

Evidence News 12/09 28th October 2009

WELCOME TO OUR NEW Enews author, Dr Ed Neeland, a professor of Chemistry from Canada who joins an ever increasing number of news watchers for Creation Research around the world, and greetings again to all our readers as you scan another exciting Evidence News with Editorial COMMENT for 28th October 2009.

Now you can watch a great free DVD preview of "Darwin's Evolution – A Very Unnatural Selection" and meet some of the well published scientists who are bold enough to state they accept Biblical creation CLICK [HERE](#).

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Evidence News comes to you in PDF format so you need Adobe Reader which is freely available from www.adobe.com. This week's Evidence News Index follows - to view the entire e-news please click <http://www.creationresearch.net/enews/ENEWS1209-091028.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. **WORLD'S LARGEST DINOSAUR CREATION MUSEUM** hits press and critics scream, so click the link below and judge for yourself. Skeptics, including Mary Schweitzer, famous for her soft tissue finds in Dinosaurs as well as being an ardent Theistic Evolutionist, says the museum is bad science as well as weak faith. Self taught world record dinosaur finder Jack Horner is coming out in full force against it!

Up until 1988, Otis Kline (founder and director of the museum) said his strong faith co-existed with his belief in evolution. "I believed God created and he started the whole thing going, but he used the process of evolution," he said. Then, he attended a lecture in Hamilton given by Dennis Petersen, the author of "Unlocking the Mysteries of Creation", and founder of the Creation Resource Foundation". Petersen convinced me you can't combine oil and water, you can't combine evolution and the Bible," Kline said. In 1991, Kline joined a dinosaur dig in Canada led by Petersen and saw the profound effect digging up fossils had on "believers". In the mid-1990s, the two men worked with a Wyoming rancher to set up a family dinosaur dig south of Newcastle. In January of 2003, Kline bought 37 acres near as a museum dig site.

Original report: http://www.billingsgazette.com/news/features/magazine/article_1c9ac218-bab0-11de-84f1-001cc4c002e0.html Make sure to view pictures in higher resolution...and CLICK on the DVD link for the museum located in Billings Montana.

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SEE more of Kline's work and excavations on our DVD Darwin on the Rocks. Click [HERE](#) for DVD preview, or email Otis Kline to encourage him on fact@midrivers.com. (Ref. Sauropods, Triceratops, Joe Taylor)

2. UK READERS DON'T MISS JOHN MACKAY IN UK October 27th - Dec 1st, details <http://www.amen.org.uk/cr/where>

3. NOTABLE QUOTABLE AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO: "Let us then omit the conjectures of men who know not what they say, when they speak of the origin and nature of the human race...They are deceived too, by those highly mendacious documents which profess to give a history of many thousand years, though, reckoning, by the sacred writings, we find that not 6000 years have yet passed." *City of God*, Book 12 chapter 10 via <http://www.ccel.org/ccel/schaff/npnf102.iv.XII.10.html>

4. CHECK OUT PREDICTIONS FILE to really expose the evolutionists claim that creationists don't make testable predictions. Click [HERE](#) for predictions file.

5. CALIFORNIA SHARKTOOTH HILL Fossil Bone Bed was not formed by catastrophic events according to a paper published in the *Journal of Geology*, June 2009, vol. 37, p519-522. Since its discovery around 150 yrs ago, the origins of a bone bed in Southern California have puzzled scientists. The Sharktooth Hill Bone bed, which is between 10 and 50 cm thick, stretches over 100 square km and contains approximately 200,000,000 fossils found in sedimentary strata (laid down in water) interpreted as formed at shallow depths. The layer contains fossilized bones of marine creatures such as whales, sharks, turtles, seals, dolphins and fish mixed with land mammals such as tapirs and horses. How did the bones get there? The latest researchers have concluded the bones lay exposed on the ocean floor and were gradually buried over a time period of some 700,000 years. The land mammals were washed out to sea and joined the bones of the sea creatures. The researchers report that very few of the bones show shark bites.

