

Our CO₂ in Eden experiment has started and you can see some of the exciting results in this Evidence News so welcome to ENews 09/10 for October with EDitorial COMment from John Mackay and the Creation Research team around the globe.

This week's Evidence News **Index** follows - to view the entire e-news please click <http://www.creationresearch.net/enews/ENEWS0910-101027.pdf> (if the link doesn't work just copy and paste it into your web browser). Each Evidence News PDF file is only stored online until the next Evidence News is sent out.

You can access individual articles from all our previous Evidence News in the Fact File on our Web Museum Site – click [HERE](#) and insert any topic into the search engine.

(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. WIND AND FLUID DYNAMICS PARTED RED SEA, according to articles in BBC News 21 Sept 2010 and ABC (Australia) News 22 Sept 2010 and PLoS ONE doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0012481. Carl Drews and Weiqing Han of the US National Centre for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) have been studying the effects of sustained winds on water. In some case strong sustained winds blowing offshore can move water away leaving exposed ground. This phenomenon is called wind setdown. They have developed a computer simulation of winds blowing across various bodies of water and used this in an attempt to explain how the Red Sea could have parted for Moses and the Israelites to escape from the Egyptian army. The computer model showed that if the crossing occurred at a U-shaped formation of the Nile River with a shallow lagoon along the shoreline "a uniform 28 m/s easterly wind forcing in the reconstructed model basin, the ocean model produces an area of exposed mud flats where the river mouth opens into the lake. This land bridge is 3–4 km long and 5 km wide, and it remains open for 4 hours." Drews commented: "The parting of the waters can be understood through fluid dynamics. The wind moves the water in a way that's in accordance with physical laws, creating a safe passage with water on two sides and then abruptly allowing the water to rush back in."

ABC: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2010/09/22/3018275.htm>

BBC: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-11383620>

ED. COM. It pays to note that Drew wrote under the required Competing Interests declaration, that he has a theistic evolutionary website on which he "addresses Christian faith and biological

evolution.” The Red Sea crossing is mentioned briefly. Drew’s present study “treats the Exodus 14 narrative as an interesting and ancient story of uncertain origin.” (PLoS ONE’s authors must declare their funding source and any competing interests).

The problem with Theistic Evolutionist Drews’ naturalistic type of explanation, is that for sufficient wind to have dried up the water in the Red Sea just as Moses and several million Israelite followers walked across it, followed by the wind ceasing just in time to drown Pharaoh and his army can lead to only one conclusion – this was a miraculously timed natural event. But miraculous and natural are regarded as contradictory terms in the 21st century scientific mind set – particularly in the mind of a theistic evolutionist like Drews whose attempt to explain a miracle naturally, is really an attempt to explain it away. It is actually easier to take Exodus 14 the way it actually reads - as a historical narrative recorded by witnesses who were there.

Drews’ computer simulation may explain some of what happened that night, as the text does say God sent an easterly wind to blow all night, but it is unlikely to have been as strong as Drews’ suggested 28 metres per second which is 101km/hour (63 mph), which would have made it difficult for the Israelites to even stand up – let alone walk across. The text also says there was a wall of water to the right and left of them. This had to be quite high, because when it fell, it drowned Egyptian soldiers mounted on chariots and horses. The computer model also does not explain what made the wheels of the chariots fall off at just the right time. Most of all, the computer simulation does not even come close to explaining the behaviour of the pillar of fiery cloud that led the Israelites to the right place for the sea crossing, and then moved between the Israelites and Egyptian army whilst the Israelites crossed the sea. A cloud standing still while the wind blew violently is rather unnatural to say the least.

