

EVIDENCE NEWS 04/09 6th May 2009AD - Fossils

Welcome to a petrifying Dinosaurial Evidence News 4 09 with EDitorial COMment as we look at some of the latest fossil finds our worldwide Creation Research team has collated since our last edition and we hope you like the new PDF format. Don't miss the section on the Antarctic revealed to be cooling as the Aussie Labour Governmentt policies on global warming melt down – now read on and enjoy.

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1. WEST OZ - DONT MISS JOHN MACKAY IN PERTH REGION - Thursday 21st to Sunday 24th - contact Pastor Richard Pike for details Ph: (08) 9337-4537; Email: rlpike@optusnet.com.au.

2. NEW ON WEB MUSEUM – don't miss the great slide show on fossil thorns. See <http://evidencweb.net/> click WEB MUSEUM click MULTIMEDIA click SLIDE SHOWS click THORNY PROBLEM, and while you are there visit the HOT STUFF on WATERLILIES.

3. ROCK LAYERS CHALLENGE ASTEROID THEORY, according to report in ScienceDaily 28 April 2009. The popular belief that dinosaurs (and many other plants and animals) suddenly died out after an asteroid crashed into earth 65 million years ago has been challenged by scientists. The asteroid impact is claimed to have marked the end of the Cretaceous period and the abrupt transition to the geological Tertiary period, and is referred to as the K-T boundary. The asteroid impact caused deposits of spherules in the sediments around the site where it landed. Gerta Keller of Princeton University in New Jersey, and Thierry Adatte of the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, now claims the asteroid impact "predates the K-T boundary by as much as 300,000 years." They studied sediments above and below the asteroid spherules. They found "52 species present in sediments below the impact spherule layer, and counted all 52 still present in layers above the spherules." Keller said: "We found that not a single species went extinct as a result of the Chicxulub impact," says Keller. Their study involved sandstone deposits at El Penon and other sites in Mexico. Keller said: "we know that between four and nine metres of sediments were deposited at about two to three centimetres per thousand years after the impact. The mass extinction level can be seen in the sediments above this interval."

ScienceDaily: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/04/090427010803.htm>

ED. COM. This is not the first report of Dinosaurs above the KT boundary – particularly the Triceratops in Montana, but there is one thing in this report that most will miss, so let's do some quick math on the rock layer central to this debate, which is claimed to have formed at a rate of "two to three centimetres per thousand years". That's between 0.02 and 0.03 mm per year (approximately 0.01 inches). According to the International Sand Collectors Society: "sand is an unconsolidated (loose), rounded to angular rock fragment or mineral grain having a diameter in the range of 1/16 to 2 mm (0.0025 to 0.08 in.)." Therefore, if the scientists in the study above are

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correct, the sandstone was laid down at the rate of less than the thickness of one sand grain per year. We find it hard to believe that the weather could be so quiet as to allow sand grains to collect in one place at this rate for one year, let alone 300,000 years, and in all that time erosion did not remove the sediments faster than they were being deposited. What wonderful faith evolutionary geologists have, and what a reminder of one of our favorite neo-catastrophist's constant comment (Dr. Derek Ager), "If one attempts to calculate rates of sedimentation in the past, the results are usually ludicrous." *The New Catastrophism*, p1, Cambridge University Press, 1993 International Sand Collectors: http://www.sandcollectors.org/What_is_Sandx.html (Ref. sedimentology, time, uniformitarianism)

