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# ETCSA

East Tennessee Creation Science Association

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## Are Dinosaurs All Extinct? By Bob Zuvich

To say that something doesn't exist is not scientific. You can't prove it. In order to say that dinosaurs are extinct you would have to have a person on every point on the earth, and in the oceans, at the same time. They would all say "there's none here" at the same time. Then you would have your answer. There is more than enough evidence to say safely that dinosaurs are not extinct. The only reason to believe that dinosaurs are extinct is the THEORY of Evolution, not the facts of science.

**New Zealand:** In 1977, on April 10th, the Japanese fishing trawler Zuiyo Maru, caught a large, unmoving object in its nets. The captain of the ship was a paleontologist. He positively identified the creature as a Plesiosaur. That is not the amazing part—the creature had only been dead several weeks! 32 feet long, 4,000 lbs., the creature was thrown back in the sea after one flipper was removed, pictures taken, as well as measurements. The Japanese have an official stamp commemorating this event. The European and American evolutionists ignored the find, but the Americans, Rus-

sians and the Chinese governments immediately sent research ships to the area. If they ever catch one alive, they may not release the discovery information at all. The Japanese called it "The scientific discovery of the year". One quote from the Scientist at the National Science Museum of Japan: "It seems that these animals are not extinct after all. It's impossible for only one to have survived. There must be a group." The skin is now known to be reptilian. (Editor's note: There is still great controversy over this find, and whether this animal was a plesiosaur or a basking shark is still debated even among Creationists.)

**France:** Feb. 8, 1856—Some workmen were digging a railway tunnel and using gunpowder. After an explosion, they brought out a huge boulder. When they cracked the boulder open, out came a huge bat-like animal. It was still alive! Coming into the light, it flapped its wings and made a hoarse noise, then died. It was leathery, black, oily, and thick skinned with a long neck, and had rows of sharp teeth

*(Continued on page 2)*

## DEVOTIONAL THE TRINITY IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

"Come ye near unto me, hear ye this: I have not spoken in secret from the beginning; from the time that it was, there am I: and now the LORD God, and His Spirit, hath sent me" (Isaiah 48:16).

It is significant that Biblical Christianity is the only trinitarian religion—and therefore the only true religion—in the world. Most religions—Hinduism, Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, etc.—are pantheistic and humanistic,

denying the existence of an omnipotent God who created the space/time cosmos. There are two other major religions, however, that are monotheistic, believing in the God of creation and in the creation record in Genesis—Judaism and Islam.

However, these two fail to understand that the Creator must also be the Redeemer, and there-

*(Continued on page 4)*

### Inside this issue:

***The Angler Fish*** 3

### Special points of interest:

- *September Meeting: 21st, 7:00 PM, Fireside Room, 1st Baptist Concord*
- *October Meeting: 19th, 7:00 PM, Fireside Room, 1st Baptist Concord*
- *November Meeting: 16th, 7:00 PM, Fireside Room, 1st Baptist Concord*
- *We have books, videos and tapes for sale! Check out our website for more details: [www.etsa.org/](http://www.etsa.org/)*

(Continued from page 1)

in its "beak-like mouth". Its wingspan was measured at ten feet, seven inches. It had four legs joined by a membrane, talons instead of feet and had left its imprint in the cavity of the boulder. The students of paleontology immediately identified it as a pterodactyl. A scientist was called in to examine it. He positively concluded it was a Pterosaur. The next day, February 9, *The Illustrated London News* had a report of this discovery on p. 166. This creature could have survived several thousand years inside the rock in a state of suspended animation, but not several million years.

**Africa:** The search is on for a large animal called by the natives "Mokele-Mbembe". As late as 1980 one native came to a missionary after just having seen a large, strange creature. The head was six to eight feet long, and "snake-like". The missionary later showed the native some dinosaur pictures, and the native positively identified it as a Sauropod. The native would have no way of knowing that dinosaurs are supposed to be extinct for 65 million years, without contact with an Evolutionary scientist. This obviously would not happen as most Evolutionary scientists do not go to the mission field to witness to African natives! Another sighting, about the same time, was by a young girl of the village. Canoeing home next to Lake Tele, the girl got stuck on a sand bar. Every time she went to remove the canoe, something would push the canoe back onto the sand bar. Then in a moment, there was a great noise and splashing. An animal broke the surface "the size of ten elephants". She could not move, from fright. Her parents later came and got her. The tracks were still there, for hundreds of feet. The point is this: the natives don't think very much of these stories as they don't have a motive for making them up, and they don't have any reason to disbelieve them. They are not brainwashed into the evolutionary way of thinking as the only, and in many cases first, contact with the outside world is the missionary who has no desire to give them the theory of Evolution!

**Ancient Egypt:** "Herodotus, the famous Greek explorer, described small flying reptiles in Ancient Egypt and Arabia. These animals sound amazingly like Rhamphorhynchus. They had the same snake-like body, and the bat-like wings. Many had been killed near the city of Buto (Arabia). He was shown a canyon with many piles of their backbones and ribs. Herodotus said that these animals could sometimes be found in the spice groves. They were 'small in size and of various colors.' Large numbers would sometimes gather in the frankincense trees. Workers, when they wanted to gather the trees' valuable juices, would use smelly smoke to drive the flying reptiles away. The well-respected Greek, Aristotle said that, in his time, it was common knowledge that creatures like this also existed in Ethiopia. Similar animals (three feet long) were also described in India by the geographer Strabo."