ED. COM. The rarity of shark bites on the bones means that sharks did not have an opportunity all through the 700,000 yrs to feed on the drowned or dead creatures, which is in itself unusual. But what really challenges the non catastrophic interpretation is the claim that the 50 cm deposit took 700,000 years to be laid down which averages out at less than 1 millionth of a metre per year or around 28,000 years to cover your big toe. This deposition rate simply cannot account for the burial of large mammal bones before the bones deteriorated and only a catastrophic event explains the data. We did note the glaring omission in this paper of an explanation of how the land creatures died and why they all ended up in this concentrated bone bed mixed with sea creatures - few of which show any evidence of shark predation. The evidence at this site is much more in line with a rapid deposit of marine and land creatures killed during a catastrophic event such as Noah's flood. (Ref. Deposition, sedimentary, fossilisation)

6. DARWIN'S EVOLUTION – A Very Unnatural Selection, featuring scientists as Dr. Ed. Neeland, Dr. Csaba Siffel, Dr John Johnson, Dr Heinz Lycklama, Dr. Esther Su and many others is being officially released this week in the UK so it will be available for the celebrations of Darwin's original publication of the Origin of the Species. Click [HERE](#) for free preview.

The DVD is now available in Australia, UK and NZ and is coming soon to other countries. The new DVD deals with the actual evidence of what natural selection and mutation really achieves worldwide and features some well published scientists who firmly believe in Creation and are brave enough to say so. This is the third part of our "Darwin on the Rocks" project and it is in HD wide screen. WEB ORDER YOUR COPY NOW – Click [HERE](#).

7. NOTABLE QUOTABLE: DAN BROWN, author of *The Da Vinci Code*, recently said: "...I was very religious as a kid. Then in eighth or ninth grade, I studied astronomy, cosmology, and the origins of the universe. I remember saying to a minister, 'I don't get it. I read a book that said there was an explosion known as the Big Bang, but here it says God created heaven and earth in seven days. Which is right?' Unfortunately the response I got was, 'Nice boys don't ask that question.' A light went off, and I said, 'The Bible doesn't make sense. Science makes much more sense to me.' And I just gravitated away from religion." ('Parade' September 13, 2009. pp4-6. parade.com) Brown goes on to say that he has now gone full circle and believes there is "a spiritual aspect to science."

ED. COM. Unfortunately Brown's fictional novel has been used to further undermine the credibility of the Bible by causing people to doubt the accuracy of the gospel accounts of Jesus Christ. We should not be surprised that someone who doubts Jesus as Creator also doubts Him as Lord. As a young man he began to question Christ when uncertainties arose on the Biblical account of origins. The response of his minister to his question demonstrates how important it is for Christian leaders not to bury their head in the sand when it comes to addressing what the Bible says about our origins. It is indeed a critical matter to the faith of many people and unsatisfactory answers simply make "the light go off" and the "Bible not make sense". Instead, Christian leaders need to arm themselves with the truth of the scriptures, the many resources available from Bible-believing Creation ministries and be prepared to give an answer to anyone who asks about the hope we have in our Creator Jesus Christ (1 Pet 3:15). (Ref. Philosophy, Darwinism, evolution)

8. BAD DOGS CAUSED BY BAD TRAINING, according to a study reported in *ScienceDaily* 1 May 2009. A group of researchers at University of Córdoba (UCO), Spain have studied 711 dogs (354 males and 357 females), including 594 purebreds and 117 half-breeds, to see what factors were most associated with aggressive behavior. The animals were a mix of breeds traditionally considered to be aggressive, such as Rottweiler and Bull Terrier, and breeds with reputations for mild temperament such as Dalmatian and Golden Retriever. They found aggressive behavior was most associated with "first-time dog ownership; failure to subject the dog to basic obedience training; spoiling or pampering the dog; not using physical punishment when it is required; buying a dog as a present, as a guard dog or on impulse; spaying female dogs; leaving the dog with a constant supply of food, or spending very little time with the dog in general and on its walks." These human factors had a much stronger link with aggression than dog factors. Joaquín Pérez-Guisado, who led the study, commented: "Failure to observe all of these modifiable factors will encourage this type of aggressiveness and would conform to what we would colloquially call 'giving our dog a bad education'". It seems "approximately 40% of dominance aggression in dogs is associated with a lack of authority on the part of the owners who have never performed basic obedience training with their pets or who have only carried out the bare minimum of training." The study did find increased aggression was associated with some breeds, along with "male sex, a small size, or an age of between 5-7 years old" but these factors were less influential than the human factors.

ScienceDaily: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/04/090424114315.htm>

ED. COM. In the beginning God gave man dominion over the animals. That meant exercising authority in a wise way over all creatures for the good of both animals and man. God did not create dogs (or any other animals) to be aggressive and violent, but after man rebelled against his Master, the animals rebelled against their God given masters. Here we see the results of failure to exercise proper dominion and how human sin affects the rest of the creation.