4. DINOS SURVIVED CRETACEOUS ASTEROID, according to reports in EurekaAlert, 28 April 2009, ScienceDaily 30 April 2009 and Palaeontologia Electronica Vol. 12, Issue 1; 3A: 1-146. Dinosaurs are believed to have suddenly become extinct at the end of the Cretaceous period 65 million years ago. Rocks younger than this are classified as Tertiary and the transition from Cretaceous to Tertiary rocks is called the K-T boundary. James Fassett has found dinosaur bones in Ojo Alamo Sandstone in New Mexico. These rocks had long been classified as Tertiary on the basis of fossil leaves found in them. Dinosaur bones in Tertiary rocks have usually been explained away as having been exhumed from their original deposit by rivers, then transported and redeposited. Fassett found 34 Hadrosaur bones that were grouped together – "not literally an articulated skeleton, but the bones are doubtless from a single animal". If they had been exhumed and reburied by a flowing river they would have been scattered. Fassett also found the fossils had "distinctly different concentrations of rare earth metal elements to the bones in the underlying Cretaceous rocks". He also studied the leaves and pollen grains buried in the rocks and the magnetic polarity of the rock layer to confirm that the rock is Tertiary and not Cretaceous. He concluded that his studies "independently indicate that they do indeed post-date the extinction". The EurekaAlert article comments: "we already know that flying theropod dinosaurs (more generally referred to as birds) and crocodiles survived, so the possibility of pockets of survivors of other types of dinosaur is not quite as far fetched as it might sound."

EurekaAlert: http://www.eurekaalert.org/pub_releases/2009-04/tpa-eot042709.php

ScienceDaily: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/04/090428092823.htm>

Fassett's Article: http://palaeo-electronica.org/2009_1/149/index.html

ED. COM. This study reveals the inconsistency of dating rocks by the fossils they contain. Fossil bearing rock beds often contain many fossils, but are often classified on the basis of one type of "index" fossil. Whenever dinosaur bearing rocks are found, they are invariably classified as Cretaceous, Jurassic or Triassic, irrespective of what else is found in the same bed. We need to be reminded that the classification system for rocks originally had nothing to do with time. The names referred to what the rock looked like or where it was first identified. Cretaceous means "chalky", Jurassic refers to the Jura Mountains in Europe, and Triassic means "three colours". See more of this in our latest documentary DVD "Darwin on the Rocks" available from all Creation Research Offices. It visits the fossil bearing rock beds to show you what most actually contain – evidence of destruction and catastrophic burial of many living things and not slow gradual evolution. (Ref. geological column, geochronology)

5. FREE PREVIEW ONLINE - "Darwin on the rocks". Click this link

http://evidencweb.net/generic_search_results.php?p_SEARCHTYPE=Video_Gallery&p_playlist=0F86C15C512BD2DF and then click on the picture under "Darwin on the Rocks" – IMPORTANT:

don't click on the pop up screen or it disappears, wait for it to load and play. You will see why the media have labelled John Mackay 'The crocodile hunter of creation,' as he and the team travel across creation uncovering all the evidence. Suitable for high school age and above as it deals with creation of sex, as well as how rocks and fossils formed catastrophically and the best evidence against evolution. The DVD's message is simple - God's Word can be trusted from cover to cover. Get yours now and share it around - it is designed for doubters and skeptics. One man was so enthused he commented, "it is the best DVD I have seen from Creationists," and gave a large donation towards the next part due for release in November. WEB Order on www.creationresearch.net HOME PAGE CENTRE.

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6. FOSSIL OCTOPI FOUND, according to report in EurekaAlert, 17 Mar 2009 and LiveScience 18 May 2009. Living Octopi (Octopus to most of us) have soft bodies and when they die they rapidly decay into structureless blobs if they are not first eaten by scavengers. Therefore, "the preservation of an octopus as a fossil is about as unlikely as finding a fossil sneeze, and none of the 200-300 species of octopus known today has ever been found in fossilized form." A group of European scientists have found five "extraordinarily well preserved" octopus fossils in Cretaceous limestone in Lebanon. Dirk Fuchs of the Freie University Berlin, who studied the fossils, explained to LiveScience: "The luck was that the corpse landed untouched on the sea floor. The sea floor was free of oxygen and therefore free of scavengers. Both the anoxia (absence of oxygen) and a rapid sedimentation rate prevented decay." There are three different species in the collection and they are so well preserved there are traces of the suckers, internal gills and ink in the fossils. The specimens have been classified as new species but are very similar to living octopi. Fuchs commented: "these things are 95 million years old, yet one of the fossils is almost indistinguishable from living species." The EurekaAlert article states: "This provides important evolutionary information." Fuchs went on to say: "The more primitive relatives of octopuses had fleshy fins along their bodies. The new fossils are so well preserved that they show, like living octopus, that they didn't have these structures." The age estimate of 95 million years put the origin of octopi back about 10 million years in the evolutionary timetable.