We have no doubt God used both wind and water that fateful night, because as Creator of the wind and seas He has control over them. However, to explain all events of that night requires nothing short of God’s personal intervention and powerful provision of a way of salvation from certain death for the people of Israel. (Ref. miracles, salvation, meteorology)

2. LATEST OUTBACK FOSSIL PICS [click](#)

http://www.creationresearch.net/Bus_Trips/Great_Aussie_Tour/Great_Aussie_Outback_Report2.html

3. LIVING FOSSILS UPDATE now available. See the list of what bugs a Darwinist most of all. Click [HERE](#).

4. “TOP SCIENTISTS TELL SCOTTISH PUPILS: THE BIBLE IS TRUE” claims an article in the Herald Scotland 10 Oct 2010. A group of physicians, scientists and teachers have set up the Centre for Intelligent design in Glasgow, Scotland, to promote the theory that the universe is the product of design and not chance random processes. The group is headed by Professor Norman Nevin OBE, a geneticist at Queen’s University in Belfast, Dr David Galloway, vice-president of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr Alastair Noble, a teacher, and school inspector. Noble says it is inevitable the debate will come up in schools and he has already had invitations to speak in schools. He commented: “We are definitely not targeting schools, but that doesn’t mean to say we may not produce resources that go to schools.” He went on to say: “I think people are afraid of this debate because they sense it’s religion from the back door. They see it as an invasion of science with religion, but it most certainly is not that.”

The organisation claims to be purely scientific although Noble, Galloway and Nevin all seem to have personal Christian beliefs. Alastair Noble is education officer for CARE, a Christian charity which campaigns for more faith teaching in schools, and Dr David Galloway is a member of the Lennox Evangelical Church in Dumbarton. According to the *Herald Scotland*, Norman Nevin told a meeting in the city earlier this year he believed Adam was “a real historical person”. He also said: “Genesis chapter 1-11, which indeed many Darwinists and evolutionists say is myth or legend, I believe is historical, and it is cited 107 times in the New Testament, and Jesus refers himself to the early chapters of Genesis at least 25 times.”

Herald Scotland: <http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/education/would-you-adam-and-eve-it-top-scientists-tell-scottish-pupils-the-bible-is-true-1.1060545?localLinksEnabled=false>

ED. COM. There is no doubt the media is deliberately branding intelligent design as Biblical creation to get it rejected as a fundamentalist fringe belief. Yet in spite of this deliberate media confusion as well as Professor Nevin's own personal beliefs, Intelligent Design is not about Biblical creation nor is it Biblical creationism. Intelligent Design is an attempt to explain the evidence of design without identifying the designer. This is clearly set out in the Centre for Intelligent Design's own website. In answer to the question "Is intelligent design theory the same as creationism?" they write: "No. Intelligent design theory is simply an effort to empirically detect whether the appearance of design in nature – which is acknowledged by virtually all biologists – is genuine design (the product of an intelligent cause) or is simply the product of an undirected process such as natural selection acting on random variations." They go on to say: "Because intelligent design logically implies a designer, it is compatible with creationism, but it is a distinctly different and separate theory. Unlike creationism, the scientific theory of intelligent design is agnostic regarding the source of design and has no commitment to defending Genesis, the Bible or any other sacred text." See: http://www.c4id.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=167&Itemid=31

This approach may be preferred by those who want to indulge in limited academic philosophising, but it does not and can never explain why the world we observe is a mixture of exquisite design tinged with ugly corruption. It also provides no hope for escaping those things that are evil. The Bible both in the OT and the NT tells us there is abundant evidence for design, and there is no excuse for ignoring it. BUT it also tells us there is abundant evidence for the Designer and no acceptable excuse for ignoring Him. Therefore Creation Research has and will continue to point to the abundant evidence of design, but we are also committed to telling the rest of the story. The Bible beginning at Genesis 1-3 also tells us the reason for the bad things, i.e. the first humans rebelled against their Creator and God judged the world with death and degeneration. The NT also tells us (John's Gospel 1-3) the Creator, the Lord Jesus Christ, came to earth and paid the penalty for our rebellion, so that all who put their faith in Him can look forward to spending eternity in a beautifully designed new world untainted by evil. (Ref. philosophy, education)

5. NOVA SCOTIA READERS DON'T MISS "Evidence for Creation and Catastrophe from Ontario and Beyond". Thursday 28th October – Monday 1st November 2010. Featuring fossils from the Creation Research Museum in Ontario and presented by Museum Curator Martin Legemaate.