Our PREDICTION about animal training is that wherever evolution becomes more widely accepted, animal training will get worse, as evolution removes man's authority to have Dominion. Sir David Attenborough hit it on the head when he was asked earlier this year by the science publication *Nature* as to why the teaching of evolution was now more important than ever.

Attenborough replied: "Because of the influence of the Bible's book of Genesis, which says the Lord God said 'go forth and multiply' to Adam and Eve and 'the natural world is there for you to dominate, you have dominion of the animals and plants of the world". *Nature* vol 457, p967, 19 Feb 2009 (Ref. canines, mammals, domestic animals)

9. EVOLUTION A LAUGHING MATTER, according to reports in ScienceNOW, 4 June 2009 and *ScienceDaily* 5 June 2009. Marina Davila Ross of the University of Portsmouth, UK and colleagues have recorded the laughing sound made by young apes when they are tickled and compared them with tickling induced laughter in human infants. Human laughter is unique with sustained voiced sounds made while exhaling. The research team recorded laughter of a gibbon, and some orangutans, gorillas, chimpanzees and bonobos and found they all respond to tickling with short noisy grunts made during both inhaling and exhaling. Gorillas and bonobos also make longer breathy sound, and one of the bonobo made "a 'voiced' laugh, something akin to 'Ha!'". The scientists report that other researchers have observed chimps make this sound as well. The researchers then drew up an evolutionary tree based on which apes laughing sounds were closest to human laughter and found it closely correlated with other evolutionary trees based on genetic similarities. The researchers concluded: "Taken together, the acoustic and phylogenetic results provide clear evidence of a common evolutionary origin for tickling-induced laughter in humans and tickling-induced vocalizations in great apes." The researchers believe that laughter originally began in the last common ancestor of apes and humans and has gradually evolved over the past 10 to 16 million years.

ScienceDaily: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/06/090604124013.htm>

ED. COM. When researchers can tell the apes a joke and get a laughing response we will be more impressed with this evidence. As the scientists noted, human laughter is unique, but this is largely because human laughter is more often the response to mental stimulation than just a physical response. This is another example of evolutionists imposing their beliefs on scientific observations. The superficial similarity of ape and human responses to tickling is no proof that one turned into the other. By the way did you hear the one about the people who believe they used to be monkeys? (Ref. respiration, physiology, neurology)

10. ARDI THE APE-WOMAN described in ScienceNOW, BBC News and e! Science News, 1 Oct 2009, and *Science* vol. 326, pp36-40 & 75-86, 2 Oct 2009. An international team of researchers has found a partial skeleton of a creature named *Ardipithecus ramidus*, nicknamed Ardi, in the Middle Awash region in Ethiopia. Isolated bones, bone fragments and teeth of *Ardipithecus* have been found since the early 1990s but this specimen is the most complete. The new specimen consists of a partial skull, some teeth, two vertebrae, forearm and hand bones, pelvic bones, part of a thigh bone, lower legs bones and foot bone. The bones are very fragile, broken into many fragments and "very poorly fossilised". On the basis of their reconstruction the research team believe *Ardipithecus* was "as big as a chimpanzee and had a brain size to match." It had a flat foot with the big toe separated from the other toes, like a thumb, as seen in living apes, indicating it was good at grasping tree branches with its feet, but not good at walking on the ground, and it could not run on two feet like human. It had an opposable thumb and a flexible wrist, indicating it was not a knuckle walker like a chimpanzee or gorilla.

The badly fragmented pelvis was reconstructed by Owen Lovejoy of Kent State University, Ohio, who used models and CT scans of the original specimens to build a model. According to *Science*, he is "satisfied that the 14th version of the pelvis is accurate." On the basis of his reconstruction he claims the pelvis is shorter and broader than living apes, and therefore the spine was long and curved like a human spine, and *Ardipithecus* would have walked upright. Lovejoy told BBC News: "She has opposable great toes and she has a pelvis that allows her to negotiate tree branches rather well. So half of her life is spent in the trees; she would have nested in trees and occasionally

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fed in trees, but when she was on the ground she walked upright pretty close to how you and I walk." The researchers have also collected many fossils of other animals and plants from the area, including birds, mammals, invertebrates, wood and pollen.