EurekaAlert: http://www.eurekaalert.org/pub_releases/2009-03/tpa-cow031709.php

LiveScience: <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/29757659/>

ED. COM. If the fossils are almost indistinguishable from living species, then that is evidence for a) the so called primitive ones today are probably degenerate ie they have devolved, and b) the octopi for their total existence on planet earth, can only be proved to have reproduced after their kind, just as Genesis says. Fuchs is correct about the fossils being preserved by rapid sedimentation in an anoxic environment, but that will not happen simply because a creature dies and falls to the sea bed. It has to be deeply buried right away. It is more likely these animals were preserved when they were suddenly swept up together with a mass of sediment and then dumped, so the sediments it is found in do not preserve evidence of vast time spans the evolutionist so loves. (Ref. cephalopods, invertebrates, catastrophe, preservation)

7. NOW FULLY SEARCHABLE - ALL CLIMATE ITEMS we have published are now fully searchable by word or phrase via our Evidence Search facility so just click www.creationresearch.net then SEARCH then EVIDENCE SEARCH and insert item required - GOOD HUNTING.

8. ARCTIC DINOSAURS FOUND, according to reports in LiveScience, 25 April 2009 and Naturwissenschaften April 2009, p495. A team of palaeontologists led by Pascal Godefroit, of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences has found "a diverse stash of dinosaur fossils laid down just a few million years before the big impact, along what's now the Kakanaut River of northeastern Russia." This about 70 degrees latitude, i.e. above the Arctic circle. The fossils included egg shell fragments of hadrosaurs and "non-avian theropods" indicating "at least several late Cretaceous dinosaur taxa could reproduce in the polar region and were probably year-round residents of high latitudes." The researchers also found fossilized leaves, indicating a temperate climate when the dinosaurs were buried.

ED. COM. Dinosaur fossils have also been found in the opposite end of the world in Antarctic regions, and on every continent in between, indicating that they were able to live all over the globe. This could only happen if the climate all over the world was warm and wet enough able to support abundant vegetation, and not get too cold for reptiles. Genesis describes the original created world as being all very good, i.e. there was no place where it was too dangerous for living things. This is no longer true, because the Bible also tells us the world ceased to be good when man rebelled against his Creator. God cursed the ground, and later judged the world with the world-wide flood of Noah. Climate change then kicked in with extremes of temperatures becoming the norm. This meant there were now large stretches of territory where reptiles could not, and still cannot live, including the high arctic. Did you notice the evolutionary brainwashing in the description of some of the dinosaurs as "non-avian theropods"? This literally means "non-birds". Everyone knows

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dinosaurs are not birds, but using this apparently technical language reinforces that belief that dinosaurs turned into birds. How important it is to read things with discernment. (Ref. polar, climate, environment)

9. NOTABLE QUOTABLE; MARTIN LUTHER SAID; "When Moses writes that God created Heaven and Earth and whatever is in them in six days, then let this period continue to have been six days, and do not venture to devise any comment according to which six days were one day. But, if you cannot understand how this could have been done in six days, then grant the Holy Spirit the honor of being more learned than you are." "For you are to deal with Scripture in such a way that you bear in mind that God Himself says what is written....." ".....But since God is speaking, it is not fitting for you to want only to turn His Word in the direction you wish to go."
Martin Luther, *What Martin Luther Says: A Practical Home Anthology for the Active*, p. 1523 (Ref Church, Reformation, Sola Scriptura)

