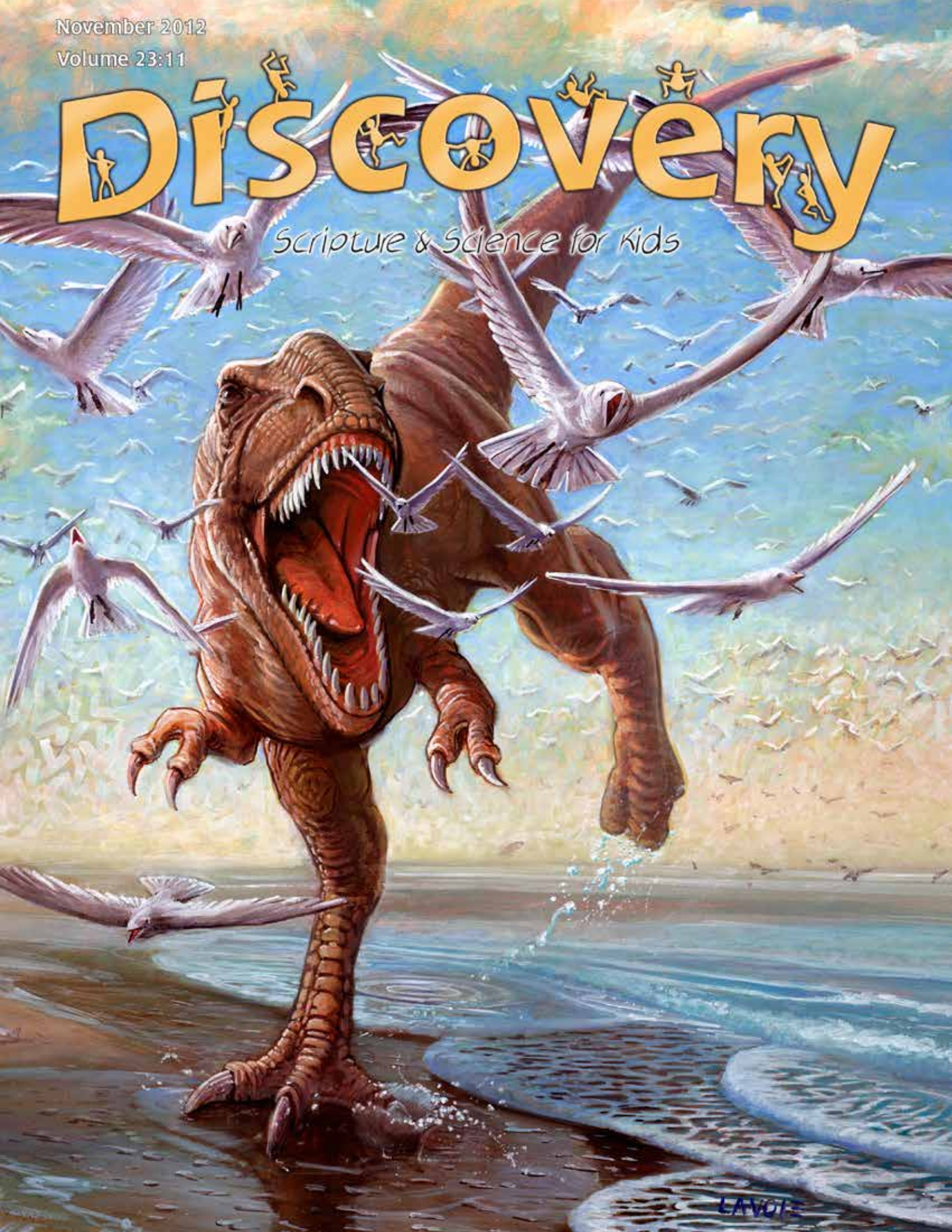


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Scripture & Science for Kids



LAVOIE

JUST HOW OLD IS DINOSAUR SOFT TISSUE?

ERIC LYONS



Associated Press/Science 2012



Associated Press/Science 2012



Associated Press/Science 2012

IMAGINE WATCHING AN INTERVIEW ON TELEVISION AND HEARING A BALD, BLIND, DEAF, WRINKLED, HUNCHED-BACK, BEDRIDDEN MAN CLAIM

that he is 130 years old. Although you might doubt such a claim, if ever there was a man in modern times to live 130 years on Earth, he likely would have looked as worn out as this man appeared. Imagine, however, if a quick-witted, muscular, marathon runner with fair skin, thick, dark hair, low blood pressure, and a good memory, claimed to be 130 years old. What reasonable person would believe such a claim? Everyone would doubt the statement, especially the doctors, who had found the man's overall health to be comparable to that of a 20-year-old.