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Martin Legemaate grew up in the Christian Reformed Church but had tried to "blend evolution and God together", before hearing a talk by Australian Creation Researcher John Mackay. "He really challenged me to look at the evidence for myself," Legemaate says. "My jaw dropped. The evidence for Biblical Creation and Noah's Flood is real!" Now Martin is active in the ministry of "Creation Research" and assists in Ontario research and field trips. Realizing that real fossil samples help make a convincing argument in the creation evolution debate, Martin and John's Ontario rock and fossil collection was set up as a small museum showing evidence the Bible's account is real and evolution is false. Martin lives in Stouffville Ontario with his wife and four children.

6. OUR CO₂ IN EDEN EXPERIMENT REPORT: We have been running experiments on increasing the CO₂ percentage in the atmosphere of a set of terrariums as part of our Jurassic Ark Project. Our aim is to investigate the effect of increased CO₂ on the growth rate of plants. The experiment has only been running for the past three weeks and the results are intriguing.

Summary Technique:

1. We have set up multiple terrariums.
2. Our standard terrarium has atmospheric or normal level of CO₂ and is open to the atmosphere.

3. Terrarium number 2 has twice as much CO₂ at the start and is cut off from the atmosphere.
4. All remaining contents in terrariums are identical including gravel, water, soil and plant types.

This preliminary experiment is designed to establish problems in measuring growth rates as well as construct plans for computer sensing equipment needs.

The most noticeable difference in results to date shows in different growth rates in the normal CO₂ terrarium compared with the one in which we have doubled the initial amount of CO₂. No further CO₂ has been added to the terrarium during the trial. The greatest benefit shows to date in the initial growth rate of the seedlings when the CO₂ is at its peak. Future experiments will maintain CO₂ at a fixed quantity during the duration of the trial. Data is shown below.

All readings taken at 7 am.

Seed type WHEAT

24/9/10 all shot about 5 mm high

26/9/10 Height: all approx. 30 mm.
Temp 70 degrees in both boxes.
Humidity 75% in open box, 80% in No. 2.

28/9/10 Height: No.1 - 120 mm, No. 2 - 125 mm.
Temp 70 degrees both boxes.
Humidity 80% in open box, 86% in No. 2.

29/9/10 Height: No. 1 - 150mm. No. 2 - 160 mm.
Temp 72 degrees in open box. 72 in No. 2.
Humidity 82% in open box, 85% in No. 2.

3/10/10 Height: No. 1 - 200 mm, No. 2 - 205 mm.
Temp 68 degrees in open box. 65 in No. 2.
Humidity 80% in open box, 84% in No. 2.

17/10/10 Height: No. 1 - 385mm, No. 2 - 390 mm.
Temp 70 degrees in open box, 78 in No 2.
Humidity 82% in open box, 85% in No 2.

This First EDEN Experiment has now been discontinued so tanks can be set up for next trials to further tweak set up so results can be computer monitored and analysed continuously. Thus far the limited results are not consistent with the climate change concept that CO₂ is a villain. As you can see this has tremendous potential application for agriculture, as well as politics and we encourage you to generously support these experiments. See more details below re costs:

EDEN EXPERIMENT NEED as we seek to duplicate carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels in God's created good world. All our fossil collecting of giant versions of today's plants, combined with decades of garden experience tells us that plants respond much better to higher quantities of CO₂ as well as an absence of extremes of winter and summer. So we have contracted an Electronics Engineer to design the new Eden climate controlled computer monitored greenhouse experiments as part of our Jurassic Ark project at Gympie Australia. These experimental plots are being grown with double and triple the amount of atmospheric CO₂, as well as other control features to show what plant growth was like in the 'good' created world before Noah's Flood destroyed both the planet and the original atmosphere. Results are expected to be both interesting to the average creationist, as well as have long term impact on farming techniques plus be a whammy to the folly we're seeing in the green politics of climate change. Your financial and prayerful support for this experiment is needed.

To make a Donation go to our Web site: <http://www.creationresearch.net> and click DONATIONS.

7. PHYSICS PROFESSOR RESIGNS OVER CLIMATE “PSEUDOSCIENCE”, according to the Telegraph 9 Oct 2010. Emeritus Professor of Physics at the University of California, Harold Lewis, recently resigned from the American Physical Society APS. In his letter to Curtis Callan, Princeton University, President of the Society, he explains his reason: “It is of course, the global warming scam, with the (literally) trillions of dollars driving it, that has corrupted so many scientists, and has carried APS before it like a rogue wave. It is the greatest and most successful pseudoscientific fraud I have seen in my long life as a physicist. Anyone who has the faintest doubt that this is so should force himself to read the Climate Gate documents, which lay it bare.”

