

Evidence News 06/10 – 28th July 2010AD

WELCOME to the puzzle that if a black couple in the UK can have a white baby in 2010, do we really need millions of years of Darwinian evolution to explain how we all came from one created man Adam? It's a very black and white Evidence NEWS for July 2010 with EDitorial COMment on Men and Monsters that you will enjoy.

This week's Evidence News **Index** follows - to view the entire e-news please click <http://www.creationresearch.net/enews/ENEWS0610-100728.pdf> (if the link doesn't work just copy and paste it into your web browser).

(Please Note: within the PDF file you can click on the Index Line to go directly to the news item.)

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1. GYMPIE READERS DON'T MISS JOHN MACKAY THIS WEEKEND

a) Friday 30th July, 7.30 pm. Topic: In 6 Days God created! The Aussie Evidence; Design; The Young Earth; Man! All the evidence the Bible is true from the beginning. Great Q & A. afterwards. Doors open 7 pm. Admission: Free - offering will be taken. Gympie Baptist 133 Corella Road, Gympie. Local Organiser: Thomas Hemphill beehive@swissmail.org or Phone (07) 5482 8525. Bring your friends, your enemies and your Questions.

b) Sunday 1st August, 10:00 am. Topic: Genesis 1 and 2 - the real history of the world. Gympie Baptist 133 Corella Road, Gympie. Contact: Thomas Hemphill Email: beehive@swissmail.org or Phone: (07) 5482 8525.

c) Sunday 1st August, 6.30pm.
Church of Christ 10 Tucker Rd Horseshoe Bend Gympie.
Contact: Adrian Rissen Email: adrianrissen@bigpond.com. Phone: (07) 5483 9787.

2. USA FOSSIL CAMPS BOOK NOW!

TWO WEEKS OF FOSSIL TRIPS IN US: October 11-15 or 18-22 2010. Book now for a week of wonderful Bible teaching and fossil tripping in Tennessee's magnificent Cumberland Plateau. Join John Mackay, Robert Stewart and Robert Powell for the real evidence on Noah's flood and Creation. Cost: 1 person \$160, married couple \$280, married couple with one child \$350; with two children \$400, with three children \$450, four or more children \$500 (maximum cost). Contact Email: clcstaff@cedarlakecamp.org. Find Registration Form: <http://www.cedarlakecamp.org> (go to the "Camps" page and find the OCTOBER link).

3. BLACK PARENTS HAVE WHITE BABY, according to a report by BBC News 20 July 2010. A baby girl with pale skin and blonde hair has been born to a black African couple from Nigeria, now living in London. They also have two other children who have dark skin and hair like their parents. Light-skinned children are known to occur in black families where there is mixed race ancestry, but neither of these parents have any known white antecedents. Bryan Sykes, Professor of Human Genetics at the University of Oxford explained: "We are all of us genetic mixtures to some extent and occasionally you'll have a convergence of the pale versions of these genes in African Americans and African Caribbeans who have a mixed black and white ancestry. But that doesn't

seem to be the case here. The parents are Nigerians with little known white ancestry at all." The girl could have a form of albinism – a genetic defect in the biochemical processes for making melanin, the pigment that gives skin its dark colour. The most extreme form of this results in no melanin, but there are less extreme forms that result in reduced melanin. Type 2 albinism results in "creamy skin and yellow hair or light brown, which in some cases would darken with age" according to Professor Ian Jackson of Human Genetics Unit at the Medical Research Council. He also said that albinism "is perhaps one of the most common recessive disorders in Nigeria, and we have to remember that it comes in different forms." Recessive disorders are mutant genes that are masked by being carried alongside a normal gene through many generations. The recessive disorder only becomes apparent when two recessive genes come together in the children of parents who are both carriers. As there is no family history of white skin in this baby's parents' families Prof. Sykes suggested a mutation has occurred in the new baby herself.

