



Creation Research News

CATCH CRAIG HAWKINS on his Aussie June July speaking tour across Victoria, NSW and Queensland starting from Ballarat Victoria on the 14th June. From there to Portland Victoria across inland NSW to Winton QLD and back down the east coast through the Newcastle area, Canberra and Victoria. Craig and co-worker Derek will be taking some great displays with them so catch them during the trip.



Aussies – Catch The Creator King Road Trip



Craig Hawkins is set to embark on a speaking road trip through Victoria, NSW and Queensland starting 14th June in Ballarat. “Over the last 6 months we have been working hard preparing some great fossil and other evidence displays to show that the bible is true and Jesus Christ is our creator. This great Coelacanth model (above) is part of that. The Coelacanth for many decades was only known from fossils and was presented as 400 million years old and evidence that fish grew legs and became land walking creatures. However, in 1938 an unchanged living Coelacanth was found swimming off the coast of Africa. This is fantastic evidence that things have reproduced after their own kind just as the Bible says, no matter how old you want to say the fossils are.”



As part of the trip Craig will be visiting famous Dinosaur sites in western Queensland. Come along and support Craig, be encouraged and bring a friend or two.

ABOUT CRAIG: Craig works full-time with Creation Research an international creation group with museum outreaches in Australia, the United Kingdom and the USA. He is on the Board of the Creation Discovery Centre Tasmania and has presented to numerous churches and schools in Eastern Australia. Craig has science degrees from the Australian National University and University of Tasmania. Together with his wife Rachelle they run Australia's only commercial seahorse farm and popular tourist attraction Seahorse World. They have six children.

This is the first national road trip he has conducted.

FULL ITINERARY [HERE](#)

Note schools they are visiting are omitted from the list so praise and pray much for this.

YOUR PRAYER AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT IS VITAL TO THIS WORK.

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USA: Tax deductible cheques to 45 Rooney Lane, Hartsville

UK Readers don't miss the 2024 UNDERSTANDING CREATION CONFERENCE. Saturday 15 June 2024 at Holy Trinity Church, Roft Street, Oswestry, Shropshire SY11 2ES, UK. We are really excited to be partnering with AiG UK to bring you a free day conference held just around the corner from our museum in Shropshire.

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ENJOY Prof Steve Taylor, Simon Turpin, Joseph Hubbard and Diane Eager as they deal with topics including soft tissue in dinosaurs, why would a good God make bad things, was Adam real, and what are the real roots of evolution.

Tea and coffee will be provided but bring your own lunch. Parking for the day can be found just around the corner, in Oswestry Central Car Park, for very reasonable rates.

The UK Creation Research Centre Museum will be open at lunchtime.

DOWNLOAD THE ILLUSTRATED CREATION PRINT NEWSLETTER: See our Creation Research Fact File to download PDF [here](#). It contains exciting ministry news from Creation Research around the world, including a great item by John Mackay on godly marriage. Also see developments in Creation Research museums in Australia and UK covering the origins of Chinese people and their language as well as Australian aboriginals, along with field trip research in Tasmania and USA, and a tribute to our retiring UK rep John Young.



ORIGIN OF WELSH DRAGONS found, claim scientists from University of Bristol who are studying a bone bed in Lavernock Point, Wales. The bone bed has a nearly continuous thickness of 5 cm and contains a mix of bones of land and sea creatures including dinosaurs, fish and ichthyosaurs and lots of microfossils including fish teeth, scales and bone fragments. Two significant finds from a recent study included a bone from a coelacanth and an osteoderm (bony plate from skin) of a placodont, a marine reptile. Owain Evans, who led the study explained: "The bone bed paints the picture of a tropical archipelago, which was subjected to frequent storms, that washed material from around the surrounding area, both in land and out at sea, into a tidal zone. This means that from just one fossil horizon, we can reconstruct a complex ecological system, with a diverse array of marine reptiles like ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs and placodonts in the water, and dinosaurs on land."

Michael Benton from Bristol's School of Earth Sciences, one of the project supervisors, commented: "The volume of dinosaur remains found at Lavernock is extremely exciting, and is a chance to study a complex, and often mysterious period in their evolutionary history. We have identified the remains of a large Plateosaurus like animal, along with several bones which likely belonged to a predatory theropod." According to the University of Bristol news release "The origins of the Welsh dragons have been pinned down at last."

References: [PhysOrg](#) 30 May 2024; [University of Bristol](#) 30 May 2024; *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*, 23 May 1014, doi: 10.1016/j.pgeola.2024.05.001.

ED. COM. The fact that this widespread bed is uniformly only 5cm points to flood current deposition. It is good to see secular scientists recognising the mix of land and sea creatures results from being washed in, but it takes more than just storms in an intertidal zone to bury bones from a deep sea fish (coelacanth) with land dwelling dinosaurs. Bone beds of mixed fossils are the product of much larger floods where a mass of sediment has been picked up, mixed around and dumped. In fact, deposits of mixed fossils are very common, and serve as a reminder that the fossil record is not a series of evolutionary developments in living things, but a record of death on a massive scale.

Wales has long been known as a land of dragons, although it is only in the last 10 years that the remains of real dragons, i.e. dinosaurs, have been found there. Dragon bones have been known about for a long time around the world, but were given the formal name "Dinosauria" in 1841 by Richard Owen who set up the

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Natural History Museum in London, UK. He and his associates continued to refer to them as “old dragons” after that. Since then many newly found dinosaur fossils have been given names that mean “dragon”, e.g. *Lingwulong shenqi*, meaning “amazing dragon of Lingwu”. See our report [here](#).

Useful Links from the Archive: [Treasure Trove of Welsh Fossils](#), [Rich Diversity of Fossils in Australia](#), [Fox's Dinosaurs](#)

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