Now take a step into the world of evolutionary science. According to evolution's geologic timetable, since dinosaurs supposedly became extinct 65 million years ago, any dinosaur fossil found in the ground must be at least 65 million years old. But what if the fossils don't "appear" to be that old? What if, when inspected by scientists, various dinosaur bones around the world are discovered with "highly fibrous," "flexible," and elastic bone tissue that "when stretched, returns to its original shape"? What if fibrous proteins such as collagen were found, along with "cell-like structures resembling blood and bone cells"? Would evolutionists come to a similar conclusion as most everyone would about a marathon-running, 130-year-old? Apparently not.

In the last few years, scientists have found a variety of dinosaur bones from around the world that are not completely fossilized. They actually contain intact protein fragments, including ones known as collagen and elastin. Amazingly, once the minerals are chemically stripped away from the soft tissue, the researchers were even able to squeeze round, dark red, microscopic structures from what was thought to be dinosaur blood vessels. However, since, according to evolutionists, "proteins in tissue normally degrade **quickly** after an animal dies," this research has remained "controversial."

Since Dr. Mary Schweitzer published her findings in 2005 and 2007 about "68-million-year-old" *T. rex* soft tissue, a much more thorough study has been done on a so-called "80-million-year-old fossil from a duck-billed dinosaur." What did researchers find? This time they found "**an even larger number of protein fragments.**" After using "chemicals to dissolve away the minerals," scientists have seen what appears to be "a network of **soft**, transparent vessels" and cells.

Any strong, marathon-running, dark-haired, fair-skinned, wrinkle-free, 20-year-old-looking, modern man who claims to be 130 years old would be discredited **immediately**. Science and common sense would demand that the 130-year date be rejected. But what about the dates evolutionists give us for this "young looking" dinosaur tissue—tissue that evolutionists have called "miraculously preserved"? Now that the once "controversial"

dinosaur proteins have been confirmed, are evolutionists reconsidering the age of dinosaur fossils? Are evolutionists considering the possibility that dinosaurs may have lived **hundreds or thousands** of years ago rather than 65+ **million** years ago? Apparently not—at least not in their writings.

Evolutionists are virtually silent about this blatant contradiction: how can dinosaur fossils that are supposed to be 80 million years (or 29 billion 200 million days) old contain non-fossilized, fibrous proteins like collagen, as well as "cell-like structures resembling blood and bone cells"? The problem is not with the dinosaur bones: repeated studies over the last several years have proven the presence of fibrous proteins. The problem is with the wrong assumptions that are used in evolutionary dating methods.... Hello! The bones are **not** 65 or 80 million years old!



Dinosaur Figurines in Mexico

KYLE BUTT

IN 1944, A MAN NAMED WALDEMAR JULSRUD WAS RIDING A HORSE NEAR THE FOOT OF THE EL TORO MOUNTAIN IN ACAMBARO, MEXICO.

Looking at the ground, he noticed some carved stones and ceramic pieces sticking out of the ground, half buried in the dirt. He jumped off his horse and began to dig up the artifacts, which were unlike any he had ever seen. He was familiar with many artifacts from the ancient Indian tribes that had lived in the area, but these looked even older. Thinking that there might be more of the ceramics and stone carvings, he made a deal with a local farmer. For every unbroken piece the farmer dug up, Julsrud would pay him one peso (about 12 cents). At the time, over 20,000 artifacts were found. Many of them were faces of people, musical instruments, masks, idols, and other such things. Each one was different from the others. They were not made using a mold, but were handcrafted. Among the figurines, hundreds of dinosaur sculptures were found. Some of the dinosaur sculptures were as much as five feet long. Among the different dinosaur figurines found, dinosaurs such as the *Triceratops*, *Stegosaurus*, *Diplodocus*, *Iguanodon*, *Brachiosaurus*, and the *Tyrannosaurus rex* could easily be identified.

Many people did not believe that the figurines could be really old, because they were such accurate models of the dinosaurs. Since dinosaurs and man are thought to have been separated by millions of years, many scientists who believe in evolution say that the figurines must be fake. But it is impossible for them to be fake, because many other people since the 1940s have found the same type figurines. In fact, in order to prove that the artifacts were not faked, a man named Charles Hapgood found a house that had been built in the 1930s, 14 years before any dinosaur figurines were found. Beneath the concrete living room floor Hapgood found exactly what he expected to find—more figurines. He proved that Julsrud could not have faked the discovery.

