

Boy are your kids going to be disappointed as even more dinosaurs are disappearing; and their parents are going to be distraught as Australia's evolutionists look like bringing in a Tax to change the climate; while there have been more 'weather disasters' in the USA with most political leaders giving no thought to God's role in nature, as questions about how is God involved in Earthquakes hit our New Zealand office. It all makes for a very fascinating Evidence News with EDitorial COMment number 12/11.

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**1. ANGOLAN GIANT FOUND**, according to articles in PhysOrg and Annals of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences vol 83, p221 16 March 2011. An international team of palaeontologists have studied the bones of the first dinosaur to be found in Angola. Octavio Mateus of Portugal's Universidade Nova de Lisboa and Museum of Lourinha found the fossil in 2005. The bones are a partial right forelimb including the scapula, humerus, ulna, radius and metacarpals (toe bones) of a sauropod. Sauropods were a group of large plant eating dinosaurs that were the largest land animals ever to live on earth. The new fossil has been given the scientific name *Angolatitan adamasto*, meaning "Angolan giant" and is named after Adamastor - a mythical South Atlantic sea monster feared by Portuguese sailors. The dinosaur has been dated as 90 million years old on the basis of fish, shark teeth and ammonites found buried with it. The researchers suggest it had been washed out to sea and eaten by sharks.

Link: [PhysOrg](#)

ED. COM. Here is another example of a dinosaur found buried amongst sea creatures. It would take a flood of catastrophic proportions to sweep a Titanosaur sized creature out to sea. The reference to a sea monster in the dinosaur's name reminds us there are numerous sea monster stories around the world. Just like dragon stories about land creatures, sea monster stories could have a basis in reality. The Bible describes a large sea monster called leviathan, which does not fit any living sea creature, but would fit some semi aquatic dinosaurs. (Ref. reptiles, sauropods, fossilisation)

**2. AUSSIES DON'T MISS** - Jurassic Ark reopening Saturday 13th August, 12.00pm – 3:00pm. Come and see, not only the repaired site, but the updated Outdoor Creation Museum at Gympie Australia – it's looking great. Join us for a BBQ at 12:00pm. RSVP to: [info@creationresearch.net](mailto:info@creationresearch.net) or phone (07) 3206 4467. Your funds and prayers have helped us. First schools return in Mid August. [CLICK](#) for pictures.

**3. CLIMATE TAXES COMING** as Aussie Prime Minister and atheist, Julia Gillard, is increasingly confident she can get her 'first in the world' carbon tax passed so man can control climate change.

We [PREDICT](#) that if she is successful, the sum total effect on the climate will be zero and the tax will prove to be a total misuse of taxpayers' funds. We also recommend that a push needs to be made to legislate that politicians and political parties must be made personally and corporately financially liable for wrong policies. Check out [CLIMATE](#) for our complete file about climate change and cross reference to independent analysis by Physics Prof Heinz Lycklama on [www.osta.com/gw](http://www.osta.com/gw).

**4. DID YOU MISS THE DINOSAUR FEATHERS QUESTION? [CLICK](#).**

**5. OLDEST PTERANODON FOUND**, according to ScienceDaily 1 March 2011. The bones of the left wing of a pteranodon have been found in Texas by an amateur fossil hunter and identified by Timothy Myers of Southern Methodist University in Dallas. Meyers estimates the creature had a wing span between 3.6 to 4 meters (12 to 13 feet). The bones showed signs of being broken when they were buried. Meyers described them: "We know it was disarticulated when it was buried because the bones weren't preserved in correct anatomical position. Abrupt truncation of the broken end of one of the bones and infilling of the break with sediment also indicates that the breakage and disarticulation took place prior to burial". He went on to say: "Any pterosaur material is fairly rare to find unless you have exceptional preservation conditions. They are frail, fragile bones, and they require rapid burial to be well preserved". The fossil was found in rocks dated as 89 million years old, making it the oldest pteranodon in North America, and possibly the oldest in the world. A pteranodon of similar age has been found in England. Pteranodons are large pterosaurs – flying reptiles. Pterosaurs are believed to have evolved as small toothed creatures about 200 million years ago and then evolved into large toothless creatures about 100 million years ago. Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. Pterosaurs, or flying reptiles, are some of the strangest creatures to have lived on earth. All known pterosaurs of any evolutionary age in the fossil record are of fully formed winged creatures, some with teeth and some without, but all distinctly different from any known fossil or living walking reptile. According to evolution they evolved from non-flying reptiles, but this belief is not based on fossil evidence of change and is held purely by faith. Their fossil record actually fits the Biblical history of the world much better, i.e. they were created as separate distinct kinds and reproduced after their kind until the world degenerated so much they could no longer survive. (Ref. pterodactyls, pterosaur, palaeontology)

**6. ARE YOU COMING ON THE NEXT OUTBACK AUSSIE CREATION TOUR** - August 2012  
[CLICK](#) for a slide show of the last tour.