BBC: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-10697682>

ED. COM. The large variation in skin colour in different human races, ranging from black to white, is claimed to come from humans evolving to cope with living in different climates. However, as shown in this case, the extreme variation in skin colour seems to be due to genetic mutations. This is a degenerative process, not an evolutionary one. Skin colour is the result of a complex interaction of many genes that are involved in making melanin pigment and regulating the activity of the melanin producing cells. Melanin pigment protects the skin from damaging ultra-violet rays, but the amount produced needs to be regulated so that the skin can still absorb enough sunlight to make vitamin D. A loss of the genetic controls means that white people tend to get skin cancer if they live in a place with lots of strong sunlight, and black people are unable to make enough vitamin D if they live in a place with long dark winters. Given that we now know that hormones also play a role in melanin distribution, which is why many white European women go darker when they are pregnant and usually change back after the pregnancy – it may simply be that a genetic hormone control switch has busted or mutated. Regardless of the reason in this case, it shows you don't need evolution – you need degeneration and separation such as would have produced the 3 shades of colour recorded in Noah's family followed by the separation that occurred at the Tower of Babel. Creation Research has been saying this for many years, so we are not surprised by what has happened to the Nigerian couple in the report above. For more details see Creation Research DVDs *The History of Man* and *Real Roots*. These are available from the Creation Research Webshop. Go to <http://www.creationresearch.net> and click on Web Shop then DVDs. (Ref. genetics, race, mutations)

4. MONSTER WHALE TEETH FOUND, as reported in BBC News and Nature News 30 June 2010, and ABC News in Science, 1 July 2010. A team of palaeontologists has found a fossil sperm whale skull, including its jaws and teeth in the Pisco-Ica Desert on the southern coast of Peru. The skull is about 3m long with enormous teeth, some as long as 36cm (14in). The researchers estimate the whale was 13.5 – 17.5 metres (44 – 57 ft) long and was a ferocious predator that preyed on other whales. Christian de Muizon, director of the Natural History Museum in Paris, one of the research team, commented: "It was a kind of a sea monster and it's interesting to note that at the same time in the same waters was another monster, which was a giant shark about 15m long. It's possible that they might have fought each other." The whale has been named *Leviathan melvillei* in honour of Herman Melville, the author of *Moby Dick* and has been dated as 12 to 13 million years old. There are giant sperm whales alive today but they only have tiny teeth along their lower jaws, and none in their upper jaws. They feed on soft bodied squids and octopuses by sucking them into their mouths. According to vertebrate palaeontologist Lawrence Barnes at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, this discovery demonstrates that sperm whale-like cetaceans were much more diverse in the past and that the modern sperm whale and pygmy sperm whales are the "only surviving vestiges of a larger evolutionary radiation of related whales in the past".

ABC: <http://www.abc.net.au/science/articles/2010/07/01/2941798.htm>

BBC: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science_and_environment/10461066.stm

ED. COM. Let's analyse the data - there once were lots of sperm whales, now there are only "surviving vestiges". Sperm whales used to have big teeth in both jaws, now they only have little

teeth in one jaw. This is change but unless you are seeing things only through Darwin's Glasses - it is not evolution. Both these changes involve loss of species and loss of structure. It is exactly what you would expect from the Biblical history of the world. Genesis tells us God created the great sea monsters according to their kinds to live in a world that was very good, i.e. no killers and predators. However, after man disobeyed God, death and degeneration came into the world and many living creatures died out or degenerated. (Ref. Darwin's Glasses, cetaceans, vertebrates, diet)

5. MONSTER PLIOSAUR FOUND, according to BBC News, 27 Oct 2010. A British fossil collector has found the skull of a giant pliosaur on the Dorset coast of southern England. The skull is 2.4m (7ft 9in) long and fossil scientists estimate the animal was approximately 16m (52ft) long, making it one of the largest pliosaurs ever found. Pliosaurs were enormous aquatic reptiles with short necks, large crocodile-like heads and long sharp teeth. David Martill, a palaeontologist from the University of Portsmouth, described them: "These creatures were monsters. They had massive big muscles on their necks, and you would have imagined that they would bite into the animal and get a good grip, and then with these massive neck muscles they probably would have thrashed the animals around and torn chunks off. It would have been a bit of a blood bath." When he saw the new fossil he commented: "This thing is absolutely enormous. When I saw it, it really just hit me how big it was." The skull is remarkably well preserved. Richard Forrest, a plesiosaur expert, commented: "Pliosaur skulls are very big, but not that robust, in general, and you tend to find them crushed flat - completely 'pancaked'. What is fantastic about this new skull, not only is it absolutely enormous, but it is pretty much in 3D and not much distorted." He went on to say: "You have this wonderful lower jaw - and you can just see from the depth and the thickness that this was immensely strong. It could have taken a human in one gulp; in fact, something like a *T. Rex* would have been breakfast for a beast like this."

