



TODAY we are literally out walking through a volcano as we host a huge bunch of homeschoolers on a field trip who are investigating the evidence of creation and Noah's flood, and we are reading letters from churches which state they don't have a position on creation or the flood, plus below we share how busted vitamin C genes in apes and men does not help evolution at all, so enjoy this week's Evidence News 13/14 with EDitorial COMment from the Creation Guy John Mackay and the global team from Creation Research.

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<http://www.youtube.com/user/askjohnmackay#p/u>
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ENews is available in 2 FORMATS – for EMAIL scroll down – for PDF see below index.

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1. NEW QUESTION: VITAMIN C GENES? If man was separately created how come apes have the same broken gene for making vitamin C as humans do? Surely this could only come about by man evolving from chimpanzees. To claim God made the same mutant in both stretches credulity. ANSWER by John Mackay and Diane Eager [CLICK](#).

2. TEAM IN TASSIE SOON: Dr John Osgood, Craig Hawkins, Steve Cardno, Dr Diane Eager and the Creation Guy, John Mackay, 1st - 10th August details [CLICK](#).

3. JURASSIC ARK FREE OPEN DAY Saturday 16th August, 11.00am – 3.00pm near Gympie Australia.
HEAR THE AUSSIE SCIENTIST WHO CAME to Christ through geological evidence of Noah's Flood.
SEE THE NEW FOSSIL TRAILER decked out with great displays.
NOAH'S ARK will be there, so pray for no rain.
SEE OUR NEW FOSSILS...they are so good.
NEW MURALS on Biblical Giants and on the Ice Age.
NEW MINI MURALS project will be up in the living fossil Garden.
BE BLESSED BY THANKSGIVING MONUMENT honouring those who have helped.

MIDDAY BBQ followed by a guided tour to see the remarkable expansion at Jurassic Ark.

FREE BUT BOOK NOW: contact Anne or Amy on (07) 3206 4467 or email info@creationresearch.net to tell us you are coming.

WE WILL be taking an offering to help with the cost of this fabulous project 2 hours North of the Brisbane airport near Gympie Australia.

4. DON'T MISS 'FROM THE ARCHIVES'. Every week we include this great resource at the end of the Evidence News for extra reference items on related subjects. This week we feature: [Feduccia on Dino Feathers](#), [Cambrian Eyes](#), [Cambrian Brain](#), and [Antarctic Ice](#).

5. ADVANCE NOTICE: EASTER CONVENTION 2015 WARWICK Queensland

JOIN John Mackay for 4 beautiful days in the Aussie country side while he shares the good news as Jesus did; 'beginning at Moses' (Luke 24:27) with a great trip through God's Word.

DISCOVER EVANGELISM'S MISSING LINK! GENESIS.

MORE DETAILS or book now via davepowell101@gmail.com or phone 0435 998 246

6. PALAEOZOIC PREDATOR DEMOTED, according to articles in ScienceDaily 10 July 2014 and *Biology Letters* doi: 10.1098/rsbl.2014.0412, 9 July 2014. The giant pterygotid eurypterid is an extinct sea scorpion that grew to be over 2 metres (6ft 6in) long, making it the largest arthropod to have lived. When it was discovered it was assumed to be a ferocious predator because of its large size, long toothed claws and large forward facing compound eyes.

Palaeontologists at Yale University have examined the fossil sea scorpion eyes using a scanning electron microscope and measured the angle between the lenses within the compound eye. According to Ross Anderson, one of the researchers, "The smaller the angle, the better the eyesight". The measurements indicated the sea scorpion had rather poor vision. The researchers compared the sea scorpion results with other arthropods, both fossil and living, and found the sea scorpion vision was well below that of known arthropod predators such as dragonflies and mantis shrimp. These results, combined with a previous study that cast doubt on the ability of the scorpion's claws to penetrate shellfish, led the scientists to suggest the giant sea scorpion may have been big, but it wasn't so tough, and spent its time trawling for soft bodied creatures on the sea floor. Anderson commented: "Maybe this thing was not a big predator, after all. It's possible it was more of a scavenger that hunted at night. It forces us to think about these ecosystems in a very different way".