According to *Science*: "From these specimens, they conclude that Ardi lived in a woodland, climbing among hackberry, fig, and palm trees and coexisting with monkeys, kudu antelopes, and peafowl. Doves and parrots flew overhead. All these creatures prefer woodlands, not the open, grassy terrain often conjured for our ancestors." This does not fit with the story that human ancestors evolved upright walking as the woodlands were replaced by open savannah grasslands, forcing evolving apes to walk on the ground, but according to Tim White from the University of California, Berkeley "These creatures were living and dying in a woodland habitat, not an open savannah."

The *Ardipithecus* bones are dated at 4.4 million years old, making them 1.2 million year older than "Lucy". Many researchers believe this creature was close to the common ancestor of chimps and humans. Owen Lovejoy commented: "People often think we evolved from apes, but no, apes in many ways evolved from us. It has been a popular idea to think humans are modified chimpanzees. From studying *Ardipithecus ramidus*, or 'Ardi,' we learn that we cannot understand or model human evolution from chimps and gorillas." Tim White commented: "This is not an ordinary fossil. It's not a chimp. It's not a human. It shows us what we used to be."

Science: <http://www.sciencemag.org/ardipithecus/>

BBC: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/8285180.stm>

e! Science News:

<http://esciencenews.com/articles/2009/10/01/kent.state.university.professor.c.owen.lovejoy.helps.unveil.oldest.hominid.skeleton>

ED. COM. The fragmentary nature of all the *Ardipithecus* finds and Owen Lovejoy's 14 attempts at reconstructing the pelvis from numerous small fragments, also reminds us that much guesswork goes into putting those fragments together. As this creature is extinct, how is Lovejoy to know which of his 14 guesses was right? We suspect it was the one that fitted his evolutionary story best.

Lovejoy has a history of reconstructing pelvis bones to suit evolutionary stories. He reconstructed the pelvis of another famous "pithecus" – Lucy, whose pelvis was also in fragments. The following is from the transcript of a TV programme entitled "In Search of Human Origins Part One" broadcast on PBS 3 June 1997.

OWEN LOVEJOY: When I put the two parts of the pelvis together that we had, this part of the pelvis has pressed so hard and so completely into this one that it caused it to be broken into a series of individual pieces, which were then fused together in later fossilization.

DON JOHANSON: After Lucy died, some of her bones lying in the mud must have been crushed or broken, perhaps by animals browsing at the lake shore.

OWEN LOVEJOY: This has caused the two bones in fact to fit together so well that they're in an anatomically impossible position.

DON JOHANSON: The perfect fit was an illusion that made Lucy's hip bones seem to flair out like a chimp's. But all was not lost. Lovejoy decided he could restore the pelvis to its natural shape. He didn't want to tamper with the original, so he made a copy in plaster. He cut the damaged pieces out and put them back together the way they were before Lucy died. It was a tricky job, but after taking the kink out of the pelvis, it all fit together perfectly, like a three-dimensional jigsaw puzzle. As a result, the angle of the hip looks nothing like a chimp's, but a lot like ours.

Anatomically at least, Lucy could stand like a human.

NOVA Transcript: <http://www.pbs.org/wqbnova/transcripts/2106hum1.html>

ED. COM. Having said all the above, we do partly agree with Tim White. *Ardipithecus* is not a chimp or a human being. However, all the evidence really shows is that *Ardipithecus* was just another ape, not what human beings used to be. Tim white's assessment of the fossil is a clear case of imposing an evolutionary idea on the evidence, and Owen Lovejoy's statement reminds us that no-one has seen an ape turn into a human so it is quite arbitrary as to where you put them on the evolutionary tree. The fact that this creature is different from any living ape and is now extinct does not prove it evolved into a human being. It proves it is a very dead ape. Even if this creature did walk upright in trees, that is no evidence it was evolving into a human. Living orangutans walk with an upright stance in trees, steadying themselves by grasping branches with their hands. No-one claims that they are evolving into people. In fact, orangutans are considered to be furthest from humans in the Great Ape evolutionary tree. (See "Walking with Orangutans" Evidence News, 13 June 2007) (Ref. anthropology, hominids, locomotion)