After critiquing the way the APS dealt with the climate change issue he goes on to say: “There are indeed trillions of dollars involved, to say nothing of the fame and glory (and frequent trips to exotic islands) that go with being a member of the club. Your own Physics Department (of which you are chairman) would lose millions a year if the global warming bubble burst. When Penn State absolved Mike Mann of wrongdoing, and the University of East Anglia did the same for Phil Jones, they cannot have been unaware of the financial penalty for doing otherwise. As the old saying goes, you don’t have to be a weatherman to know which way the wind is blowing. Since I am no philosopher, I’m not going to explore at just which point enlightened self-interest crosses the line into corruption, but a careful reading of the Climate Gate releases make it clear that this is not an academic question.”

The complete letter can be read on:

<http://blogs.telegraph.co.uk/news/jamesdelingpole/100058265/us-physics-professor-global-warming-is-the-greatest-and-most-successful-pseudoscientific-fraud-i-have-seen-in-my-long-life/>

ED. COM. Lewis’ letter reminds us that science is not done in a pure altruistic enclave, unaffected by politics, economics and social pressures. A lot of scientific research depends on support from government funded agencies, and once an idea, such as man-made global warming, becomes the politically correct belief it can be very difficult to get funding if your research brings up results against it. It is also difficult to get such results published in mainstream journals, and as publishing history is taken into account when assessing applications for grant money, any scientists who go against prevailing views are further disadvantaged. (Ref. politics, philosophy, climate)

8. DERIVING MISS DAISY reported in *Science* vol. 329 p. 1605, 24 September 2010: The plant family Asteraceae is one of the most familiar among living plants mainly because of their distinctive flower heads, which are actually a tight aggregation of small individual flowers surrounded by leaf-like structures called phyllaries. Daisies, chrysanthemums, gerberas and sunflowers are members of this group. However, fossil flowers are rare, being mainly represented in the fossil records by pollen rather than whole flowers. Researchers have now found a cluster of “unusually well preserved” fossil flowers that have the distinct features of Asteraceae in Patagonia in South America. Like living Asteraceae the fossil flowers consist of a flower head of tightly clustered individual flowers surrounded by phyllaries. The fossils are dated at 47.5 million years old, making them the oldest Asteraceae. Tod Stuessy of the Department of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany, University of Vienna, commented that the new fossil “sheds light on the history of this successful plant family and adds to evidence that it originated in southern South America about 50 million years ago.”

ED. COM. The only light this fossil sheds on the history of this plant family is that Asteraceae have always been Asteraceae. They are no help to the theory that daisies, etc. evolved from some lesser plant, but it does fit with Genesis, which tells us plants were created as fully formed, distinct kinds. As Asteraceae with the same distinctive features are still here we have irrefutable evidence they have multiplied after their kind from the time they are first recorded on planet earth. (Ref. botany, flora, angiosperms)

9. KING SIZE FOSSIL PENGUIN FOUND, according to reports in BBC News, ScienceDaily and ScienceNOW 30 Sept 2010. A group of scientists from USA and Peru have found the fossil of a

