/C Ratio

That expression was mentioned several times during the conference. NREL’s **Ken Touryan** explains, “R stands for Resources and C for Challenges. That ratio is often very much less than 1, especially for Christians. However, if we multiply it by God’s name, His hands

etc., which can be described as ‘infinite,’ then R times infinity will be larger than any challenge whatsoever!”

(For further details on the R/C Ratio and scriptural examples, see Ken’s elaboration in *Perspectives on Science & Christian Faith* [June 2004]: 87).

Models of Creation, from p. 1.

true than theistic evolution” could become the basis for friendly discussion. He recommended the book *Fossils and Faith* (CRC Publishers) as a balanced presentation of a range of views.

• Southern Baptist Theological Seminary mathematician and philosopher of science **William Dembski** opened his segment by saying he had no disagreement with Haarsma’s science, but “The major difference is of emphasis and of betting on the ultimate outcome.” He added that someone in another context had taken his statement of “ID is no friend of theistic evolution” and misquoted it as “ID is no friend of theistic evolutionISTS.” He has no personal animosity toward anyone who construes the data differently.

Answering Haarsma’s self-assembling watch analogy, Dembski said it doesn’t answer the idea of self-engineering. How did the individual parts originate, what gave them the ability to self-assemble, and why did their individual shapes fit together and function so compatibly? He would encourage research on the bacterial flagellum. “If we find a naturalistic mechanism, we can change.”

He clarified two points that are sometimes confused. First, ID is not against evolution as such. The design may be pre-programmed from the beginning, or implemented hands-on through time. A thermostat does work that intelligence has programmed it to do. Secondly, “Detectability is where the sticky point occurs.” A visitor to Mt. Rushmore doesn’t have to see a sculptor at work; he observes rock formations resembling four Presidents and can logically deduce design occurred before his arrival.

• Kansas State U. geologist **Keith Miller** presented his case that common descent proposes that all living things on Earth are connected by an unbroken series of ancestor/descendent relationships to a single ancestral life form by a process of descent with modification. All life is genetically related such that it can be pictured as a branching tree or bush. This simple but powerful model makes predictions about the patterns of organic change that should characterize the history of life.

He said fossils provide windows into the anatomy and ecology of long-extinct species. These preserved remains of ancient life forms enable us, in many cases, to reconstruct the evolutionary pathways that led to our diverse living biota. The patterns observed are just those expected by the model of common descent. Fossils with transitional anatomical features are common within the fossil record. Such transitional forms commonly possess a mixture of traits considered characteristic of different groups (genera, orders, classes, etc), as well as particular anatomical characters that are themselves in an intermediate state.

Furthermore, when looking backward through time using the fossil record, we see that representatives of different higher-level taxa become more “primitive,” i.e., have fewer specialized characters, and appear more like the primitive members of other closely-related taxa. This convergence in anatomy as we move back in time is precisely the expectation of evolutionary theory.

• UCSD grad student in molecular biology **John Bracht** clarified that he is not involved in the political activity or lobbying regarding ID or its inclusion in



Walter Bradley

Newsletter Disclaimer

As a newsletter, this publication presents news spanning a spectrum of activities, reports, and publications in order to keep readers abreast of a variety of events and views. Just as newspapers report statements made by people of various viewpoints and opinions without endorsing them, inclusion in this newsletter does not constitute or imply official ASA endorsement.



Participants of Models of Creation Symposium (left to right): Loren Haarsma, John Bracht, William Dembski, John Bloom (chair), Darrel Falk, Keith Miller, Michael Behe.

schools, but merely in discussing its scientific merit. He said the bacterial flagellum is not the only irreducibly complex organism; “most organisms are irreducibly complex.”

He showed a Japanese visual of the bacterium first constructing the cell membranes, ring structure, and rotor. It is only after that has been constructed, that the flagellum builds itself from the inside out by exporting proteins. A series of adaptor proteins is secreted, then a cap that is indispensable to making the flagellum, slotting each subunit into its proper place. He asked “How do you build a filament that is 10 to 15 times longer than the bacterial cell, when you can’t step outside the bacterial cell?” and likened it to building a satellite dish on the top of a house without being able to go outside the house.