11. SEAL MISSING LINK FOUND, according to articles in *ScienceDaily*, Eurekalert and Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 23 April 2009. Scientists from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History and the Canadian Museum of Nature have found a fossil of small otter-like creature they claim is a "missing link in the origin of seals, sea lions, walruses". Seals, sea lions and walruses are classified as "pinnipeds" and have flippers, rather than feet. The new fossil has been named *Puijila darwini*. Mary Dawson, curator emeritus of Carnegie Museum of Natural History described it: "The remarkably preserved skeleton of *Puijila* had heavy limbs, indicative of well developed muscles, and flattened phalanges which suggests that the feet were webbed, but not flippers. This animal was likely adept at both swimming and walking on land. For swimming it paddled with both front and hind limbs. *Puijila* is the evolutionary evidence we have been lacking for so long." It had a skull base and teeth similar to living pinnipeds, but had a long tail and forelimbs with similar proportions to living carnivorous land animals, rather than living pinnipeds. The fossil was found in Devon Island, Nunavut, Canada and is dated as 21-24 million years old. Other fossils found in the same site include two types of freshwater fish, one bird and four mammals. Pinnipeds are believed to have evolved from land dwelling creatures such as bears and weasels. Charles Darwin wrote "A strictly terrestrial animal, by occasionally hunting for food in shallow water, then in streams or lakes, might at last be converted in an animal so thoroughly aquatic as to brace the open ocean." The museum researchers claim their new fossil confirms this theory.

EurekAlert: http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2009-04/cmon-feo042009.php

ScienceDaily: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/04/090422132832.htm>

ED. COM. Darwin did not explain how a land dwelling animal "might at last be converted in an animal so thoroughly aquatic as to brace the open ocean" and this fossil does not explain it either. Until the evolutionists can explain how foraging for food in shallow water can change the genes that control the growth and development of legs, stories such as Darwin's remain just that – stories, not scientific evidence. All that this fossil proves is that an otter-like creature once existed and is now extinct. Extinction is a reminder that the world is going downhill and becoming less complex, just as the Genesis tells us. This is the opposite of evolution. (Ref. palaeontology, mammals)

12. IDA NOT HUMAN ANCESTOR, according an article in *Nature*, vol 461, p1040, 22 Oct 2009. Erik Seiffert of Stony Brook University in New York and Elwyn Simons of Duke University in Durham, North Carolina have found the fossils of an extinct primate in sediments about 60 kilometres southwest of Cairo, Egypt. The fossils are dated at 37 million years old. The new fossil animal is named *Afradapis longicristatus* and the scientists say it lived on a diet of insects and fruit, and weighed about three kilograms, (making it "the largest primate of the time." In order to determine where the new fossil fitted in the evolutionary tree Seiffert's team examined more than 117 living and extinct primate species records, including *Ida*. Seiffert was able to examine the high

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resolution cast of Ida and claims it did not have the features that connect it with haplorhines, the sub-order of primates that includes monkeys, apes and humans. In particular, Seiffert was not impressed with the ankle bones that are supposed to be straight side like the haplorhines. He said, "It is not possible to say this because the specimen is damaged and the bone obscured." Seiffert's team's analysis of primate fossils "not only defined the context for *Afradapis*, but put both *Afradapis* and *Darwinius* (Ida) in the adapiform lineage." This makes Ida a possible ancestor for today's lemurs or lorises, but not monkeys apes or humans. Although Seiffert's team claims to have found 40 *Afradapis* individuals its find will probably go unnoticed by the general public. As *Nature* puts it, "their animal doesn't have a nickname. No popular-science book has been published. And no film project is planned. It seems unlikely that *Afradapis* will get its own Google logo."

ED. COM. Now that the publicity circus is over, Ida can be put back in her place – just another dead prosimian, and although the new fossil is not the subject of overblown claims, it can also be put in the same place. Furthermore, neither of them are evidence for evolution. They are separate, fully formed creatures that show no sign of being or becoming anything else. As both of them are now extinct they are evidence that there used to be more prosimians than there are now, which is evidence the living world is going downhill, not evolving upwards. We are still waiting for Sir David Attenborough to publicly apologise for misleading the world because of his atheistic prejudice. (Ref.palaeontology, adapids, mammals)

13. 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)

UK: P.O. Box 1 Ashton under Lyne Lancs. OL6 9WW (Donations in UK payable to Creation Research Trust are tax deductible - a Gift Aid Declaration is required - available from <http://www.amen.org.uk/cr/trust/>)

AUSTRALIA: P.O. Box 260 Capalaba Qld 4157

CANADA: Westney Heights Baptist Church 1201 Ravenscroft Rd Ajax Ont. L1T 4K5

NEW ZEALAND: P.O. Box 40480 Glenfield, Auckland

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