giant penguin in rocks dated at 36 million years old in a nature reserve in Peru. Penguins are usually thought of as inhabiting the coldest regions of the southern hemisphere far from the equator, but the researchers say there is evidence for “a rich diversity of giant penguin species in the late Eocene period of low-latitude (close to equator) Peru.” The newly discovered penguin was about 1.5m (almost 5ft) tall and has been named *Inkayacu paracasensis*, which means “water king of Paracas”. Paracas is the name of the nature reserve where it was found. The largest living penguin is the emperor penguin about 1.2m tall. The new fossil includes an intact skull with a long beak, wing and leg bones, vertebrae and impressions of feathers. These reveal that the penguin had the same streamlined body shape and flippers as in living penguins, and the same feather structure. Penguin feathers are distinctively different from other birds having undifferentiated primary feathers (wing feathers), broad shafts on their body feathers and are tightly packed together. Some of the fossil feathers are well preserved and still contain melanosomes, the tiny vesicles containing melanin pigment that give feathers their colour. Living penguins have large melanosomes clustered together like bunches of grapes. This gives them a dense black colour on their wings and backs. The researchers found the fossil penguin melanosomes were smaller and not clustered together. From the size and organisation of the fossil melanosomes the researchers suggest the penguin had grey-brown feathers rather than the dense black of living penguins. As well as colour, melanin is believed to give feather extra strength and resilience, so the researchers suggest the fossil penguin was still evolving and had not yet evolved the clusters of large melanosomes seen in living penguins, and therefore may not have been as efficient at swimming and diving. However, Gerald Mayr, an ornithologist at the Senckenberg Research Institute in Frankfurt, Germany, questions whether the melanosomes of living penguins evolved to make them better divers and swimmers because, while the outer feathers of many modern penguin wings are black, their inner feathers and their bodies are white. Mayr commented if the melanosomes were specialisations for aquatic life “one would expect penguins to be all black” to maximize the strength and rigidity that the melanin gives them.

BBC: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-11420635>

ScienceDaily: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/09/100930142716.htm>

ED. COM. Science can be an amusing art form. In man, black melanin intensity supposedly evolved to help combat heat and some of us went white to cope with the cold. With their cute waiter suits of black back and white fronts, penguins show such a theory to be ridiculous.

Mayr is correct – whilst melanin can confer some strength and resilience to feathers, its absence does not make feathers useless otherwise penguins would have feather covered fronts that would be useless. It is the overall shape and tight packing that makes penguin feathers uniquely suited to their aquatic life and the fossil penguin had these as well as the body and wing shape designed for swimming. The only significant change in penguins revealed by this fossil find is that penguin species have decreased in both number and size. This is the opposite of evolution, but fits the Biblical record of original good world of fully formed creatures that has gone downhill and lost species. (Ref. ornithology, pigmentation, aves)

10. FOSSIL BIRD HAS BIGGEST WINGSPAN, according to Society of Vertebrate Palaeontology (SVP) Press Release, *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 2010; 30 (5): 1313 DOI and articles in ABC News in Science and ScienceDaily, 19 Sept 2010. Palaeontologists have found a fossil bird that has the biggest wingspan for any known bird. The bird has been named *Pelagornis chilensis* and had a wingspan of at least 5.2 m (17 ft). Because bird bones are thin and fragile, many bird fossils are crushed and fragmentary, so accurately estimating size is difficult. The new fossil is 70% complete and uncrushed so that researchers could get a good estimate of its size. According to SVP “Knowledge of the maximum size that can be reached by a flying bird is important for understanding the physics behind how birds fly. This new fossil may therefore help scientists better appreciate physical and anatomical constraints in very large birds.”

The fossil bird is estimated at weighing between 15.6kg and 28.6 kg. This puts it into a similar range with the mute swan, the heaviest living flying bird, whose males can be up to 20kg. Even though the fossil bird has considerably larger wingspan than a mute swan, its bones are very thin and its wings long and narrow. Gerald Mayr, a palaeornithologist at the Senckenberg Research

Institute and Natural History Museum in Germany, who studied the fossil explained its large size: "Most likely, evolution of such large sizes was to avoid competition with other birds. Birds with such a large size can, of course, sail across huge distances and may more easily find prey in the open ocean." The bird also had a large beak with many spikes called pseudoteeth along its edges. Gerald Mayr commented: "Bird watching in Chile would be thrilling if birds with more than five meter wingspans and huge pseudoteeth were still alive." Mayr suggests our distant human ancestors may have even watched these enormous birds in action. Fossils suggest birds of the *Pelagornis* family lived in North Africa during the Pliocene Era. Mayr stated: "If early humans, such as australopithecines or *Homo erectus*, lived in Morocco by that time and went to the sea, they would have seen these birds."