• Point Loma Nazarene biology prof. **Darrell Falk** asked, “Does the existence of a Creator inform scientific research programs which focus on origins?” He answered that scientific research programs depend upon the regularity of that which they are studying. Christians believe that God, the Creator, set those rules in place, so in studying creation we are studying God’s rules.

Ironically, however, so long as the laws of nature are operating with com-

plete regularity, it’s impossible to prove scientifically that they do so because of the activity of God. Detection of the supernatural depends upon being able to show that the natural rules are suspended, allowing the God of the *supernatural* to work in whatever way and for whatever reason He chooses. For example, Peter was able to walk on water because the Law of Gravity was suspended as long as Peter kept his eyes on Jesus. Moses’ staff turned into a snake because the supernatural God wanted to make a point to the skeptical Hebrew nation.

If scientific research depends upon the regularity of the rules by which nature operates, will it be possible to use these tools to study that which works without decipherable rules? ... Would it be possible to detect the activity of a Creator about whom it is written: “How unsearchable his judgments, and his paths beyond tracing out! Who has known the mind of the Lord?” (Rom. 11:33b, 34). Falk asked, “Would the tools of regularity be able to detect the suspension of the natural, if the Holy Spirit, in creation, works with gentle ‘nudges and tugs,’ analogous to the way in which the Spirit seems to frequently move in human situations? Do the very *human* tools of science have limits which prevent them from being appropriated to study the activity of a God ‘whose paths cannot be traced?’ That is the real question for Intelligent Design.”

• Richard Sternberg was not able to be present to speak as scheduled, so Michael Behe of Lehigh U. substituted. He said some definitions of theistic evolution are equivalent to ID, others different. Behe takes it to mean that

God made the universe in such a way that it unfolded “without needing additional nips and tucks.”

However, laws of nature don’t do anything; they need things to act upon. We know of no law that said Earth had to be impacted by a planetoid, without which there would be no life on our planet. “Laws are necessary, but not sufficient to explain life.” He used the analogy of a video camera taping a pool table on which the cue ball starts moving from a place out of camera range. From that one roll of the cue ball, all 15 balls wind up in a corner pocket. “We would discern that this was a trick shot,” designed and skillfully executed. “Is God Minnesota Fats? He needs initial conditions to make it work. ... By considering natural laws and initial conditions, one can infer design.” Although he interprets that evolutionary mechanisms have been at work, he is skeptical that natural selection can do what its advocates attribute to it.

An audience member asked whether the intelligent agent could be natural selection. Behe responded no, no more than gravity can be an intelligent agent. It requires a thinking entity.

• The subject continued into Monday parallel sessions. Eastern U.’s **David Wilcox** had an apt last word as the 12:15 hour approached. Showing a PowerPoint of cartoon faces morphing through 21 stages from anger on the right to sorrow on the left, he asked the audience members to raise hands when he called the number of the face they considered neutral.

Seeing the varying opinions, he analyzed, “All of you have the same data.

Want More Details?

Abstracts of the various presentations are available online at no cost, in PDF format suitable for browsing or printing.

Videos, audiotapes, and CDs of plenary sessions, and audiotapes and CDs of parallel sessions, are available for purchase.

Details of both are at www.asa3.org.

But you all don't see it the same way, because ... your life experiences have some role of where you see the anger stop and the sorrow begin. I think that is part of the problem. Some of the argument is simply a matter of us looking at the same data and, because we see it differently, assuming the other person isn't listening—whereas they just don't see the pattern that we think is there.

"So when we can't prove our arguments to each other, I think that the appropriate thing ... is just to remember that we're brothers and sisters—not end up fighting each other instead of sitting down and talking. And remember that in the end, we'll find out who's right. But it will be after we have gone to talk to the Designer." Very well said, David!

Correction

In the Jul/Aug Newsletter, we included an item on the Ecumenical Roundtable on Science and Faith, held in Santa Fe, NM, in April. We apologize that we neglected to include the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, including **George Murphy** among the denomination's dynamic attendees and participants.

