



*"The heavens declare the glory of God" (Psalm 19:1)*

# REASONS TO BELIEVE - SEATTLE AREA CHAPTER

NEWS AND VIEWS

MAY 2005

## What's Happening?

### Poulsbo Event

Is Christianity intolerant? Do all religions lead to God? Chapter member Mark Rambo is starting an apologetics series at his church, Christ Memorial Church in Poulsbo. On Thursday, May 26 at 6:30, Dr. Phil Fernandes will discuss these and other issues.

### Dembski in Seattle

William Dembski will do a free lecture titled, "Unintelligent Evolution: The Key Problem for Darwin's Theory," 7:30, May 24th at Seattle Pacific University. For more information contact the Discovery Institute, rachelk@discovery.org.

### WHO Convention

The chapter will be participating in the Washington Homeschool Organization (WHO) State Convention, June 17-18, at the Western Washington Fairgrounds in Puyallup. If you homeschool, mark your calendar and visit the chapter booth.

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- DNA & Mormonism . . . . . page 2
- In The News . . . . . page 2
- Book Reviews . . . . . page 3
- Apologetic Tools . . . . . page 4
- Who We Are . . . . . page 7

## Dinosaur Blood Revisited

GREG MOORE

On March 25, 2005, *Science* magazine reported the discovery of soft tissue in the leg bone of a *Tyrannosaurus rex*.<sup>1</sup> The study was conducted by a team of paleontologists led by Dr. Mary Schweitzer, the scientist who found blood cell remnants in a *T. rex* bone in 1997. According to the research paper, the soft tissue contains morphological objects that appear to be blood vessels, blood cells and bone cells.

This study has generated much excitement in the young-earth community. Young-earth creationists claim the discovery of dinosaur soft tissue is a stunning rebuttal to the old earth paradigm. For example, in an article titled "Still Soft and Stretchy,"<sup>2</sup> Carl Wieland of Answers in Genesis states:

It is inconceivable such things could be preserved for (in this case) "70 million years"... This discovery gives immensely powerful support to the proposition that dinosaur fossils are *not* millions of years old at all, but were mostly fossilized under catastrophic conditions a few thousand years ago at most.



They also claim this discovery vindicates their long standing contention that Schweitzer found actual dinosaur blood in 1997.<sup>3</sup> In the same article, Wieland states:

Not only have more blood cells been found, but also soft, fibrous tissue, and complete blood vessels. The fact that this really is unfossilized soft tissue from a dinosaur is in this instance so obvious to the naked eye that any skepticism directed at the previous discovery is completely "history."

Unfortunately, these young-earth claims are based on several distortions about this latest discovery.

### MISCONCEPTION 1

Young-earth creationists maintain the *T. rex* bone contained fresh, pliable tissue. That is, when the bone was cracked open, the researchers found soft tissue. This is

See DINOSAUR TISSUE, page 4

# DNA and the Book of Mormon

JON GREENE

At the April Seattle RTB Chapter meeting, a presentation titled “Lamanite Genesis, Genealogy, and Genetics” was given by Thomas Murphy, PhD. Murphy is chairman of the Department of Anthropology at Edmonds Community College in Edmonds, Washington. The presentation was based on an essay he wrote for a Signature Books anthology called “American Aprocrypha” which deals with Mormon beliefs about the origins of the Native Americans.

The *Book of Mormon*, the sacred text of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, details the purported migration of Israelites to the Western Hemisphere more than 4,200 years ago. Some of the people who migrated to the Americas were Lamanites, the descendants of Lehi who left Jerusalem around 600 B.C. According to the book, the Lamanites were cursed with dark skin because of sin and became the ancestors of the Native Americans.

Many non-Mormons have questioned these claims on the basis of the archeological record and other data. With the advent of DNA testing, some Mormons were optimistic DNA data would scientifically link Native Americans to ancient Israelites, thereby buttressing their beliefs in a way that has not been demonstrated from archaeological, linguistic, historical or morphological research. However, according to Murphy, recent human molecular genealogical studies have proven quite the opposite.

Murphy stated DNA research lends no support to the Mormon teachings about the Hebrew origins of the Native Americans. To date, no intimate genetic link has been found between ancient Israelites and the indigenous peoples of the Americas. In fact, the data repeatedly points to migrations from Asia (7,000 to 50,000 years ago) as the primary origin of the Native Americans. DNA research has also bolstered other areas of study which clearly point to an Asian origin for the Native Americans.