ABC: <http://www.abc.net.au/science/articles/2010/09/16/3013480.htm>

ScienceDaily: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/09/100918210719.htm>

ED. COM. Now put on Biblical glasses and realise that the earliest humans could have gone bird watching for *Pelagornis* and other large birds, and would have had no fear of them. The earliest humans were Adam and Eve and they inhabited a world that was very good, where no bird or animal would attack human beings or other birds and animals. (See Genesis 1-3). Notice the evolutionary story about how the bird got to be this size due to the fact that its large size and pseudoteeth would be an advantage when looking for food over the ocean. The problem with this non-explanation is that it neither explains how the bird got to be that size nor how it could have evolved from another kind of bird. Furthermore, if it was such an advantage, how come the bird is extinct? Genesis is a better explanation: In the beginning God created birds as fully formed creatures according to their kinds. They lived in a world that seemed to have a better atmosphere for large flying creatures, such as pterosaurs, giant birds and giant insects. After Noah's Flood the environment became harsher, food scarcer and the atmosphere no longer supported large flying creatures. Therefore, this giant bird went the same way as many other giant creatures. (Ref. ornithology, aves, flight)

11. NOTABLE QUOTABLE ON DRAGONS from a meeting between the inventor of the word Dinosaur and the Englishman who has most Dinosaurs named after him. The data is from Lady Tennyson (wife of UK poet laureate Alfred, Lord Tennyson) who records in her diary a visit by Professor Richard Owen with William Fox on the Isle of Wight as follows: "Professor Owen arrived. A. and Professor Owen enjoyed their trip [to Brighstone] and returned in high spirits. They spread out their luncheon on Mr. Foxe's lawn; they looked at the great dragon which is quite new to the world and quite answers expectations. He never saw one so sheathed in armour and thought of calling it Euacanthus Vectianus. Most interesting he was." Excerpt from: *Alfred and Emily Tennyson: A Marriage of True Minds. A Centenary Celebration* (Page 38), by Richard J. Hutchings, Isle of Wight County Press, 1991, Newport, Isle of Wight, England.

ED. COM. Richard Owen was the world's leading expert on fossil bones at the time and founded the British Museum of Natural History. He invented the word 'Dinosauria' to describe the first three dinosaurs to be discovered *Megalosaurus*, *Iguanodon* and *Hylaeosaurus*. He went fossil hunting on the Island of Wight and named a dinosaur *Polacanthus foxii*, after his friend William Fox, who lived on the island. Fox collected a vast number of dinosaur specimens, and has more dinosaurs named after him than any other Englishman. His collection is now in the Natural History Museum. Fox was a clergyman who became curate of the village of Brighstone in 1862, and although he was unable to retain a permanent position there, he remained on the island until his death in 1881. He was a devoted fossil collector and wrote to his friend Owen saying: "I cannot leave this place while I have any money left to live on, I take such deep joy in hunting for old dragons."

See: <http://www.dinowight.org.uk/history.html>

(Ref. history, dinosaurs, British Isles)

12. CARTILAGE CORRECTION MAKES DINOS TALLER, according to articles in ScienceDaily and ScienceShots 30 Sept 2010 and ABC News in Science, 1 Oct 2010. The height of dinosaurs is estimated by placing the bones together, but according to anatomists Casey Holliday of University of Missouri and Lawrence Witmer of Ohio University, most reconstructions do not take account of the soft tissues between the bones. The ends of bones that form joints with other bones have thick

layers of cartilage over their surfaces to facilitate smooth movement. Cartilage does not fossilise so it is not possible to measure exactly how much the ends of bones were separated in living dinosaurs. Therefore, Holliday and Witmer studied bones of ostriches and alligators to get an idea of the proportion of cartilage to bone in the length of the limb bones.