http://news.bbc.co.uk/earth/hi/earth_news/newsid_8322000/8322629.stm

ED. COM. Notice how all fossil finds are interpreted in terms of Darwin's "war of nature", in spite of the fact no one has actually observed the behaviour or diet of this creature. Large size and large teeth do not make anything a ferocious predator. They do or did rather enable them to eat large things. The God who was there records that in the beginning all animals ate plants. Therefore, Adam and Eve and T Rex could have gone for a swim in the sea without becoming breakfast for a pliosaur. But by the days of Noah, man's rebellion had afflicted all of creation and the world was filled with violence including the animals, so if pliosaurs had become savage killers it was because of degeneration, not evolution. (Ref. reptiles, plesiosaurs, diet)

6. GIANT MONITOR LIZARD EATS FRUIT, according to articles in BBC News and New Scientist, 7 April 2010. A giant monitor lizard has been found in the forests in the Sierra Madre mountain range on the north-east coast of Luzon, the largest island of the Philippines. The lizard has been named *Varanus bitatawa*, and is about two metres (6ft 6in) long and has dark skin with bright yellow spots and flecks. The creature is reclusive and rarely leaves the forest. Although new to western scientists it was well known to the local tribes people, who hunt it for food. Unlike most monitor lizards *V. bitatawa* lives on a diet of fruit. Two other fruit-eating monitors are known, including *V. olivaceus*, a lizard found in forests about 150km from where the new species was found.

BBC: http://news.bbc.co.uk/earth/hi/earth_news/newsid_8605000/8605699.stm

ED. COM. This fruit eating monster reminds sharp teeth don't tell you what a creature eats – only how it eats. It's also a reminder of the statement in Genesis 1:30, that once all creatures, large or small ate plants Monitor lizards have recently been found to be venomous. (See *New Scientist*, 16 December 2005 and *Nature*, vol 439, p584, 2 Feb 2006) We are not told whether this newly found creature is venomous, but if it is it will be good evidence that venom was originally designed to aid digestion, rather than kill other animals. It was only after the world degenerated and animals started eating other animals that those that already had venom found they could use it to kill their prey. (Ref. diet, reptiles, Asia)

7. TYRANNOSAURS WERE SCAVENGERS reports *New Scientist*, 8 July 2010 and *Acta Palaeontologica Polonica*, DOI: 10.4202/app.2009.0133. Researchers have found teeth marks on

the humerus (arm bone) of a *Saurolophus*, a large plant eating dinosaur of the Hadrosaur group. The marks “match the pattern and shape of the teeth *Tarbosaurus*, an Asian tyrannosaur nearly as big as *T. Rex*. The marks are distributed in ways that indicated the tyrannosaur was biting to carve off chunks of flesh rather than attacking live prey.” None of the other bones show signs of trauma and the researchers concluded: “The lack of damage to the rest of the otherwise complete and articulated hadrosaur strongly implies that this was a scavenging event, the first reported for a tyrannosaur, and not feeding at a kill site.” Thomas Holtz, a tyrannosaur specialist at the University of Maryland says that scavenging was an appropriate way for predators to find food. He commented: “Meat that doesn't fight back is a lot easier to get.” The nearly complete *Saurolophus* was found in the Western Gobi Desert and the scientists suggest it had died in a flood and been transported and deposited in a mass of sediment leaving its left arm exposed. *New Scientist* notes “The dietary preferences of *Tyrannosaurus Rex*, the biggest tyrannosaur, became a matter of debate in the early 1990s. Jack Horner of the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Montana, suggested that despite its powerful jaws, *T. Rex*'s puny arms and massive legs would have made it an ineffective and ponderous predator. Nevertheless, palaeontologists tend to believe – as do the public, after Jurassic Park – that *T. Rex* was an active predator.

ED. COM. For the last 30 years those of us in Creation Research have been saying *T. Rex* and other dinosaurs portrayed as fearsome predators because of their sharp teeth, at the best degenerated to scavengers. Genesis tells us all animals started out as vegetarian, but by the time of Noah's flood of the world some animals had become “unclean,” meaning they were associated with death and decay, i.e. scavengers. Further research on the biomechanics of *T. Rex* has supported both John Horner and Creation Research. See “T-Rex Not Into Fast Food” in the Evidence Web Fact File [click here](#). For a brief Biblical History of diets see “T rex Diet Question” [click here](#). (Ref. dinosaurs, diet, degeneration)