10. NEXT FIELD TRIP to our Gympie Flood Log Jam site is for a site work day on July 18. We will be spending the day excavating, planting our Genesis Garden and in general getting the whole area ready for the summer, so if you want a great day exercising in the warm Queensland winter sun then book your place now via info@creationresearch.net. Numbers are limited to 20 people only. This great fossil find is proving a magnet to students who have never seen anything like it as evidence of catastrophic fossil formation. For those new to our evidence news - see more of this great discovery on <http://www.creationresearch.net/research/Gympie-Fossil-log-jam2.htm>.

11. MALDIVES NOT DROWNING and sea level rise is greatest lie ever told says Swedish geophysicist, according to an article in Telegraph.co.uk, 28 Mar 2009. Dr Nils-Axel Morner, Emeritus professor of paleogeophysics & geodynamics, Stockholm University, Sweden, who is an expert on sea levels, states the alarming warnings of catastrophic sea level rises from Al Gore and the IPCC are "the greatest lie ever told". According to Morner, "the sea is not rising. It hasn't risen in 50 years." Morner claims the IPCC is wrong and he is right because the IPCC is relying on computer models and he (Morner) is "going into the field to observe what is actually happening in the real world". Morner was in charge of the International Commission on Sea Level Change and investigated the claims that the Maldives (a group of islands in the Indian Ocean) were about to be swept off the map by rising sea levels. He found there was no rise and offered to show the inhabitants a film explaining why they needn't worry, but was prevented from showing it by the government. Other places that seem to be drowning in sea water, such as Venice and Tuvalu are actually sinking – a completely different process to rising sea levels. Morner has also studied IPCC reports and found their claim of a 2.3mm rise was based on "the finding of a single tide-gauge in Hong Kong harbour showing a 2.3mm rise". He was asked to be an expert reviewer of the last two IPCC reports and was "astonished to find that not one of their 22 contributing authors on sea levels was a sea level specialist: not one".

Telegraph: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/comment/columnists/christopherbooker/5067351/Rise-of-sea-levels-is-the-greatest-lie-ever-told.html>

A pdf copy of an interview with Morner is available from:

<http://www.climatechangeinfo.org/ClimateChangeDocuments/NilsAxelMornerinterview.pdf>

ED. COM. So Prince Charles and the Archbishop of Canterbury's March 09 plea that the industrial west MUST SEND FUNDS to the poor drowning people of the Maldives was totally unnecessary. Actually, Morner should perhaps have called his book the "second greatest lie ever told". The greatest lie is the one Satan sold to Eve in the Garden of Eden, that if you disobey God you will become like gods. Nevertheless, Morner does remind us of a real problem – the climate change debate has been hijacked by politicians and journalists, and those who go out into the field are ignored if their results don't fit the agenda of those with power. Melting sea ice does not cause sea level rises. It is only when ice and water is added to the sea from the land that sea levels rise. Sea ice is already in the water and therefore does not add any more water to the ocean when it melts. (Ref. global warming, climate, oceans)

12. ANTARCTIC ICE GROWING as a recent study of satellite imaging data by the British Antarctic Survey has shown the Antarctic Sea Ice has actually been growing by approximately 100,000 sq