Holliday explained: "The ends of many dinosaurs' long bones, which include leg bones such as the femur or tibia, are rounded and rough and lack major articulating (joint forming) structures like condyles, which are bony projections. This indicated that very thick cartilages formed these structures, and therefore the joints themselves, and would have added significant height to certain dinosaurs. This study offers new data into how and why reptiles, and mammals, such as humans, build their joints with such different amounts of bone and cartilage." The results suggest that some of the large dinosaurs such as a Brachiosaurus could have been 30cm (one foot) taller than previous estimates. Witmer commented: "This study is significant because it shows that bones can't always speak for themselves. To understand how dinosaurs moved, we need to analyze the bones as they were inside their bodies, including their cartilage. The dinosaur bones mounted in museums don't accurately reflect what the animals actually had in their bodies in life because the cartilage caps were lost along with the other soft tissues. Knowing how much cartilage was lost allows us to better restore the structure of a living dinosaur bone, which then allows us to better understand how dinosaurs moved and lived"

ABC: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/09/100930171418.htm>

ScienceDaily: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/09/100930171418.htm>

ED. COM. This is a good reminder that there is far more to a living creature than its bones, and many of the lifelike reconstructions displayed in museum and in wildlife documentaries are mostly imagination, rather than facts. In fact, for many dinosaurs, not even whole skeletons have been found – just a few bones. There is nothing wrong with making reconstructions, but it is important to clearly state what are the facts and what are the assumptions the reconstruction is made on. After all even T rex is up to his fourth reconstruction! (Ref. osteology, fossils, palaeontology)

13. EXTINCT MAMMALS NOT DEAD YET, according to articles in ABC News in Science and Daily Mail 29 Sept 2010 and ScienceNOW 1 Oct 2010. Diana Fisher and Simon Blomberg of the University of Queensland in Australia have created a database of 187 mammal species that have been identified as extinct or possibly extinct, and combed through the literature to find out which ones had been rediscovered. They found 67 had been re-discovered alive. They became interested in rediscovered extinct species after studying the bridled nailtail wallaby, an Australian mammal believed to be extinct for decades until it was found in 1973 on a central Queensland cattle property. The animals have since been re-introduced to other areas and are doing well. Fisher said: "I realized that there are very many reports of rediscovered species, but that no one had looked at these as a whole." Other animals thought to be dead and gone forever, but found alive include the Okapi, the Cuban Solenodon (a rat-like mammal), the Christmas Island Shrew, the Vanikoro Flying Fox of the Solomon Islands, the Australian Central Rock Rat and the Talaud Flying Fox of Indonesia. In contrast the Daily Mail states, "Many scientists believe the world is going through a new 'mass extinction' fuelled by mankind – and that more species are disappearing now than at any time since the dinosaurs vanished 65million years ago."

ABC: <http://www.abc.net.au/science/articles/2010/09/29/3024916.htm>

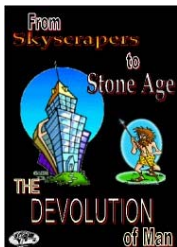
Daily Mail: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-1315964/One-extinct-animals-turn-again.html>

ED. COM. This study is a good lesson in humility. The large percentage of animals that proved not to be dead and gone is a good reminder of how much human beings don't know, and how much of the earth's surface has still to be studied. The media comment about mass extinction also exposes the hypocrisy of the more strident environmentalists who are also ardent evolutionary fundamentalists. Evolutionists claim the mass extinction 65 million years ago made way for the mammals, and therefore, humans to evolve. It follows that if we are going through a mass extinction now, evolutionists should we waiting in joyful expectation for lots of new species to evolve, even if man becomes extinct. Instead all they proclaim is doom and gloom. Maybe they

think something smarter than humans will evolve and beat us up in the struggle for existence. (Ref. conservation, animals)

14. IN A CAVEMAN'S KITCHEN, as reported in Nature News and ScienceNOW, 18 Oct 2010. A group of researchers from Italy, Russia and Czech Republic have examined stone grinding tools from stoneage archaeological sites in Italy and Eastern Europe, and found starch grains, indicating that early humans were processing plant foods and cooking with grains. The starch grains were from the root of a species of cattail and the grains of a grass called *Brachypodium*. Whilst not producing flour as we know it today, the ground roots and grains could be used to make flatbreads or thicken soups. The researchers calculated that once ground and cooked, the cattail grains contain nearly as much energy as farmed cereals. These finds challenge the traditional view of stoneage “man the hunter” living on a diet of meat supplemented by unprocessed plant foods, such as fruits and tubers. This “meat-centric” picture has been built up due to durable evidence being available in the form of stone blades and bones bearing marks of butchering. Plant remains don't last as long as bones, and it was suspected archaeologists probably destroyed the more fragile plant evidence by washing artefacts, so the European research team studied unwashed artefacts. Ofer Bar-Yosef, an archaeologist at Harvard University and Stoneage expert, said it was not a shock that humans from 30,000 years ago ground plants, rather than just eating raw greens. He commented: "I bet you that even Neanderthals had much more complex food-preparation techniques when it comes to plants."