**Ireland:** (900 AD) "An Irish writer recorded an encounter with a large beast with 'iron' nails on its tail which pointed backwards. Its head was shaped a little bit like a horse's. And it had thick legs with strong claws. Those details match features of the dinosaurs like the Kentrosaurus and the Stegosaurus. They had sharp-pointed spines on their tails, thick legs, strong claws, and

long skulls."

**China:** "Thousands of dragon stories and pictures can be found in ancient Chinese books and art. One interesting legend tells about a famous Chinese man named Yu. After the great world flood, Yu surveyed the land of China and divided it into two sections. He "built channels to drain the water off to sea" and helped make the land livable again. Many snakes and "dragons" were driven from the marshlands when Yu created the new farmlands. Some old Chinese books even tell of a family that kept "dragons" and raised the babies. In those days, Chinese kings used "dragons" for pulling royal chariots on special occasions."

**France:** "The city of Nerluc was renamed in honor of the "dragon" there. This animal was bigger than an ox and had long, sharp pointed horns on its head. There were a number of different horned dinosaurs. The Triceratops is one example."

**Europe:** "A well known, old science book, the HISTORIA ANIMALIUM, claims that dragons were still not extinct in the 1500's. But the animals were said to be extremely rare and relatively small by then."

**Italy:** "A scientist named Ulysses Aldrovandus carefully described a creature seen on a road in Northern Italy. The date was May 13, 1572. The poor, rare creature was so little that a farmer killed it just by knocking it on the head with his walking stick. The animal had done nothing wrong except hiss at the farmer's oxen as they approached it on the road. The scientist got the dead body and made measurements and a drawing. He even had the animal mounted for a museum. It had a long neck, a very long tail, and a fat body. The skeletons of a number of ancient reptile-like creatures match this basic description."

**Scandinavia:** "One old legend describes a reptile-like animal that had a body about the size of a large cow. Its two back legs were long and strong, but its front legs are remarkably short. And its jaws were quite large. One of the unique things about many dinosaurs was their short front legs, compared to their long, strong back legs. Many also had large jaws. Examples of dinosaurs which fit are the Edmontosaurus and Iguanodon, and Tyrannosaurus Rex, etc."

**Babylon:** "One 'dragon' story from the ancient land of Sumer in Babylon tells of the hero Gilgamesh. He decided to make a name for himself by traveling to a distant land to cut great cedar trees needed for his city. He reached the forest with fifty volunteers and discovered a huge reptile-like animal which ate trees and reeds. The story simply says that Gilgamesh killed it and cut off its head for a trophy."

**NOTE:** Almost all ancient peoples had legends of dragons, even those who were on faraway, remote islands. They couldn't have had contact with each other, according to the theory of Evolution. This is way too coincidental to brush off. Any historian will tell you that there has to be some truth to any legends of the same type if they originate from various independent sources, as these do.

**Conclusion:** The people must have had visual sighting to describe them in such detail. Really, objectively the only reason to doubt these stories is the THEORY of Evolution, not the facts of science or history. Who knows? Maybe the writer of the popular television show *The Flintstones* was right- Fred could have had Dino for a pet!

- Are There Dinosaurs In The Bible?

(Continued on page 3)

*(Continued from page 2)*

The Bible speaks of God as the Creator of ALL creatures (the word creature is from Creator or Creation), including dinosaurs. In Genesis chapter one, the Hebrew word "tannin" is used to describe a certain creature. This word means "dragon". The fact that so many cultures have stories of dragons is proof that they must have seen them. There are just too many to brush off as myth. The people writing them left no indication that they intended them to be myths. At the end of the book of Job there are two great creatures described which, if taken literally, can only be dinosaurs. They are the Leviathan, and the Behemoth. Read the descriptions carefully and see if these are not some horribly, awesome creature. (JOB chaps.38-40). There are other references- to large serpents, land animals, creeping things, etc. Noah most assuredly took the dinosaurs on the ark. The capacity of the ark was 3,600,000 cubic feet. That's three football fields long, three decks, more than enough space to not only hold all of the creatures, but room left over for each one to have it's own television set! Noah could have taken young ones of each type, or eggs.

- **What Did They Look Like?**

The problem with fossils is that they don't describe what the whole animal looked like. Hair, fur, skin, fleshy knobs, ears, nostrils, muscles, etc. are not discernible. The paleontologist has to make a guess as to what the creature looked like. They can be totally incorrect. The fossils do not come with a sign describing themselves either.

For instance, the brontosaurus does not exist. The head was

never found. The head was used from another dinosaur found three to four miles away. The skeleton was from a type of Diplodocus, and the skull was from an Apatosaurus. The museums and textbooks carried this dinosaur for one hundred years. This is not scientific integrity at all, but the story gets much worse as we will see when we get to "humanoid" fossils.

