

# FRESH DINOSAUR BONES?

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An Inuit Eskimo picked up a fragment of bone in 1987, while in the employ of scientists from Memorial University in Newfoundland, Canada. Within days the fragment was identified as belonging to a duckbilled dinosaur. The bone fragment of this dinosaur had not become petrified.

In 1961 while searching for petroleum a geologist stumbled across a large deposit of fresh bone beds, which at the time, he mistook for a grave area of bison since the bones were fresh and had not been permineralized or fossilized. After further investigation into his find, and over the course of some 20 years, paleontologists identified duckbill dinosaur bones in the deposits as well as bones from horned, large and small carnivorous dinosaurs. Many of these bones were completely fresh, while some had petrified or become partly fossilized, while other parts of the same bones were unmineralized and as fresh as new bone.

These bones were not preserved by cold as the areas where they were found have warmer periods and summer months just as other places. This being the case, if these bones were millions of years old, they would have decayed far before our present time, or alternatively become permineralized or fully fossilized.

Dr. Mary Schweitzer and her colleagues found evidence in a Tyrannosaurus Rex bone, taken from Montana, of the existence of heme, a major protein

responsible for hemoglobin and red blood cells. Subsequent experiments from other researchers have confirmed, through rat immune reaction studies, that the material is definitely of an organic nature consistent with blood components. Under microscopic analysis these hemoglobin findings are further confirmed by the existence of red blood cell like structures also seen on the slides.

The bone from which this dinosaur blood and hemoglobin was extracted was fossilized at the outer surface, however the internal bone marrow was still as fresh as new bone. In other words, this Montana Tyrannosaurus bone was in similarity to the bones from Alaska only partly fossilized.

It is inconceivable dinosaur bones would have been preserved un-fossilized for millions of years, and this creates a serious problem for those scientists with an evolutionary view of the world and long ages earth. To compound the problem, the discovery of heme from hemoglobin and remnant red blood cells in partially fossilized bone would also be exceedingly unlikely if these bones were more than a mere few thousand years of age.

Similar perplexing problems are raised from Axel Heiberg Island in the Canadian Arctic, from the "frozen Forests" only a few hundred miles from the North Pole. Even though most geologists estimate this forest to be some 45 million years of age, the plant materials in this forest are not petrified. They are very well preserved, and the wood from the remains of the trees can still be cut and burnt as average, ordinary wood. Leaf remains and cones are identifiable with dawn redwoods, which do not grow even as far south as Alberta Canada, except in conservatories.

These discoveries, it should be noted, are from scientists who would be considered mainstream. The findings are undeniable and well documented in the

scientific literature of secular sources. Though Dr. Mary Schweitzer's work is not easily available, it can be found through University libraries and also purchased on-line through a document delivery service. Her article comes replete with up-close, full color photos of these red blood like cell structures. For more information, one may search for "The Real Jurassic Park, Earth Magazine pp 55-57, June 1997 by: Dr. M. Schweitzer and Dr. I. Staedter.

In conclusion, these bones could not have remained un-petrified with preserved hemoglobin structures within un-fossilized bone marrow for some 65 million years or more. Rather, these bits of evidence suggest a far more recent burial, in the order of a few thousand years. The heme within the bone marrow of these bones would have totally degraded even over less than 1 million years, and would have been completely permineralized or fossilized. Dr. Margaret Helder, Ph.D., who evaluated the findings of these bones, stated, and rightly so, "It is high time evolutionary geologists wake-up and recognize the implications of their own data."

## **REFERENCES:**

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