

A new Radio show and yet another dinosaur found buried in sea shells with only 3 weeks to dig it up, along with great suggestions about diet in Eden, this week's Evidence NEWS 0611 – with EDitorial COMment, is great. So welcome again from John Mackay and the world wide team at Creation Research.

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INDEX

- 1. A PEER REVIEWABLE QUESTION**
- 2. NEW CREATION RESEARCH RADIO SHOW**
- 3. ANOTHER FLOOD DINO FOUND IN CANADA**
- 4. “IF WE DIDN'T COME FROM APES HOW COME WE HAVE A TAIL BONE, APPENDIX ETC?”**
- 5. SABRE TOOTH VEGETARIAN FOUND**
- 6. SHARE ENEWS WITH YOUR FRIENDS**
- 7. DONATIONS TO HELP CREATION RESEARCH WORLDWIDE**

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1. A PEER REVIEWABLE QUESTION - as one student asks: “If there is evidence for creation, then how come there are no published papers supporting creation or intelligent design in peer reviewed scientific publications?”

OUR ANSWER comes from Professor Andrew McIntosh who for 10 years was professor at the Energy and Resources Research Institute, University of Leeds, UK. He has now retired but still continues to consult on the university's projects as well as lecture on the evidence for creation. Click to see [ANSWER](#) on our new FAQ web site.

2. NEW CREATION RESEARCH RADIO SHOW – first program on [CLICK](#).

3. ANOTHER FLOOD DINO FOUND IN CANADA reported in Reuters (Canada) and Fort McMurray Today 25 Mar 2011. Mine workers at an oil sand mine near Fort McMurray, Alberta, Canada have found the fossil of an Ankylosaur, a rare land dwelling armour plated dinosaur. The fossil was discovered when a machine operator noticed an odd texture and diamond patterns in the rock he was digging. Palaeontologists from the Royal Tyrrell Museum, a dinosaur museum in Alberta, have confirmed that it is a fossil dinosaur, and have dated it at 110 million years old. The fossil is still being removed from the mine site, but it seems to be very well preserved in three dimensions, without being flattened. The scientists estimate the dinosaur to be about 5.5 metres (16ft) long and about 2 metres (6ft) wide. The dinosaur experts were surprised to find the fossil of a land dwelling creature in this location as the area is believed to be an ancient sea bed and they expected to find a marine reptile. Donald Henderson, a curator at the Royal Tyrrell Museum commented: "We've never found a dinosaur in this location. Because the area was once a sea, most finds are invertebrates such as clams and ammonites."

Reuters: <http://ca.reuters.com/article/domesticNews/idCATRE72O4TZ20110325>

Fort McMurray Today: <http://www.fortmcmurraytoday.com/ArticleDisplay.aspx?e=3042724>

ED. COM. We can confirm this region is full of marine fossils, as one of our editors has been to this area to do field work and has both seen and collected fossils in this region.

Furthermore, there are many other parts of the world where other land dwelling dinosaur fossils are found amongst sea creatures, and this has been known since the earliest finds e.g. the 1874 Stegosaur found in the UK (specimen number 46013) was found in marine sediments, as was Australia's first and most famous land dwelling dinosaur *Muttaburrasaurus* which was found in a bed of sea shells. The editor knows that since he did a research project on marine Ammonite shells in the area.

That leads us to the question: what is a land dwelling dinosaur doing being buried with shellfish and other sea creatures? As the animal is well preserved in three dimensions it had to be rapidly and deeply buried. If it had just died and fallen into the sea it would have decayed and fallen apart and/or been scavenged. Perhaps a better explanation is that it was caught up in a tsunami-like flood that was deeper than the Dinosaur was tall, then swept over land and out to sea where it was deposited along with any other swept up land or sea creatures and sediment. It reminds us of how much caution we must exercise when museum guides tell the children that dinosaurs lived in an area, when all that is really known about them is that they are dead in that area! What we have said so often in the past is true again in this case –this fossil evidence is not the history of life on earth but it is the record of catastrophic flood based death on earth (Ref. reptiles, palaeontology, catastrophism)

4. "IF WE DIDN'T COME FROM APES HOW COME WE HAVE A TAIL BONE, APPENDIX ETC?" asks a group of Christians out on street evangelism who have commented how often the creation-evolution issue comes up. Click to see [ANSWER](#) on our new FAQ web site.

5. SABRE TOOTH VEGETARIAN FOUND, as reported in ScienceShots and *National Geographic* News 24 Mar 2011, and *Science* vol. 331 p1603 25 Mar 2011. Scientists in Brazil have found the fossil of a creature that has elongated sharp canines like a sabre-toothed tiger, but has grinding teeth like a plant eater. According to palaeontologist Juan Carlos Cisneros, who discovered the fossil, it "looks like a combination of different animals and it takes some time to believe it when you see this animal in front of you. It has the incisors of a horse, which are very good for cutting and pulling plants; the big molars of a capybara, for grinding; and the canines of a sabre-toothed cat." (A capybara is a large South American rodent). The fossil has been named *Tiarajudens eccentricus* and was about the size of a dog. It was a member of an extinct group of reptiles named therapsids or "mammal-like reptiles," and is dated as 260 million years old. The teeth are approximately 12 cm long and the scientists noted: "Despite their great length, the canines were not fragile. These could have served to manage food items before processing, to deter attacks from predators, or for intraspecific display and combat as seen in extant antlerless water deer (*Hydropotes* sp.) and musk deer (*Moschus* sp.) from Asia."

Link: [National Geographic](#)

ED. COM. We are often asked why animals have long sharp teeth designed to kill things if all animals were supposed to have been created vegetarian as Genesis describes (1:30-31). The scientists who found this fossil have made two very good suggestions which unintentionally help answer this question. They have stated the long teeth help provide "intraspecific display", i.e. enabling individuals to recognise one another, and/or using them as courtship displays as well as "manage food items". They also noted, the long teeth of this animal were quite robust and could have been used to dig for roots or pull down branches.

Prior to Noah's flood Genesis records that "All flesh became violent" (Genesis 6:11-13). And by that time some creatures had already become scavengers though no carnivores are recorded till long after Noah's day. After the flood humans were given permission to eat meat (Gen 9:1-6) and the climate is recorded as having rapidly degenerated as winter and summer went to extremes (Gen 8 - Job). As man increasingly became a hunter, many scavengers moved on to become predators and so all life was forced to become either fighters or hiders in order to survive the increasingly unfriendly and harsh environment.

But note well – only those creatures that already had elongated canines could become kings of the jungle. No one would ever fear being chewed to death by a cow, no matter how sharp its horns were. Survival of the fittest became a real post flood phenomena and in the consequent competition many creatures lost out in this struggle for existence and are now extinct. Some extinctions were provably caused by man such as the giant Dodo and the giant Moa. Some lost the battle to carnivores or disease and some declined when they couldn't cope with the climate change that commenced at the end of Noah's flood. Among the extinct were the therapsids with specific cause of demise - unknown.

Therefore the use of pre-existent elongated canine teeth for combat or deterring predators came only as a result of the degeneration of the environment and of relationships with other creatures – both animal and human. Darwin's (Dawkins et al) assumption that survival of the fittest/natural selection had always existed fails at this point. (Ref. diet, fossils, reptiles)

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