**7. DID YOU MISS THE VEGETARIAN QUESTION? [CLICK](#).**

**8. TARBOSAURUS JUNIOR DIDN'T BITE**, according to articles in ScienceDaily 10 May 2011 and ScienceShots, 9 May 2011. An international team of scientists from Japan, Mongolia and USA have studied the skull of a juvenile *Tarbosaurus* and concluded that it was not able to crush bone or exert strong bite and twisting forces with its jaw. *Tarbosaurus* was a large dinosaur similar to *T. rex*. Takanobu Tsuihiji of the National Museum of Nature and Science in Tokyo, who led the study explained: "We knew that adult *Tarbosaurus* were a lot like *T. rex*. Adults show features throughout the skull associated with a powerful bite...large muscle attachments, bony buttresses, specialized teeth. The juvenile is so young that it doesn't really have any of these features yet, and so it must have been feeding quite differently from its parents". *Tarbosaurus* fossils are found in the same rocks as giant herbivorous dinosaurs, and it is assumed they preyed on them. However, the juveniles would not have been able to take a bite out of one of these, even if they didn't have to kill it. Palaeontologist Lawrence Witmer, of Ohio University, explained: "We don't know to what extent its parents were bringing it food, and so it was probably already a pretty capable hunter. Its skull wasn't as strong as the adult's, and would have had to have been a more careful hunter, using quickness and agility rather than raw power". According to ScienceDaily, "The different hunting strategies of juveniles and adults may have reduced competition among *Tarbosaurus* and strengthened their role as the dominant predators of their environment".  
Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. It escapes most people's notice but this dinosaur is dead, and has never been observed alive so it is impossible to say it was a "careful hunter, using quickness and agility rather than raw power". There is another more simple solution to the apparent problem of its lack of brute biting force – it ate plants, just as Genesis says all animals were originally created to do. The robust skulls of the adults would allow them to eat tougher plants than the juveniles. Later as the world degenerated and became filled with violence, as described in Genesis 6, the adults may have discovered a new use for their tough skulls and jaws - to bite and kill other dinosaurs, but that is degeneration, not evolution. The fact these dinosaurs were buried with giant herbivorous dinosaurs does not mean they ate them. It just means they all got buried together in the same catastrophic event. (Ref. diet, tyrannosaurs, reptiles)

**9. LIKE US** on facebook, [CLICK](#).

**10. DINOSAUR DECLUTTER NEEDED**, suggests an Article in *Science* vol. 332 p782, 13 May 2011. Renowned dinosaur expert John Horner claims there are more dinosaur names than there are dinosaurs and many fossils that are being given new scientific names actually belong to species that have already been named. Horner is developing a set of procedures for studying dinosaur fossils that he calls the Unified Frame of Reference (UFR). He told *Science*: "To take Einstein's word, it is a kind of geobiological unified field theory". Part of the problem is that scientists and journalists are more interested in publishing papers about new species and therefore concentrate on differences rather than similarities. Another source of the problem is lack of understanding of growth and maturation processes, leading to different species names being given to juveniles and adults of the same species. According to Horner, "Being able to decipher the development of various stages of growth of a dinosaur is as important as having discovered a new one". To do this requires study of the internal and microscopic structure of bones, rather than just the external features and size. Horner has been doing this and according to *Science*: "*Nanotyrannus*, whose first fossils were unearthed in the 1940's, could be a young *Tyrannosaurus rex*; *Dracorex* and *Stygimoloch* could be the same beast as *Pachycephalosaurus*; *Torosaurus* may be an adult *Triceratops*".

Horner is not alone in his critique of dinosaur classification. Philip Currie of the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada, president of the U.S. Society of Vertebrate Paleontology commented to *Science*: "Palaeontologists are still more concerned about establishing new species than they are of assessing the ... variation of an already established species. Both researchers and journals consider a paper establishing a new species' name as more interesting and publishable". Michael J. Benton, a palaeontologist at the University of Bristol in the United Kingdom, has also analysed dinosaur fossil data and suggests a "frightening figure" of 51.7% of dinosaur species are wrongly named.

ED. COM. Horner and his colleagues are right about the incentive of fossil hunters to report a new species, and give it a new name (usually after themselves), rather than admit it's just another specimen of an already known species. Undoubtedly this has led to an emphasis on differences rather than similarities. Horner's observations about juvenile and adult specimens remind us of the very real problems of scientific classification of creatures that are only known by their dead bones. It is impossible to see the changes that occurred from birth to maturity, or observe the variation that occurred within the same kind, so it should only be expected that there would be dinosaurs of all ages in the fossil record. Animals do not get fossilised by dying of old age. They need to be suddenly buried in catastrophic events like Noah's flood. We have likewise never observed dinosaur life cycles and breeding habits, therefore we can never know with certainty which dinosaurs could or could not breed with others of similar appearance. How disappointed most kids will be when this finally hits the school text books and half their favourites in the dinosaur encyclopaedia just disappear. (Ref. taxonomy, fossilisation, palaeontology.)

**11. QUEENSLANDERS DON'T MISS**

Rosalie Baptist Church, 97 Fernberg Road Rosalie, Sunday morning 5th June 9.30 am.

## Evidence News 12/11 – Education – 1<sup>st</sup> June 2011

In this last 2 weeks we have had lots of questions about: “Is God really involved in earthquakes?” and “Christianity in education”. Come and hear what God’s word has to say about both. More details contact Pastor: Peter Bernas ph: (07) 3369 3471 Email: [pete\\_jak@bigpond.com](mailto:pete_jak@bigpond.com).

Gympie Church of Christ, 10 Tucker Rd Horseshoe Bend, Gympie, Sunday night 5th June 6:30pm. In this last 2 weeks we have had lots of questions about: “Is God really involved in earthquakes?” and “Christianity in education”. Come and hear what God’s word has to say about both.

**12. 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. Donations in USA/UK are tax deductible. See instructions online.

CANADA TAX DEDUCTIBLE SUPPORT FOR OUR COLLEAGUES click [HERE](#)

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 0747, Auckland

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