As part of the presentation, Murphy also provided a good overview of the way molecular anthropologists utilize cellular DNA from both the nuclear genes and mitochondrial genes to trace the lineage of individuals. He also explained how geographical lineage maps based on the mitochondrial and Y-chromosome data support the “out of Africa” theory that modern humans originated in Africa and then spread across other continents. He also noted that skin color appears to be more a function of environment than genetics.

All in all, it was a very interesting presentation. Although Murphy is an evolutionary anthropologist and supports human evolution, he admitted it can't be proven through DNA studies since the data only goes back 30,000 to 40,000 years.

For those who would like to learn more about this topic, you can purchase the video “DNA vs. the Book of Mormon” from the RTB webstore which details the work of Murphy and others.

*Jon Greene is retired and worked in the pharmaceutical field. He is a trained RTB apologists and is active in the Seattle chapter.*



## *In the* NEWS...

### [Does ID Threaten Science?](#)

This article in National Geographic gives a surprisingly fair and balanced discussion about intelligent design and the debate over how to teach evolution. Go to: [http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2005/04/0427\\_050427\\_intelligent\\_design.html](http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2005/04/0427_050427_intelligent_design.html).

### [Neandertals and Humans](#)

This National Geographic article, “Neandertal Advance: First Fully Jointed Skeleton Built” highlights the anatomical differences between Neandertals and modern humans. Go to [http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2005/03/310\\_050310\\_neandertal.html](http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2005/03/310_050310_neandertal.html).

### [Sixty Second Theodicy](#)

One thing that keeps many unbelievers from accepting the existence of God is the problem of evil. This article by Gregory Koukl gives tips on how to respond to the problem of evil, neatly and quickly. Go to: [www.str.org/cgi-bin/daily\\_commentary.pl](http://www.str.org/cgi-bin/daily_commentary.pl)

### [Testing Darwin?](#)

Recently a *Discover* magazine article claimed Michigan State scientists have proven that evolution works. This commentary from To-The-Source takes a critical look at that claim. Go to: [www.tothesource.org/3\\_16\\_2005/3\\_16\\_2005.htm](http://www.tothesource.org/3_16_2005/3_16_2005.htm).

### [Atheism in Decline](#)

This article in the Washington Times discusses how atheism as a theoretical position is in decline due to the erosion of its scientific underpinnings. One reason is the ID movement. Go to: [www.washtimes.com/world/20050303-115733-9519r.htm](http://www.washtimes.com/world/20050303-115733-9519r.htm)

### [Dealing with Design](#)

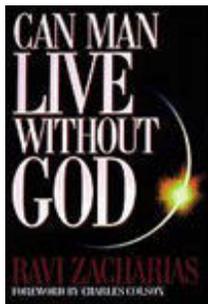
This article in *Nature* magazine discusses the growing appeal of intelligent design in schools and universities and argues that, rather than ignoring it, scientists need to understand its appeal. Go to: [www.nature.com/nature/journal/v434/n7037/index.html](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v434/n7037/index.html).

## Book Reviews

### Can Man Live Without God

Ravi Zacharias  
Intervarsity Press, 2002

Reviewer: Michael Klein



I am not sure who urged me to read *Can Man Live Without God*, but whoever did deserves my deepest gratitude. This wonderful book deals with the philosophies and religions with that compete with Christianity. There is so much in this book, one really has to read it more than once to absorb all the information.

Ravi Zacharias methodically lays out the case for Christianity. He systematically and thoroughly dismantles both secular and religious objections to the Christian faith, leading the reader to the ultimate conclusion that Christianity, alone, stands above the rest of the world's religions and worldviews as the only valid answer to life's deepest questions.

While reading this book I couldn't help but think that Zacharias had established himself as C. S. Lewis' successor in the field of Christian intellectual debate. Zacharias is a native of India and raised in the Hindu faith, and his conversion to Christianity gives him a credibility that many Christian writers lack. It is interesting that Zacharias, Lewis, and indeed many of the strongest proponents of Christian apologetics have come from outside the faith.

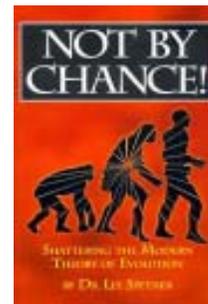
Zacharias is masterful in illustrating his points with either historical or real life examples and uses a style that is both easy to read and engaging. At 240 pages, *Can Man Live Without God* is not especially long, however, Zacharias covers a lot of information, and the reader would be well advised to ingest this wealth of information slowly and thoughtfully.