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km (39,000 sq miles) per decade for the last 30 years. Also reported in The Australian, 18 & 29 April 2009 and FOXNews 18 April 2009. Melting and cracking sea ice has been used as evidence the world is about to experience catastrophic sea level rises. The increase is not even, with ice breaking up on the Western side, but expanding on the Eastern side. The growth on the eastern side far exceeds the loss caused by icebergs calving off from the west, and according to Ian Allison, head of the Australian Antarctic Division's glaciology program, the icebergs are just part of a natural cycle. Allison commented: "Ice shelves in general have episodic carvings and there can be large icebergs breaking off - I'm talking 100km or 200km long - every 10 or 20 or 50 years." Allison also said there was no indication the Antarctic ice cap was melting. Furthermore, studies of ice cores from near Davis Station in East Antarctica taken by the Antarctic Climate and Ecosystems Co-Operative Research Centre reveal the ice is also thicker. Last year, the ice had a maximum thickness of 1.89m, its densest in 10 years. The average thickness of the ice at Davis since the 1950s is 1.67m. These changes show there is an overall increase in the amount of ice around Antarctica – the opposite of the popular belief that Antarctica is shedding its ice at a rapid rate.

The Australian: <http://www.theaustralian.news.com.au/story/0,,25349683-11949,00.html>

FOXNews: <http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,517035,00.html>

ED. COM. Notice that this ice growth has been going on the whole time we have been told that the world's sea ice is relentlessly melting away because of global warming. Given that 90% of the world's ice is in the Antarctic and not the Arctic this is even more important. And all this on top of the May report from the British Antarctic Survey that temp trend in the Antarctic has been a "Cooling of .45 degrees per decade" (Prof Turner head of British Antarctic Survey p 7 Weekend Australian May 2/3 09). Ian Allison's comments also remind us there are lots of natural patterns and cycles in the environment. This is exactly what you would expect following the promise given to Noah by God after the flood, that from Noah's day until the end of the world there will be regular seasonal changes and periods of heat and cold. (Genesis 8:22) (Ref. climate, propaganda, politics)

13. AUSSIE CABINET SOLIDARITY CRACKS OVER ANTARCTIC ICE, according to reports in The Australian, 29 & 30 April 2009. Photos of breaking up polar ice have been given widespread publicity as evidence of global warming, often accompanied with dire predictions about sea level rises. Australian cabinet Minister for the Environment, Peter Garrett, who also has responsibility for Antarctica, claimed the break-up of the Wilkins ice shelf on the western side of Antarctica indicated sea-level rises of 6m (20ft) were possible by the end of the century, and that ice was melting across the continent. However, the photo used in support of this view was taken 13 months ago (March 2008) and recent studies of Antarctic ice have revealed the ice is increasing. Some of his colleagues were annoyed at Garrett for "weighing into the climate change debate with exaggerated claims", and Craig Emerson, Minister for Small Business has "cast doubt on the assertion that scientific evidence was conclusive for a catastrophic meltdown of the polar icecaps if global warming was not curtailed".

The Australian: <http://www.theaustralian.news.com.au/story/0,25197,25402488-601,00.html>

<http://www.theaustralian.news.com.au/story/0,25197,25406747-11949,00.html>

ED. COM. Hopefully this crack in political solidarity may let in some more truth that may hopefully restrain politicians from taxing people to solve a problem that doesn't exist. (Ref. propaganda, climate, oceans)

14. ULTIMATE LIVING FOSSILS FOUND, according to a report in BBC News, 21 Nov 2008. Marine biologists exploring the sea bed of the Bahamas have found some giant single celled organisms that leave tracks in the sea bed similar to fossil tracks found in pre-Cambrian rocks. The bubble-like organisms are called protists and move very slowly, at less than one cm a week, using pseudopodia, leaving tracks that remain formed for a long time because the ocean currents at this depth are very slow. The tracks look similar to fossils called worm casts found in the Stirling ranges in Australia that are dated as 1.2 billion years old. The worm cast fossils were found with fossils described as "globular or bulbous collapsible bodies", which the researchers suggest were the remains of the protists. Mikhail Matz of University of Texas, Austin, who led the research, said that

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the giant protist is probably one of the planet's oldest body designs, and may have existed for 1.8 billion years. "Our guys may be the ultimate living fossils of the macroscopic world," he says.