ED. COM. It is no surprise to us that “stone age” man ground grains and other plant material and ate processed plant based food, when you consider the Biblical history of human diets. In the beginning God told man to eat plants. After the Fall of Man (Genesis 3), God sent Adam and Eve out of their fruitful garden to “till the ground” i.e. grow crops to obtain their food. Therefore the earliest humans were gardeners and farmers. Hunter-gatherers came later. Furthermore man was created as fully intelligent humans, able to make and work with sophisticated tools. After mankind was dispersed at the Tower of Babel, many groups of people had to scratch out a living in new environments, and a lot of knowledge of farming and tool making was lost. However, people remembered that grains and roots were nutritious if ground and cooked, and used whatever plants were available. (Ref. technology, nutrition, diets)



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15. SMART NEANDERTHALS HAD FEELINGS, according to articles in ScienceDaily21 Sept 2010 and Fossil Science 23 Sep 2010 and 6 Oct 2010. Anthropologist Julien Riel-Salvatore of UC Denver has challenged the idea that Neanderthals were “thick-skulled, primitive 'cavemen' overrun and out-competed by more advanced modern humans arriving in Europe from Africa”. Riel-Salvatore has spent seven years studying Neanderthal sites in southern Italy. He found projectile points, ochre, bone tools, ornaments and possible evidence of fishing and small game hunting. These are not traditionally associated with Neanderthals and seem to have emerged in areas separate from “modern humans”. He concluded that Neanderthals have invented this technology when the climate changed in Italy and Neanderthals had to adapt to new sources of food. Riel-Salvatore rejects the idea that Neanderthals are a separate species. He commented: "Basically, I am rehabilitating Neanderthals. They were far more resourceful than we have given them credit for." He went on to say: "It is likely that Neanderthals were absorbed by modern humans. My research suggests that they were a different kind of human, but humans nonetheless. We are more brothers than distant cousins."

Meanwhile a team of archaeologists at the University of York are attempting to chart the history of compassion in humans and have found evidence of regular long term care of the ill and infirm in ancient human sites, including a Neanderthal with a withered arm, deformed feet and blindness in one eye who must have been cared for, perhaps for as long as twenty years. Penny Spikins, who led the research, commented: "Compassion is perhaps the most fundamental human emotion. It binds us together and can inspire us but it is also fragile and elusive. This apparent fragility makes addressing the evidence for the development of compassion in our most ancient ancestors a unique challenge, yet the archaeological record has an important story to tell about the prehistory of compassion,"

Fossil Science:

http://www.fossilscience.com/research/Neanderthals_more_advanced_than_previously_thought.asp

http://www.fossilscience.com/research/Neanderthals_had_feelings_too_say_researchers.asp

ScienceDaily: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/09/100921171412.htm>

ED. COM. Riel-Salvatore and Spikins are correct. The archaeological evidence fits with the physical evidence that Neanderthals were fully human. They had bigger brains on average than the modern man (that includes you and I), so it is no surprise they showed signs of being resourceful and innovative. Showing compassion and caring for the weak and infirm also fits with them being fully human. Human beings do this because they were specially created in the image of a caring God, and are not the end result of a ruthless struggle for life where only the strong survive. (Ref. anthropology, behaviour, technology)



16. C14 JURASSIC ARK RESEARCH NEEDS as

Geologist Liam Fromyhr finds carbon in one cavity in a fossil tree at our Gympie site. The tree fossils are from the southern conifer family, which covers bunya pines, Norfolk Island pines, kauri pines and much more famous Wollemi pine. They are well preserved in silica with iron colourations and occasional opal, but Liam pushed open one cavity and inside, was full of black carbon. Help us fund carbon 14 tests for any new carbon discoveries. They are usually \$600 a time.



We predict the tests will show a young age confounding evolution. Pray for high school students visiting this site in October.

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