259(4):44-51. Also, some carriers of HIV-1 never seem to develop the AIDS syndrome.

6. Nobel laureate Carlton Gadjusek mentioned this in a lecture at Royal Melbourne Hospital in July 1992 according to the recollection of several molecular biologists.
7. Viruses vary dramatically in stability, of course, and it is *not* suggested that this could apply for all present human viral diseases.

APPENDIX: How Creatures Can Become Fussier and More Fragile — Without Evolving

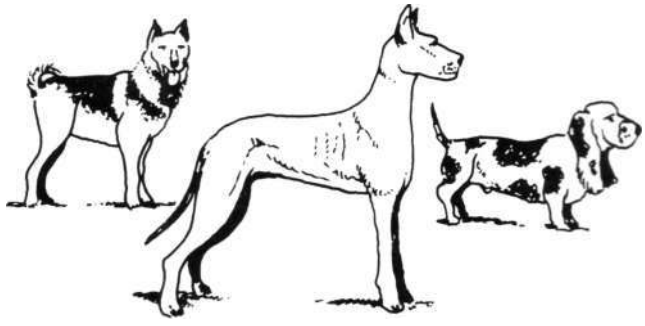
This important concept is relevant to the question of how animals which today have specialized diets could have survived long migrations from Ararat, as well as to understanding how disease organisms may have become 'choosier' about their host. We need to understand the type of change or 'evolution' which is a part of the creation model.

Consider, for example, the original mongrel dog population which under selection produced different races of dogs such as chihuahua, Great Dane, etc. Each of the daughter populations has less information overall than the original, richly varied mongrel population. Similarly, an original 'dog' kind was likely broken up into sub-populations such as wolf, coyote, dingo, etc.

However, this sort of 'variation within a kind' (even to the extent of separate species) is quite the opposite to the sort of evolution required to turn fish into philosophers. A rich pool of information is divided by selection into smaller, more restrictive batches of information (chihuahuas alone can never be used to breed Great Danes — the information required is now lacking in their genes. Toy ponies and huge draughthorses were bred from wild ancestor horses, but starting with toy ponies one cannot breed draughthorses).

Macro-evolution, however, requires the progressive addition of genetic information; gene pools expanding, not contracting. In real, observed changes, we see that the subgroups are more specialized than their ancestor groups. For example, highly bred varieties of pets are more likely to need special pampering, grooming and possibly even more finicky diets than their wild ancestors.

Thus increasing specialization can arise with time (with no uphill evolution). The koala's ancestor may have been less finicky about its diet, and the fragile platypus (which today is difficult to keep alive in captivity) may have been a lot more robust. In fact, evolutionists themselves claim this from the fossil record — see **Creation** Ex **Nihilo, 15(3),** 1993:8.



Different breeds ('races') within dogs.

QUOTABLE QUOTE: Heredity Versus Environment

'The hoary choice of "heredity versus environment" or "nature versus nurture" is a false dichotomy; a deterministic model, whether genetic or environmental, is too simplistic to contain biology. Some diseases (Huntington's disease among them) are chiefly genetic, but most result from a complicated interplay of genetic and environmental factors. Characteristics such as intelligence and athletic ability are more complicated still. That is not to say genes do not matter for such characteristics; they do. Perhaps science will even find genes "for" them. But it is wrong to assume simply because genetics provides a powerful explanation for Huntington's disease, that it is equally applicable to alcoholism or schizophrenia— not to mention criminal behavior, intelligence or homosexuality.'

Cook-Deegan, R., 1994. Private parts. **The Sciences, 34 (2), p. 22.**