BBC: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/7739703.stm>

ED. COM. Not only is this an interesting comment on the fact that even single celled creatures were once much bigger than at present, it's a reminder that Charles Darwin used the term "living fossil" for organisms whose fossils are the same as their living counterparts. However, Darwin failed to mention that such creatures are no help to his theory, so let us make the point yet again – if a protist has remained a protist – through all recorded geological history, then just putting a very old date on the fossil (1.8 billion yrs) does not help evolution either, because the older you make the fossil protist, the more times the organism has reproduced itself without changing, i.e. not evolving. The data is very consistent with the claim that from Protists to Pterodactyls to People - creatures really do produce after their kind as Genesis states, or sadly they die out which is the opposite of evolution. (Ref. Giants, palaeontology, invertebrates)

15. BIRD BREATHING DINOSAUR FOUND, according to articles in EurekAlert and University of Chicago news 29 Sep 2008, and Biology News Net and ABC News in Science 30 Sep 2008. In 1996 a team of palaeontologists found the remains of a 10 metre (33 ft) long dinosaur in Cretaceous rocks in the banks of the Rio Colorado in Argentina, dated as 85 million years old. After years of cleaning the bones and scanning them with a CT scanner the researchers found the vertebrae, clavicles (collar bones) and hip bones had hollow spaces with openings onto the surface of the bones that could have allowed air sacs from the lungs to penetrate and occupy the bones. This process is called "pneumatisation" and occurs in birds as part of their unique one-way flow system of breathing. The dinosaur has been named "Aerosteon riocoloradensis" meaning "air bones from Rio Colorado. Paul Sereno described the air sacs: "They come around the edge of the body and go into belly ribs. It looks like the beast had a system of air tubes under its skin." The researchers suggested three reasons for air sacs in dinosaurs: development of more efficient lungs; reduction in upper body mass; and release of heat. Giant sauropods have been found to have hollow bones, most likely to reduce weight. Sereno suggests that the dinosaur was a "high energy predator" and may have dispersed excess heat via an air pocket system under the skin. However, most articles about this find, including the original report in PLoS ONE, claim the find is convincing evidence dinosaurs evolved into birds. Oscar Alcober, of the Universidad Nacional de San Juan, Argentina, commented: "Despite its huge body size and lack of a breastbone or birdlike ribcage, this meat-eater had lungs that already functioned quite a bit like a bird's."

ABC: <http://www.abc.net.au/science/articles/2008/09/30/2377761.htm?site=science&topic=enviro>

Biology News Net:

http://www.biologynews.net/archives/2008/09/30/new_meateating_dinosaur_from_argentina_had_birdlike_breathing_system.html

EurekAlert: http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2008-09/uom-mdf092608.php

University of Chicago: http://news.uchicago.edu/news.php?asset_id=1449

ED. COM. In spite of the researchers' admission there could be other functions for the hollow spaces in the bones than partly evolved bird lungs, their own article and the news items about the find all concentrated on the evolutionary story of dinosaurs turning into birds. To the best of our knowledge, no-one has found any fossilised dinosaur lungs so we don't know how dinosaurs breathed. Furthermore, although the researchers call this dinosaur a "high energy predator", we don't have any evidence as to what it ate. It is important to distinguish between what was actually found, i.e. hollow spaces in bones, and the beliefs as to how they got there, (diet, high energy activity, evolved into birds). The evolutionist often accuses the creationists of going according to a preconceived belief system, but this report is a very good example that all science proceeds according to the beliefs that researchers already hold, so you need the right beliefs to get the right answers (Ref. Reptiles, respiration, metabolism)

16. NEW TYPE OF DINO FEATHER FOUND, according to reports in Science News 12 Jan 2009 and Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 20 Jan 2009, p832. Chinese palaeontologists have found two fossils of an early Cretaceous dinosaur named "Beipiaosaurus." They describe their findings as: "Here, we report a feather type in two specimens of the basal