Since the 1950s, over 33,700 figurines have been found. Many hundreds of them are accurate models of dinosaurs. Several scientists have investigated the figurines, eye-witnesses have seen them dug out of the ground, and dating has been done that shows they are hundreds or thousands of years old. How could the natives at Acambaro have known what dinosaurs looked like if they had not seen them? The truth is, dinosaurs and man have lived together in the past. God created all the animals and Adam and Eve on days five and six of the Creation week. Dinosaurs and humans have never been separated by millions of years, and the Acambaro figurines prove that beyond any doubt.



WALDEMAR JULSRUD AND CHARLES HAPGOOD



Dinosaur Carvings on Ica Stones

KYLE BUTT

IN THE 1930s, A MAN NAMED DR. JAVIER CABRERA STARTED COLLECTING STRANGE STONES THAT AN ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE HAD CARVED.

Today, there are about 11,000 of these stones. They are called Ica stones because they were found in and around the city of Ica, Peru. The stones have caused quite a stir because of the carvings on some of them. They are covered with pictures of an ancient Indian culture. Many of the carved stones show ordinary, everyday scenes. But some of the carvings portray humans in close contact with dinosaurs. There are scenes of men hunting dinosaurs, riding dinosaurs, and leading them by ropes around their necks.

These stones present a big problem for the theory of evolution. According to evolution, humans and dinosaurs were separated by millions of years. Because of the dinosaur carvings on the stones, some people say that they could not have been carved by ancient Indians. Of course, that is exactly what would be expected.

If evolutionists admit that the stones are really from an ancient Indian culture, that would prove that humans and dinosaurs lived at the same

time. And it would disprove a whole lot of evolutionary teaching that has been done in the name of "science."

There are several things about the Ica stones that help prove they are real. First, the stones show scenes from an early Indian culture. There is no other culture that anyone has studied that these scenes copy. Second, many of the stones show signs of being carved long ago. They have dirt build-up on them and look like other ancient Indian artifacts. Third, just like the Julsrud collection, many of the *Sauropod* dinosaurs on the stones show a row of spines or spikes on their backs. Yet modern scientists did not know these dinosaurs had spikes on their backs until the year 1992.

There is a good chance that the information about the Julsrud collection and Ica stones will never get into popular textbooks. It is not because the information is wrong. It is because it goes against evolution. If we understand the Bible, and look at all the scientific and historic evidence, then carvings like those found on the Ica stones are exactly what we would expect.

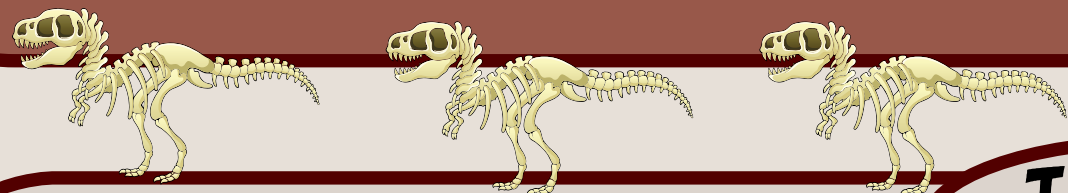


ACTIVITY PAGES



U S W A P J T S S H X O R Y Q I H O Z I
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 O G S U F Q I K V H W E V B J R Y H U W
 C J P C R B V S T E Z O J W Y F M Q K T
 K P I Z D S Z C Z K A M H X M J C P J W
 U E J T A U L N Q J P B W S I F X M J K
 L A W R Q P C U Y D N V E Z T A Q N S J
 Q C M Q Q B C K J Z B U O I P H K J H B
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 K M G U G W L A D U E Y E D D L T I D U
 W P T Q Z Y C G I C C S I D L F S Q U Y
 W W M U Z A M O C K D I N O S A U R S Z
 R T Z C Q L R N J Y S X C P B P W P I J
 Q Q L X L Y Y S N P J U I U N I U B A H

1. A fibrous protein found in a number of different dinosaur bones around the world _____
2. Soft dinosaur tissue was found in this kind of dinosaur fossil, which was mistakenly said to be 80 million years old. _____
3. In 1944, this man found ancient artifacts near the foot of the El Toro mountain in Acambaro, Mexico. _____
4. In the 1930s, this man began collecting carved stones from an ancient Indian culture. _____
5. History records how people all over the world told stories of living with these creatures. _____
6. Descriptions of "dragons" sound more like these animals than any other animal ever known. _____
7. The creature that God describes in Job 41, which could spew fire and smoke out of its mouth _____
8. The book of the Bible in which we read, "For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them" _____
9. The day of Creation on which God created dinosaurs _____
10. A city in Mexico in which hundreds of dinosaur artifacts have been found _____