*Can Man Live Without God* is one of the best books I've read on the subject of Christian apologetics and should have a place along side of C. S. Lewis' *Mere Christianity* as one of the best Christian studies in apologetic thought.

### Not by Chance

Dr. Lee M. Spetner  
Thomas Nelson Inc., 1997

Reviewer: Dave Ouellette



Dr. Spetner (Ph.D. in Physics) wrote this book to refute the conclusions put forth by Richard Dawkins in *The Blind Watchmaker* and document the contradictions in the neo-Darwinian evolutionary model. The main focus is on the issue of randomness—the claim that species evolve by random variations which are culled and directed by natural selection.

Spetner begins the book by exposing the false assumption of genetic randomness. He describes the various ways geneticists have determined that genetic material can be altered and how these are not just haphazard events. He then marshalls evidence from experts in the field of mathematics of evolution to demonstrate how a single mutation is unlikely to play much of a role in evolution.

One of the key points the book makes is that for a mutation to be cumulative it must meet two requirements: (1) it must have a positive selection value, and (2) it must add a little information to the genome. According to Spetner, evolutionists use clever arguments to show why evolution should work but they ignore the second requirement.

The question that must be addressed is whether random changes can give natural selection enough of the right genes for evolution to work. Spetner's conclusion is it much more likely a mutant will vanish than spread through a population. He states there are some known cases of evolution with copying errors but they only show a kind of microevolution that cannot be extended to macroevolution.

This book addresses a critical problem within the neo-Darwinian model which is the mathematical probability of a random event adding information to a system. Is the use of *random* and *information* in the same context an oxymoron? To Spetner, it certainly is.

certainly the impression one gets from Wieland's article. Under one photo of the bone tissue he states:

The arrow points to a tissue fragment that is *still* elastic [emphasis added]. It beggars belief [sic] that elastic tissue like this could have lasted for 65 million years.

Under a second photo he states:

Another instance of "fresh appearance" which similarly makes it hard to believe in the "millions of years."

And elsewhere in the article he states:

One description of a portion of the tissue was that it is "flexible and resilient and when stretched returns to its original shape."

The paper states when the researchers cracked open the bone, they noticed the hollow interior had not been filled with minerals so they took samples from the core of the bone. Schweitzer then soaked the samples in a solution of dilute acid for seven days to dissolve away the mineral component of the bone. Thus, the tissue was not originally soft, but it was after soaking process that the tissue exhibited "great elasticity and resilience upon manipulation."<sup>4</sup>

Wieland does briefly mention the fact that the bone material was processed, although later in his article. He states:

Dr. Schweitzer used chemicals to dissolve the bony matrix, revealing the soft tissue *still* [emphasis added] present.

However, the clear implication of Wieland's statement is the material from the *T. rex* bone contained soft tissue but the researchers did not see it until the bony matrix was removed. This is not true. The soft tissue was a result of the demineralization and hydration process.

It is also useful to add that Wieland's descriptions of the two photos (which are from the actual study) are strikingly different from Schweitzer's. She refers to the material in one photo as a "demineralized fragment" and the material in the other photo as "demineralized bone."<sup>5</sup> Thus, unlike Wieland, Schweitzer is careful to point out that the tissue in the photos had been processed and was not the original bone material.

## MISCONCEPTION 2

Young earth creationists maintain the researchers discovered actual blood vessels and cells in the *T. rex* tissue. Again, this is the impression one gets from Wieland's article. He states:

Not only have more blood cells been found, but also ... complete blood vessels.

In fairness, the researchers do state in the research paper that they *believe* the *T. rex* tissue contains blood vessels and cells. However, a careful reading of the paper reveals that this is hopeful speculation, not a statement of fact.

The paper states complete demineralization of the *T. rex* material released

See DINOSAUR TISSUE, page 5

# Apologetic TOOLS

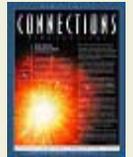
## [Creation Update Webcast](#)

Join Hugh Ross each Tuesday, 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM (PT), for an exciting discussion about how the latest scientific discoveries provide powerful evidence for the God of the Bible. Listen live through the RTB website. You can also listen to and download past episodes from the website.



