

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CREATIONISM: NEW SCHOLARS CONFERENCE

April 4-5, 2025, Flagstaff,
Arizona

Sponsored by:

The ICC Board of Directors,
and Canyon Ministries

in conjunction with

Cedarville University

251 N. Main St.

Cedarville, Ohio 45314

www.InternationalConferenceOnCreationism.com



Call for
Submissions
and
Author's
Guide

Version: December 2024

The ICC Board would like to try something new for 2025. We are sponsoring a “New Scholars” conference to encourage students to develop and present oral presentations and posters. No formal papers will be given at this conference, only oral abstract presentations and posters. Both “new” and “seasoned” scholars are invited to participate. Abstracts and pdf versions of posters will be published on the ICC site hosted by the Cedarville University library. A limited number of student scholarships will be awarded to students presenting at the conference. By “student” we mean those currently enrolled in a degree-granting program of higher education. These scholarships will consist of reimbursement of documented registration, travel, lodging, and food costs for the conference, up to a total of \$1200 per recipient. Students will be notified of their awards after the abstract submission process is over and awards will be given after a successful presentation at the conference.

The conference will be held in Flagstaff, Arizona at Flagstaff Bible Church (520 N Switzer Canyon Dr, Flagstaff, AZ, 86001), cosponsored by Canyon Ministries. The conference will be held at the church venue on Friday afternoon and all-day Saturday. Registration is \$60 for all attendees. Field trips to the Grand Canyon are being planned, possibly for the Sunday after the conference. More details on those and on registration will be provided in January. Attendees should make their own accommodation for housing and travel the area. Flagstaff has a variety of hotels and other lodging options (like Airbnb). Attendees can fly directly into Flagstaff (via American Airlines), Phoenix (~150 miles), or Las Vegas (~250 miles). There is some periodic commercial shuttle service from Phoenix to Flagstaff. The Grand Canyon is about 70 miles north of Flagstaff.

Conference submissions will be peer-reviewed and can be submitted on the ICC digital commons site at Cedarville University (https://digitalcommons.cedarville.edu/icc_new_scholars/). Abstracts for oral and poster presentations should be made between December 18, 2024 and February 28, 2025.

Short oral presentations and posters at scientific conferences are often a way for scholars to present preliminary results or smaller parts of a larger research project. They are often an ideal way for students to become involved in the process of research and presentation.

The peer-review process is not as stringent as the process for full-length papers. Your abstract will be reviewed by an editor who may or may not send it to others for review. Typically, abstracts will take about two weeks to be reviewed. The editor may accept, accept with revisions, or reject your abstract. There is no appeal process.

The following guidelines should be followed for submissions:

I. THE ABSTRACT (for both oral presentations and posters)

Author information (name, institution, email) will be published with your abstract. Provide a phone number in the submission, but this will not be published. Scholars may indicate “independent scholar” if they wish not to be associated with an institution. Include name, institution, and email for all authors. Pseudonyms may be used, but you should consult with others on the merits and drawbacks of such an approach. If an pseudonym is used, you must reveal your true identity to the editors during the submission process.

Consider that abstract titles are often used for identification by readers, libraries, indexing services, and data retrieval services; therefore, keep the title descriptive and brief. Avoid clichés and slang.

Provide no more than 5 keywords and/or brief phrases for your abstract. The purpose of keywords is to provide a very rapid classification of the author's paper. Keywords should be synonyms and closely related words relative to the paper's topic and classification.

Think of an abstract as a concise summary (<700 words, including references) of your work or a "mini-paper." It will include an introduction (goal), some methods, some data, discussion, and a conclusion which highlights the implications of the data. The title of your abstract should match your oral presentation or poster given at the conference. The writing style for abstracts is usually information-rich and to the point. Abstracts of this length generally contain about three paragraphs. If abstract writing is new to you, review some abstracts before you write yours. Typically, only 2-4 references will be cited. If you have more references, they can be included on your poster or in your presentation. Typically not all references are cited in abstracts. Use the style guide below to properly format your references.

II. AN ORAL PRESENTATION

Only 15 minutes will be allowed for each oral presentation. PowerPoint will be the software used. Try not to cover too much. A general rule of thumb is about one minute per slide.

III. A POSTER PRESENTATION

A poster is a visual presentation of scholarly work. Posters should be no larger than 42 inches by 42 inches (42 inches is a typical paper size at commercial printers). All the material on a poster should utilize fonts that are easily readable from a distance of about 3 or 4 feet. Since a poster is a visual display, consider using less text and more visual aids to display your work. Posters will be displayed during the entire conference. A dedicated time for authors to "present" their posters will be allotted.

Each poster should include the following information somewhere on the poster: 1) Title and author information (should match the version accepted by the area editor), 2) date and event, 3) your institution (and logo?) if applicable, 4) abstract (should match the version accepted by the editor), and 5) materials, methods, results and observations, conclusions, acknowledgments, and any additional references the author may want poster viewers to be aware of.

IV. REFERENCE STYLE, IN TEXT CITATIONS, AND QUOTES

1) book references

Churchill, W.S. 1953. *Triumph and Tragedy*, vol. 6 of *The Second World War*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

Gibbon, E. 1946. *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. J.B. Bury (editor). New York: Heritage.

Ham, K.A. (editor). 2006. *New Answers Book*. Green Forest, Arkansas: Master Books.

Nelson, E., R. Broadberry, and G. Chock 1997. *God's Promise to the Chinese*. Dunlap, Tennessee: Read Books Publisher.

Vardiman, L., A.A. Snelling, and E.F. Chaffin (editors). 2005. *Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth: Results of a Young-Earth Research Initiative*, vol. 2. El Cajon, California: Institute for Creation Research; Chino Valley, Arizona: Creation Research Society.