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. Anderson's comment about thinking of ecosystems in a different way is a good one. We are so used to thinking of ecosystems in terms of predators and prey because that is how they work now, but according to Genesis it was not always so. Genesis tells us all animals were originally created to eat plants, and the giant pterygotid eurypterid was sufficiently well equipped to be a vegetarian, feeding on seaweed and sea grasses. It may have later become a scavenger as a result of a degenerating ecosystem coming from the devastation of the earth's surface associated with Noah's flood, which would have ruined a lot of shallow marine environments, and some would never have recovered. Ecosystems have changed, but they have not evolved. (Ref. arthropods, diet, ecology)

7. RECORD HIGH FOR SEA ICE, according to an article in *Daily Mail* 6 July 2014 by Andrew Mountford. The decrease in sea ice in the Arctic Ocean has been highly publicised and used as evidence of catastrophic global warming. Meanwhile, down in the Southern Ocean the sea ice around Antarctica has actually been increasing, such that, according to Andrew Moutford, "across the globe, there are about one million square kilometres more sea ice than 35 years ago, which is when satellite measurements began". Mountford went on to say: "We have only a few decades of data, and in climate terms this is probably too short to demonstrate that either the Antarctic increase or the Arctic decrease is anything other than natural variability".

Link: [Daily Mail](#)

ED. COM. Mountford is correct about the length of time we have had the kind of data needed to calculate the extent of the sea ice around the polar regions and about the extent of the ice. Satellite data only goes back to 1979.

Furthermore, this data is publicly available from the [Sea Ice Index website](#) of the National Snow and Ice Data Centre. On checking the maps and graphs for the beginning of July 2014 we found that the sea ice extent for Antarctica was

over 16 million sq km. For the statistically minded the area of ice has been over two standard deviations higher than the average ice area for the previous three months. The graph of the trend in ice area for the past 30 years reveals an overall increase of 1.7% per decade. This leads us to ask the question: why hasn't increasing ice in Antarctica received the same publicity as the decreasing ice in the Arctic Ocean, especially as there is more ice around Antarctica than there is in the Arctic ocean? The only answer we can suggest is the absolute prejudice visible in this debate from the global warming fanatics. Mountford is also correct in pointing out that three decades of data may not be significant in the long term, and may simply be part of ongoing natural cycles. We may not have had satellite data for very long, but we do have historical records of changes in ice on land and sea from farmers, travellers and seafarers that show there has been much change through the centuries in climate. All of which are fulfilments of the prophecy given to Noah after the Flood that until the end of the world there would be regular patterns and cycles, including cold and heat. (Genesis 8:22). This has also been true for sea levels as well. (For a picture by this editor taken 2 weeks back on a field trip in New Zealand, showing an old raised beach up to 100m above current level and for pictures of other higher sea level sites around the globe we have visited [CLICK](#)). (Ref. climate, weather)

SUPPORT THIS RESEARCH [CLICK](#).

8. BRAINS HAVEN'T CHANGED, according to reports in Nature News 16 July 2014 and ABC News in Science 17 July 2014. Scientists from China, UK and USA have studied three "stunningly well-preserved fossils" of strange creatures called anomalocaridids found in China. These were segmented arthropods with eyes on stalks and claw-like appendages projecting forward from either side of the mouth. The new fossils have been named *Lyrarapaxunguispinus*, and were so well preserved the structure of their internal organs could be studied, including the brain. One of the researchers, Nicholas Strausfeld, a neuroscientist at the University of Arizona, recognised the fossil brain had the same structure as a group of living creatures known as onychophorans, or velvet worms. Velvet worms are segmented land dwelling creatures with tubular unjointed legs that crawl around in the forest floors in tropical and sub-tropical regions of the southern hemisphere. According to Nature news, finding the neural architecture of onychophorans in Cambrian creatures indicates this type of brain "has changed little over more than half a billion years of evolution". (The Cambrian era is believed to have occurred between 541 million to 485 million years ago.) The nature news article is headed "Ancient fossils sport modern brains". Anomalocaridids are believed to be marine predators that hunted primitive fish, but the new fossil shows their brains were less complex than those of animals it may have hunted. Nicholas Strausfeld suggested that the threat of predation by creatures such as anomalocaridids may have resulted in prey animals developing more complex brains. He commented: "Predation may have in part contributed to the evolution of more elaborate brains that could process more complex ecological cues that might have offered camouflage or other protection".