- **What Did They Eat?**

The Bible says that all animals ate plants in the beginning. There is no reason, scientifically, to doubt this. The traditional view of Paleontologists has been that many nasty looking dinosaurs ate meat, such as Tyrannosaurus Rex. They simply do not know. The spider monkey of South America has very nasty canine teeth, yet it eats fruit. The Pre-Flood world is the

only one that could have supported the size dinosaurs found in the fossil record. Uniformitarianism does not account for a way to feed an Ultrasaurus. If the "Present Is The Key To The Past" as they claim, then the present is nowhere near sufficient. Even elephants have a hard time today. Again, the fossil record shows that the earth, pole to pole, was lush and green (tropical).



**“Almost all ancient peoples had legends of dragons...”**

## The Angler Fish

There are some 225 different species of the Angler Fish. Many species can change colors in only months. Evolution fails to explain in its own rules, principles and scientific methodists how a ludicrous "fishing pole" can hang out of a fishes head. The idea is that changing environments weed out those that were not genetically equipped to alter themselves to fit in with new conditions. "Survival of the Fittest" though badly battered in its original Darwinian form, is still one of the bases for evolutionary reasoning. In effect, it is "progress or perish" in the evolutionary scheme of things.

The problem is that Anglers are terrible swimmers and as such have a terrible time "catching" some other kind of fish. But did they develop that way? From what original state? Did they formerly swim about on the surface? At medium depths? On the bottom? If an angler fish evolved - he evolved from some original state - a "pre-angler" of some type.

According to one author "Through the trial and error of evolution anglers have selected a variety of exotic lures from nature's tacklebox." (1) Not only do anglers have the instinct to attract other fish to their fleshy baits - they have the automatic instinct not to grab it themselves. Further - they know better than to grab each others! This evidence indicates an intelligent creator rather than blind degenerative forces working together.

There are certain species of anglerfish, where only the females have "fishing poles."

How do the males eat? Do the females feed the male by regurgitation? By an unusual process, the males literally hook on to the females and the two bloodstreams unite. The male is fed intravenously! Try figuring how many billions upon billions of males died trying that routine. Obviously, since the males of some species are "surviving" by hooking onto the blood supply of the females - they have always been "surviving" in this fashion. There is also the "depth" problem too. The lower you descend into the ocean, the darker it gets. And in that "blackness", luminescent lights appear, which may be the truth that shine brightly of the Angler. Some have forked light organs on their forehead; others have a type of "flashing light" on the bait at the tips of their rods, which can be turned off or on at the fishes will. How is this luminescence produced? How did it develop? Still another remarkable species of angler has his device dangling from the roof of his mouth and it is luminescence also!! No attempts have apparently been made to explain how all the varieties of fishing apparatus evolved. What evolution does say is that the pole just "gradually" grew from an extended dorsal spine.

But why only in the females in some species? And how long did it take? How did the "pre" anglers survive? If they survived by swimming faster and grabbing other fish in some pre-angler "state", then they were surviving. And if they were surviving quite well, why change? Why change so elaborately and make

*(Continued on page 4)*

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“Set in the Defense of Creation Science”

*(Continued from page 3)*

life more difficult?

In attempting to explain how a dorsal spine got up between the eyes and grew a fleshy "worm" on it - evolution must also figure out why it is growing in the middle of the mouth and then becoming luminescent! Which came first, the luminescence - or the inky depths of the abyssal oceans - then he did not need the fluorescent apparatus - of many different varieties. But if he didn't need it - then why develop it? Especially if there were no environmental reason? But even if there was, it had to be developed quickly in order to survive!

If it were surviving in shallow water (which it does), they had no need to go deeper to search for food. And if they didn't need to, then they wouldn't need to develop their fishing lures. The fact is that they were created in that manner and did not "gradually" evolve! There is a pressure problem also! The deeper you go into water, the more terrific the pressure of the water.

The Angler Fish is built with a huge mouth and with his gills and plates so arranged he can create a powerful current by a sudden sucking motion. The angler's cavernous mouth and head are all out of proportion to the rest of his body - the mouth of one species can be 10" wide on a 3' fish. Evolution fails to explain how this creature could have evolved.

Mark Stewart

*(Continued from page 1)*

fore they also become humanistic, believing that man must achieve salvation by his own efforts. Further, they also fail to acknowledge that God's objective work of redemption must be made subjective in each person by the indwelling personal presence of the omnipresent Creator/Redeemer.

All this is beautifully revealed in the New Testament in the doctrine of the triune God—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—one God in three Persons, incomprehensibly human, but very real (see John 15:26; etc.).

This wonderful revelation of the Godhead was foreshadowed in the very beginning—the Father creating; the Spirit moving; the Son speaking (Genesis 1:1; 1:2; 1:3). In our text above, again it is the Son (as the living Word of God), prophesying about His coming mission of redemption, saying that “the LORD God, and His Spirit, hath sent me.”

Then, when He had finished His work and could return to the Father, He promised the coming of “the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name,” and that He would “abide with you forever” (John 14:26,16). Henry M. Morris