8. SABRE TOOTH TIGER USED STRONG ARM TACTICS according to articles in ScienceShots 2 July 2010, and Fossil Science, 6 July 2010. Researchers at the National Evolutionary Synthesis Center in Durham, North Carolina have studied x-rays of the limb bones of the extinct giant cat commonly known as the “sabre tooth tiger” and scientifically named *Smilodon fatalis*, and compared them with bones of other cats, including modern day tigers and the extinct American lion. The x-rays enabled scientists to estimate the strength and rigidity of the bone from the thickness of the outer layer and the internal structure. They found sabre tooth tigers had extremely strong forelimbs, much stronger than other cats, even when their size is taken into account. Julie Meachen-Samuels, a palaeontologist who was involved in the study, explained: “As muscles pull on bones, bones respond by getting stronger. Because sabre-toothed cats had thicker arm bones we think they must have used their forelimbs more than other cats did. “Based on these findings scientists suggest that sabre tooth tigers used their arms rather than their teeth, to subdue their prey. Sabre tooth tigers got this name because of their enormously long sharp teeth, but the teeth are oval in cross-section and this made them easy to break. Meachen-Samuels explained: “Cats living today have canines that are round in cross-section, so they can withstand forces in all directions. If the prey is struggling it doesn't matter which way it's pulling - their teeth are unlikely to break.”

Fossil Science:

http://www.fossilscience.com/research/Why_you_should_never_arm_wrestle_a_saber-toothed_tiger.asp

ED. COM. There are other explanations for the combination of strong arms and long, sharp, but easily broken teeth. Strong arms would be useful for climbing trees. Sharp teeth are useful for eating fruit, which doesn't fight or struggle, and therefore, would not break the oval shaped teeth. Maybe the reason sabre tooth tigers are extinct, whilst other big cats have survived, is that they were unable to convert to being predators because their teeth kept breaking, and there were no longer any trees big enough for them climb. (Ref. mammals, extinction, fossils)

9. GIRAFFE NECKS PERPLEX SCIENTISTS according to an article in *New Scientist* Zoologger 7 Jul 2010 and *Journal of Zoology*, online 2 July 2010. For many years evolutionary biologists have tried to explain how the giraffe, with its two metre long neck, evolved from an animal with a short

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neck. The first explanation was that animals with longer necks could browse from tall trees that other animals could not reach. According to *New Scientist* "Giraffes in South Africa do spend a lot of time browsing for food high up in trees, but elsewhere in Africa they don't seem to bother, even when food is scarce." It seems the amount of time spent browsing high in trees is not worth the trade off for the burden required to maintaining the huge neck and keeping up the blood supply to the brain, which is about 2m above the heart.

A more recent theory is that the long neck is the result of sexual selection. Male giraffes are known to use their necks in a type of push and shove combat called "necking" when competing for females. However, sexual selection usually results in significant differences in the selected trait between males and females, but male and female giraffes have necks of similar proportions to their body size. Rob Simmons and Res Altwegg of the University of Cape Town, South Africa have recently reviewed a number of studies of giraffes in the light of the two theories. They summarise the problem as follows: "The main challenge for the competing browser hypothesis is to explain why giraffe have remained about 2m taller than their tallest competitors for over 1 Myr, whereas the sexual selection hypothesis cannot provide an adaptive explanation for the long neck of female giraffe." They concluded "probably both mechanisms have contributed to the evolution and maintenance of the long neck, and their relative importance can be clarified further."

New Scientist: <http://www.newscientist.com/article/dn19135-zoologger-how-did-the-giraffe-get-its-long-neck.html>

ED. COM. Here we have a good example of how useless evolutionary theory is to science. The fact that animals that already have long necks can browse from high trees and males can indulge in neck wrestling does not, and never can, explain how a short necked animal can change into a long necked animal, complete with all the other modifications needed, such as a strong heart and sophisticated pressure controls in the head and neck blood vessels needed for when it lowers its head to drink from waterholes. That kind of change requires a lot of new genetic information and none of the stories about browsing or fighting explain where this came from. Darwin believed that animals could gradually stretch their necks and pass on this characteristic to their offspring, because Darwin lived before we really knew how genes worked and that acquired characteristics could not be inherited. However, 21st century scientists have no such excuse, and high browser and "necks for sex" hypotheses are just tall stories. In reality, giraffes show no evidence of ever being designed to be anything but giraffes, and have continued to reproduce after their kind, just as Genesis says. (Ref. mammals, Africa)

10. DONATIONS TO HELP CREATION RESEARCH WORLDWIDE can be sent to the following addresses or use our secure Web site: <http://www.creationresearch.net> and click DONATIONS.

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