Whitcomb, J.C., and H.M. Morris. 1961. *The Genesis Flood*. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House.

2) chapter or essay from an anthology, book, or conference proceedings

Austin, S.A. 2003. Nautiloid mass kill and burial event, Redwall Limestone (Lower Mississippian), Grand Canyon region, Arizona and Nevada. In R.L. Ivey, Jr. (editor), *Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Creationism*, pp. 55–99. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Creation Science Fellowship.

Bar-Yosef, O. 1989. Geochronology of the Levantine Middle Palaeolithic. In P. Mellars, and C. Stringer (editors), *The Human Revolution*, pp. 589–610. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Humphreys, D.R. 1986. Reversals of the earth's magnetic field. In R.E. Walsh, C.L. Brooks, and R.S. Crowell (editors), *Proceedings of the First International Conference on Creationism*, vol. 1, pp. 113–126. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Creation Science Fellowship.

Humphreys, D.R. 1994. Progress toward a young-earth relativistic cosmology. In R.E. Walsh (editor), *Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Creationism*, pp. 267–286. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Creation Science Fellowship.

Moore, H.L. 1993. The differences within and the differences between. In T. del Valle (editor), *Gendered Anthropology*. London and New York: Routledge.

Whitmore, J.H., and P.A. Garner. 2008. Using suites of criteria to recognize pre-Flood, Flood, and post-Flood strata in the rock record with application to Wyoming (USA). In A.A. Snelling (editor), *Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on Creationism*, pp. 425-448. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Creation Science Fellowship; Dallas, Texas: Institute for Creation Research.

3) unpublished letter or email

Personal communications are NOT put in the reference list. The name of the author and the date is run into the text or put in a note with “pers. comm.” in parentheses, as follows: (Johnson, pers. comm., 2005).

4) web references

Web references are generally frowned upon in scientific publications because they are often not peer-reviewed. Use them VERY sparingly (if at all) and check to make sure the hyperlink works. Be sure to cite the retrieval date.

Answers in Genesis. News to Note, August 18, 2007. Retrieved June 2, 2008, from <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2007/08/18/news-to-note-081807> [this link no longer active].

Bergman, J. n.d. Flipper: Man's best friend? Retrieved November 18, 2006, from <http://www.icr.org/article/3117/>.

Lisle, J. 2007. Feedback: What gives an argument authority? Retrieved September 9, 2010, from <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2007/08/17/feedback-under-qualified>.

5) journal references [include a DOI designator (document object identifier) at the end of a journal reference, if available. See the example in Maithel et al. (2021) below.]

Boss, A.P. 1986. The origin of the moon. *Science* 231, no. 4736:341–345.

Humphreys, D.R., S.A. Austin, J.R. Baumgardner, and A.A. Snelling. 2004. Helium diffusion age of 6,000 years supports accelerated nuclear decay. *Creation Research Society Quarterly* 41, no. 1 (June):1–16.

Maithel, S.A., L.R. Brand, and J.H. Whitmore. 2021. Characterization of hard-to-differentiate dune stratification types in the Permian Coconino Sandstone (Arizona, USA). *Sedimentology* 68:238-265. DOI: 10.1111/sed.12774.

Schneider, S. 2006. Earth systems engineering and management. *Nature* 440, no. 7084:623–630.

Taylor, S.R. 1987. The origin of the moon. *American Scientist* 75, no. 5:468–477.

Zadeh, L. 1965. Fuzzy sets. *Information and Control* 8:338–353.

6) magazine references

Castelvecchi, D. 2007. Alien pizza, anyone? *Science News* 172, no. 7 (August 18):107–109.

Lovett, T. 2007. Thinking outside the box. *Answers* 2, no. 2 (April–June):24–30.

7) dissertations and theses

Maithel, S.A. 2019. *Characterization of Cross-Bed Depositional Processes in the Coconino Sandstone* [dissertation]. Loma Linda, California: Loma Linda University.

Sigler, R. 1998. *Stratigraphic Correlation of Coarse and Fine Clastic Lithologic Units of the Kingston Peak Formation, Northern Kingston Range, Mojave Desert, California* [masters thesis]. Santee, California: Institute for Creation Research.

Whitmore, J.H. 1985. *Additions to the Cenozoic Decapoda of South America* [undergraduate honors thesis]. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University.

b. textual referencing

1) in-text citations

- For single-author citations in the text: Walsh (2006) or (Walsh 2006).
- For two-author citations in the text: Gunderson and Norse (2001) or (Gunderson and Norse 2001).

- For three or more authors in the text: Snelling et al. (1998) or (Snelling et al. 1998). Use “et al.” in the text for three or more authors, but always list all of the authors in the REFERENCE section.
- For multiple lists of authors in the text, arrange by alphabetical order and separate by a semicolon: (Gunderson and Norse 2001; Snelling et al. 1998; Walsh 2006).

2) *in-text quotes*

When quoting, always provide the author, year, and specific page citation in the text.

Quotation 1:

She stated, “The ‘placebo effect’ . . . disappeared when behaviors were studied in this manner” (Miele 1993, p. 276), but she did not clarify which behaviors were studied.

Quotation 2:

Miele (1993) found that “the ‘placebo effect,’ which had been verified in previous studies, disappeared when [only the first group’s] behaviors were studied in this manner” (p. 276).

Quotation 3:

Miele (1993) found the following: The “placebo effect,” which had been verified in previous studies, disappeared when behaviors were studied in this manner. Furthermore, the behaviors *were never exhibited again* [italics added], even when reel [sic] drugs were administered. Earlier studies (e.g., Abdullah 1984; Fox 1979) were clearly premature in attributing the results to a placebo effect. (p. 276).