Welcome, New Members! May–June 2005

Anderson, Michael –Grantham, PA
Bartholow, Martin –Overland Park, KS
Blair, Anthony L. –St. Davids, PA
Bridges, Thomas –Heber Springs, AR
Davis, Alyssa L. –Owatonna, MN
Delorme, Tessella –Weymouth, MA
Espintir, Pamela –Poughkeepsie, NY
Finster, Charles E. –Walnut Creek, CA
Fullmer, Paul –Annville, PA
Hauck, Richelle –Mechanicsburg, PA
Holland, Daniel –Ferndale, WA
Humphrey, John –Ft. Atkinson, WI
Junop, Murray –Dundas, ON Canada
Lindsten, Matthew –Fort Wayne, IN
Moreno, Patricia –Wheaton, IL
Ofedal, Kari –East Hanover, NJ
Pardoe, Austin N. –New Albany, PA
Rick-Miller, Andrew –Philadelphia, PA
Sakoda, David –Honolulu, HI 96821
Schuster, Stanley E. –Granite Springs, NY
Snyder, Scott –Byron Center, MI
Stenger, Patrick –Santa Barbara, CA
Stokes, Chris –Madison, WI
Tabor, Phillip –Armore, OK
Wang, Michael –Dallas, TX
Webber, Bryant J. –Redmond, WA
Wells, Amanda J. –Mitchell, NE
Whitimer, Amber –Kennesaw, GA
Wood, Megan –Tucson, AZ

Coming Events

- Sept. 6–8.** "The Church's Mission in a Scientific Age," Lakeside Theological Convocation, Lakeside, OH. Speakers: Ted Peters and **George Murphy**. Trinity Lutheran Seminary. E-mail: wcornett@trinitylutheranseminary.edu; www.trinitylutheranseminary.edu/ContinuingEd/Lakeside%20Theoloical%20Convocation%20announcement05.pdf; (614) 235-4136
- Sept. 10.** ASA Houston Area Meeting at Star Pizza, Houston Heights, TX. Contacts: **Roger Rowe** (832) 563-7708 or Bruce Koons (713) 465-4330
- Sept. 14.** "Is Religion Really Good for Your Health?" Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York. Speaker: Richard P. Sloan. E-mail: cssr@columbia.edu; www.columbia.edu/cu/cssr
- Sept. 21.** "So Help Me God II: Substance Abuse, Religion and Spirituality," New York. www.casacolumbia.org; (212) 841-5200
- Sept. 22–24.** "Spirituality, Justice and Pedagogy," Grand Rapids, MI. Speakers: Nicholas Wolterstorff and Barbara Omolade. E-mail: seminars@calvin.edu; (616) 526-8558
- Oct. 6–8.** "Amazing Light: Visions of Discovery," Berkeley, CA E-mail: townes.project@metanexus.net www.foundationalquestions.net/townes. This conference will honor Charles Hard Townes, Nobel laureate and recent Templeton Prize winner, on the occasion of his 90th birthday.
- Oct. 16.** "God after Darwin," Sun Room of Memorial Union, Iowa State U., Ames, IA, 3 p.m. Speaker: John Haught. (319) 342-3371 or (319) 233-6312.
- Oct. 16.** "Science, Religion & the Quest for Purpose," Collegiate Presbyterian Church, Ames, IA, 7 p.m. Speaker: John Haught. (319) 342-3371 or (319) 233-6312.
- Oct. 20.** Annual Carl E. Flemester Spirituality and Health Symposium, New York. Speaker: Harold Koenig. Contact Souci Grimsley, sgrimsley@HIPUSA.com
- Oct. 21–22.** "Cutting-Edge Bioethics: Human Life on the Line," Chagrin Falls, OH. www.cbhd.org/conferences/regionals/Cleveland.htm
- Oct. 27–30.** "Toward a New Enlightenment," Amherst, NY. Speakers include Richard Dawkins. www.secularhumanism.org
- Nov. 2.** "Genetically Speaking," New York. Speaker: Patricia Williams, Prof. of Law, Columbia School of Law. www.columbia.edu/cu/cssr; E-mail: cssr@columbia.edu
- Nov. 3–5.** "The Nature of Belief: Evolutionary Explanation, Biological Function and Divine Purpose," Grand Rapids, MI. Speakers: **Jeffrey Schloss** and Alvin Plantinga. E-mail: seminars@calvin.edu; (616) 526-8558
- Nov. 3–6.** Society for the Scientific Study of Religion Annual Meeting, Rochester, NY Contact Karen Mix, mixkm@alfred.edu; (607) 871-2216
- Nov. 9.** "The HIV Epidemic: A Catalyst for Better Healthcare for All?" New York.

