

Baptist Messenger

April 13, 2000 page 9

Truth about dinosaurs found in Scripture, young Earth creationist tells Yukon church *by Jerry Pierce*

Forget the "*experts*" claiming dinosaurs roamed Earth 65 million years ago. The truth is, dinosaurs lived 6,000-10,000 years ago and died out because of environmental changes and residual catastrophes following Noah's flood.

And if you don't believe it, fetch your Bible.

That's the message G. Thomas Sharp delivered to a packed auditorium at Yukon, Trinity March 29 during his presentation "The Truth About Dinosaurs." Sharp, a young Earth creationist and president of Creation Truth Foundation in Noble, said many Christian kids eventually succumb to a secular world view because of unsubstantiated macro-evolutionary dogma.

Yet, Sharp contends, the truth about dinosaurs and other creation questions is found in the plain reading of Scripture. Against a backdrop of a dozen-or-so dinosaur research replicas, Sharp peppered his argument with the Bible, while explaining the latest scientific discoveries backing his views.

Citing Romans 5:12, which states death resulted from sin, Sharp said dinosaurs couldn't have died out before man's creation.

"Either Adam sinned and death came into the world, or else death was in the world before Adam got here. If that is right, then the Bible is a fairy tale and the Gospel is a Joke."

Following Noah's flood--which included "all the fountains of the great deep" bursting forth, according to Gen 7:11 -- rapid environmental changes caused an ice age, Sharp contends. These post-flood conditions killed the dinosaurs, Sharp said.

He said he believes infant dinosaurs boarded Noah's Ark. The egg of the brachiosaur--78 tons as an adult -- was about the size of a football, Sharp noted.

In Job 40 and 41, God compares his power with behemoth and leviathan--two creatures Sharp said he believes are dinosaurs.

He cited a June 1997 Earth magazine article recounting Montana State University researchers' discovery of what appeared to be red blood cells in T. Rex bone fragments. An attempt to disprove them as red blood cells was unsuccessful, the article said, leaving questions of how the blood cells could survive a supposed 65 millions years of deterioration.