SOLVE, FIND, AND CIRCLE

TRUE OR FALSE

1. It is perfectly reasonable to think that fibrous and flexible dinosaur tissue is 65+ million years old.
2. The Acambaro artifacts were made in a factory in recent times.
3. Dinosaur figurines were found among the ancient Acambaro artifacts.
4. Charles Hapgood proved that the Acambaro dinosaur figurines were not fakes.
5. Many of the ancient Ica stones have carvings of dinosaurs and humans on them.
6. Locating, excavating, assembling, and illustrating dinosaur fossils is an extremely complex, time-consuming process.
7. There is no evidence that humans and dinosaurs once lived together.
8. The dinosaur carvings and figurines of ancient times are found in a setting of men living with dinosaurs and not simply living with their fossils.
9. Job lived with an animal that had a tail like a cedar.
10. Scientists have unearthed a number of different dinosaur bones from around the world that are not completely fossilized.



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DINOSAURS UNLEASHED (2ND EDITION)
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 Packed with beautiful illustrations and informative, easy-to-read text, this is a "must-have" for those who want to know the truth about the coexistence of humans and dinosaurs. *Dinosaurs Unleashed* is one of the most fascinating dinosaur books on the market. Perfect for 3rd-6th graders.

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Eric Lyons and Kyle Butt
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DINOSAUR POSTER

Most likely, when you picture a dinosaur in your mind, you don't picture it alongside humans. It's time young people were given more accurate portraits of how life on Earth with dinosaurs could have been.

2012, 24 x 36 inches

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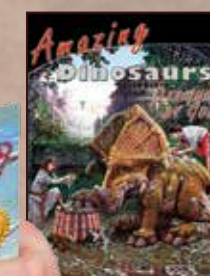


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Did Ancient people See Dinosaurs... or Just Their BONES?

ERIC LYONS

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT PEOPLE DREW AND CARVED DINOSAUR IMAGES IN ANCIENT TIMES. BUT DOES THIS

mean that the ancients actually saw dinosaurs? How do we know that they did not just see the bones in the ground and draw them from the fossils like artists do today?

First, unlike dinosaur drawings made today, the dinosaur carvings, paintings, and figurines of ancient times are found in a setting of men living with dinosaur-like, reptilian creatures often called dragons. History records how people all over the world told stories of living with "dragons" (or dinosaurs). They did not tell stories of digging up dinosaur bones and reassembling them as scientists do today.

Second, we know according to the Bible that only a few thousand years ago, man lived with one animal that had bones "like beams of bronze," "ribs like bars of iron" (Job 40:18), and that moved its tail "like a cedar" (40:17). Another real dinosaur/dragon-like animal on Earth in Job's day

could even breathe fire and smoke (41:18-21). Also, if God made "the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them" during the six days of Creation, then man obviously lived with dinosaurs, as well as every other animal that has since become extinct. So, ancient dinosaur artwork based upon living dinosaurs agrees with both history and the Bible.

Third, locating, excavating, assembling, and illustrating dinosaur fossils is an extremely complex, time-consuming process. We know of no evidence of the ancient people around the world excavating dinosaur fossils, reconstructing their skeletons, and then drawing them accurately, as scientists carefully attempt to do in modern times.

Finally, unlike scientists and illustrators today, who often recreate the skeletons of dinosaurs based on the fossil record, the ancients depicted the actual bodies of these creatures. If the ancients' knowledge of dinosaurs simply came from the fossil record, we would expect that they, at least sometimes, would have drawn dinosaur skeletons. Instead, we find example after example of dinosaurs as they would be seen in real life—surrounded by humans and real, living animals such as monkeys, parrots, water buffalo, elephants, and goats. Isn't this exactly what we should expect to find if the ancients really lived with dinosaurs?



ANSWERS

SOLVE, FIND, AND CIRCLE: 1. collagen; 2. duck billed; 3. Waldemar Julsrud; 4. Javier Cabrera; 5. dragons; 6. dinosaurs; 7. Levithan; 8. Exodus; 9. sixty; 10. Acambato, TRUE OR FALSE: 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. T; 10. T.

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