Link: [ABC](#), [Nature News](#)

ED. COM. Strausfeld's comment is another example of evolutionary wishful thinking. Animals can only develop more elaborate brains if they acquire the right genes for making such brain cells and circuits. How can one creature threatened with being a main meal for other animals make/acquire/create genes for more elaborate brains? Those that avoid the predators must already have a sufficiently good brain to not get eaten, and those that are eaten have lost their only chance. Furthermore, anything that has not evolved over half a billion years is stuck in a rut and is not going to evolve at all. Living onychophorans will, therefore, have to be satisfied with the only brain they have ever had (and ever will). The fact that this kind of brain works well in a living creature indicates it was a fully functioning brain in the fossil creature, and is evidence these strange Cambrian creatures, such as *Lyrarapaxunguispinus*, were not half evolved creatures, but were fully formed functioning creatures. Which at the risk of boring you we repeat yet again. This is exactly what you would expect from Genesis, which tells us that living things were separately created according to their kinds as part of fully functioning ecosystems. Sadly many wonderful creatures have died out as the world has degenerated, and suffered the effects of God's judgment on human sin and man has done more than our share in helping many go the way of the Dodo. (Ref. neurology, arthropods, fossilisation)

9. DINO-BIRD THEORY FOSSILISED according to reports in ScienceDaily 9 July 2014 and *Journal of Ornithology*, doi:10.1007/s10336-014-1098-9. Stephen Czerkas of the Dinosaur Museum in Blanding, Utah, and Alan Feduccia of the University of North Carolina have carried out a detailed study of a small fossil creature named *Scansoriopteryx* found in Inner Mongolia. This creature had been classified as a small theropod dinosaur. Czerkas and Feduccia used advanced microscopic and photographic techniques to reveal the structure of the fossil and found "numerous unambiguous birdlike features such as elongated forelimbs, wing and hind limb feathers, wing membranes in front of

its elbow, half-moon shaped wrist-like bones, bird-like perching feet, a tail with short anterior vertebrae, and claws that make tree climbing possible”. According to Czerkas and Feduccia *Scansoriopteryx* was not a dinosaur, but an early bird descended from tree-climbing archosaurs that lived at a time before dinosaurs. They claim “*Scansoriopteryx* fulfils predictions from the early twentieth century that the ancestors of birds did not evolve from dinosaurs, and instead were derived from earlier arboreal archosaurs which originated flight according to the traditional trees-down scenario”. The “trees-down scenario” is the opposite of the currently popular “ground-up” theory that claims flying birds evolved from ground dwelling dinosaurs.

Link: ScienceDaily

ED. COM. Although the popular media presents dinosaur to bird evolution as a proven fact, there is considerable debate going on amongst the scientists who actually study fossils. Alan Feduccia is a recognised expert in fossil birds, so he should be able to recognise the features of a tree dwelling, flying creature, even if it is different from living birds. However, that is not proof such a creature evolved from either archosaurs or dinosaurs. It simply proves there once were more kinds of tree dwelling feathered creatures than there are now.

As evolutionists debate the trees-down vs ground-up theories of flight, we would point out that both theories fail miserably. Any creature that jumped, or fell, out of a tree without already having the necessary features for flight is doomed to be naturally selected out in the struggle for life after one attempt. Furthermore, why would any dinosaur or archosaur that is perfectly well equipped for living on the ground want to try flying? Even if it did, that is not going to create the genes necessary to change its body and brain to equip it for flying. It certainly does make more sense to believe God created flying creatures, fully formed and functional, according to their kinds as recorded in Genesis, and it's a fact there is no evidence fossil or otherwise, to contradict this. (Ref. aves, flight, arboreal, fossils)

DID YOU MISS ‘Don’t feathered dinosaurs prove that birds evolved from dinosaurs?’ Answer [here](#).

10. HOW YOU CAN HELP US WITH YOUR DONATIONS: Get involved in sharing the cost and the blessings of the research and teaching by becoming part of the worldwide support team today via our secure [Web Site](#), or send gifts to the following addresses:

Donations in USA/UK are tax deductible.

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