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therizinosaur Beipiaosaurus, in which each individual feather is represented by a single broad filament." The filaments are between 10 and 15 cm (4 to 6 inches) long and 2mm wide (less than one tenth of an inch) and are attached to the head, neck and tail of the animal. The fossils are dated at 120 million years old. The scientists claim these are the first stage in the development of feathers and an early stage of the evolution of birds from dinosaurs and their finding "supports the hypothesis that feathers evolved and initially diversified in nonavian theropods before the origin of birds and the evolution of flight." The specimens add to an ever increasing collection of "feathered dinosaurs" found in China, but not all palaeontologists are impressed with dinosaur feather theory. Alan Feduccia, a palaeontologist and bird expert at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill commented: "Many of us believe that these 'feathered dinosaurs' are actually flightless birds. Are we sweeping important questions under the rug by saying that these [creatures] are feathered dinosaurs?"

Science News:

http://www.sciencenews.org/view/generic/id/39830/title/Dinosaur_fossil_reveals_creature_of_a_different_feather

ED. COM. This finding is a good example of the difference between what is actually found and the interpretation of the find. If you didn't already believe dinosaurs were developing feathers you would not call 2mm wide unbranched filaments "feathers." Even though Alan Feduccia is an evolutionist we agree with Alan about the dino feather debate. Some "feathered dinosaurs" have turned out to be flightless birds. A good example is a creature name "Caudipteryx". When this was first claimed to be a dinosaur with feathers, Creation Research wrote an article pointing out that it looked more like a flightless bird. Several years later evolutionary scientists agreed with us. (Search for "Evolutionists catch up with us" on www.creationresearch.net click SEARCH then EVIDENCE SEARCH) Feduccia has also critiqued filaments claimed to be feathers on fossils that definitely are dinosaurs. After studying the microscopic structure of reptile skin and the effects of decomposition he claims fibrous impressions associated with some fossils are just collagen fibres from the skin. He also reminds evolutionists that Archaeopteryx, which had fully formed bird feathers, is dated 25 million years prior to the earliest Cretaceous dinosaurs that are believed to have started evolving feathers before turning into birds. An article about Feduccia's work can be found at <http://www.unc.edu/news/archives/oct05/feduccia100705.htm> (Ref. fossilisation, theropods, aves)

17. ARCHAEOPTERYX HAD BIRD EARS, according to articles in BBC News and ScienceDaily, 14 Jan 2009. A team of palaeontologists and biologists have been using CT scans to examine the inner ear structure of 59 bird and reptile species including a barn owl, emu, green turtle, and alligator. The length of the inner ear canal is a good indicator of how well the creature can hear and of its vocal ability. They used the technique to examine the inner ear of Archaeopteryx and found it had an inner ear similar to that of an emu, adding to evidence that Archaeopteryx was more like a bird than a reptile. Angela Milner, from the Natural History Museum commented: "Our previous research has shown that the part of the ear that controls balance was just like that of modern birds, and now we know that Archaeopteryx had bird-like hearing too."

BBC article: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/7828188.stm>

ScienceDaily: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/01/090113201350.htm>

ED. COM. It is best to regard Archaeopteryx as the Platypus of the bird world – a mosaic of non unique features which are combined in a unique way. Recent studies of Archaeopteryx have also revealed it was a fully formed flying creature. It is certainly different from living birds, but that just makes it unique, rather than a reptile in the process of turning into a bird. The fact that it is extinct reminds us there were once a greater variety of flying creatures than exist now. This is not evidence for evolution. It is evidence of a world going downhill, just as the Bible tells us the real history of the world is. (Ref. aves, cochlea, hearing)

18. DONATIONS TO HELP CREATION RESEARCH WORLDWIDE can be sent to the following addresses or use our secure Web site: www.creationresearch.net and click DONATIONS. USA: P.O. Box 281 Hartsville TN 37074 (Donations in USA are tax deductible. Make checks to Creation Education Society)

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