Speaker: Wafaa El-Sadr, MD, MPH, Director, Center for Infectious Diseases & Epidemiologic Research, Columbia U. www.columbia.edu/cu/cssr; E-mail: cssr@columbia.edu

- Nov. 10–12.** "Secularity and Globalization: What Comes After Modernity?" The Fifth Annual Lilly Fellows Program National Research Conference, Grand Rapids, MI. E-mail: seminars@calvin.edu; (616) 526-8558
- Nov. 14.** "Evangelical Neuroethics 101: Mapping the Minefield," Washington, DC, Christian Neuroscience Society Meeting (satellite of Society for Neuroscience Annual Meeting). Speaker: **William M. Struthers**, Wheaton C. Special attention to bioinformatics, stem cell research, euthanasia, and neuromarketing. www.cneuroscience.org

Newly Elected Fellows

Executive Director **Randy Isaac** welcomed the newly elected fellows at the ASA business meeting. They are: **Calvin B. DeWitt, Carol A. Hill, Ward E. Sanford, Paul H. Seely, Larry G. Seward, and Margaret G. Towne.**

With the Lord

• **John F. H. Stewart** died March 27 at age 87. From childhood he sensed a call to be an Anglican priest, and by age 8 he was performing the rituals of baptism, marriage and funerals, using dolls for practice. After service as a Chaplain in the Canadian Army, he studied medicine at U. of Toronto and became a medical missionary to Liberia for ten years before accepting a position as surgeon in Ontario.

• **Ben Michael Carter** of Irving, TX, died June 5 at age 55 of a heart attack. His doctorate from the U. of Edinburgh was in Christianity in the non-Western World, and he served in short-term missions in Puerto Rico and China. He wrote four theology books, a novel and numerous magazine, journal and newspaper articles.

In addition to ASA, he was a member of the Evangelical Theological Society and the Texas Poetry Society. Shortly before his death, he wrote to his wife:

*Vows may bend and hearts may break
And dreams may fade away,
Tears may drop like autumn leaves,
But GOD will always stay.*

How Did You Learn about ASA?

Co-editor **Margaret Towne** asked this question of some of the attendees at ASA's annual meeting. Replies included:

- From my co-workers at the National Renewable Energy Lab in Golden, CO
- We were interns at ECHO (Educational Concerns for Hunger Organization) and **Martin** and **Bonnie Price** showed us a video of the 2002 Annual Meeting in their living room.
- At the Calvin College summer seminar on the environment.
- I am an early career scientist. **Denis Lamoureux**, a friend of our family, told us about ASA.
- From a poster on the wall at the U. of Alberta. I think **Denis Lamoureux** put it there!
- A colleague who teaches at Stanford told me the title of this conference. I am a neurologist and decided to come to the annual meeting. I am not a member ... yet!

- A science scholar at Azusa Pacific U., **Cahleen Shrieer**, gave me an application when I was a senior.
- At a graduate Christian forum at Oregon State.
- Through the National Center for Science Education in Oakland, CA.
- I attended a **Hugh Ross** lecture in San Diego and there was information at the back of the room. He also referred to ASA in his lecture.
- Through InterVarsity at the U. of Michigan.
- **Roy Adams**, his professor at Geneva C., told **Martin Price**, ASA's president last year, about ASA.
- Two college profs at Messiah C. told me about it in the late 70s.
- At a Coalition of Christian Colleges and Universities (CCCU) conference for biology profs at Gordon C. **Don Munro** gave a ten-minute presentation.

• In the library at a Christian college, I saw the journal and became aware of ASA and was impressed with its goals.

• An engineer at our church was talking enthusiastically about it with a group of us one day.

These examples might inspire all of us to do our part in communicating ASA to others.

Future Member Learning about ASA



William Campbell with Timothy (9 months) and Susan

ASA Executive Assistant Carol Aiken dubbed our youngest meeting attendee our "Member in Training"—M.I.T. for short.

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