## [Free Newsletter](#)

RTB's newsletters are full of great articles on science and the Bible. They also provide updates on what's happening at the ministry. To subscribe, go to the RTB website and register. Once registered you can search and print past issues by clicking on the newsletter icon.



## [Message of the Month](#)

Get fresh, faith-building messages each month while providing vital financial support to the RTB ministry.



This year's series is titled, "Adam: Miracle, Myth or Monkey?" Available on CDs. To learn more about the program, contact the chapter for a free tape or CD. Or, go to the RTB website and click on the M.O.M. icon.

## [New Tract-Like Brochures](#)

RTB has introduced four new brochures for evangelism and initiating science and the Bible discussions. Topics include: How Did Life Emerge, What the Big Bang Says about God and Design, Is the Universe Designed for Humanity, and How Long Were the Creation Days. \$3 for a pack of 20 (one kind or 5 of each). Order at 1-800-482-7836.



## [RTB Training Course](#)

Take RTB's Science and Evangelism Correspondence Course and become an official RTB apologist. The course retails for \$350 but is available through the chapter for \$150. Course materials include audiotapes or CDs, two videos (VHS or DVD) and seven books. For more information, contact the Seattle chapter. Scholarships are available from the chapter.



vessels from some regions of the bone matrix that floated to the surface of the flask. Many of these vessels contained round microstructures that resemble blood cells and inside these they observed smaller objects that resemble nuclei. The researchers then subjected ostrich bones to the same process and, when viewed with scanning electron microscopy (SEM), the resulting vessels and contents were virtually identical to the *T. rex* specimen.<sup>6</sup>

However, since no molecular studies have yet been done with the tissue, it is uncertain if it contains original organic material or if the material was replaced by mineralization or some other chemical process.<sup>7</sup>

Therefore, it is very possible that the objects are not intact blood vessels and cells but blood vessel and cell remnants—the degradation products of blood vessels and cells that have undergone chemical transformation.<sup>8</sup> In fact, Schweitzer admits as much in the closing paragraph of the paper:

Whether preservation is strictly morphological and the result of some kind of unknown geochemical replacement process or whether it extends to the subcellular and molecular levels is uncertain.<sup>9</sup>

In an accompanying article in the same issue of *Science*, “*Tyrannosaurus rex* Soft Tissue Raises Tantalizing Prospects,”<sup>10</sup> Erik Stokstad makes this very point:

Experts, and the team itself, say they won’t be convinced that the original material has survived unaltered until further test results come in.

Stokstad also notes there are known instances where reworked material can have the appearance and resilience of the *T. rex* “tissues.” Therefore, until more research is conducted, it is premature and misleading to claim the structures in the tissue are blood vessels and cells. They may be and they do resemble ostrich vessels and cells, but it is an open question at this time.

### MISCONCEPTION 3

Young-earth creationists claim the discovery of unfossilized bone with soft tissue and biomolecules proves dinosaurs did not live millions of years ago. For example, Wieland states in his article:

It is inconceivable that such things should be preserved for (in this case) “70 million years.”

And,

This discovery gives immensely powerful support to the proposition that dinosaur fossils are *not* millions of years old at all, but were mostly fossilized under catastrophic conditions a few thousand years ago at most.

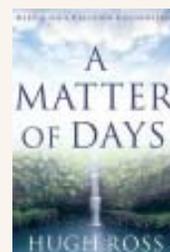
See DINOSAUR TISSUE, *page 6*

## RTB Resources

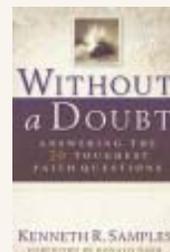
In this new book, *Origins of Life: Biblical and Evolutionary Models Face Off*, Hugh Ross and Fuz Rana reveal how life’s beginnings can be tested. They examine the latest origin-of-life research and explode the myth of a naturalistic origin of life. *Intermediate/Advanced, Hardback, US\$ 12.95.*



The length of time represented by the word “day” in the Genesis creation account is a source of controversy in the Christian church. In this new book, *A Matter of Days*, Hugh Ross explores how this controversy developed and addresses many of the key issues of the debate. *All Readers, Paperback, US\$ 9.95.*



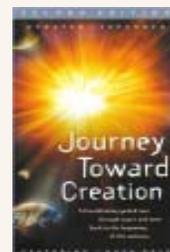
In this new book, *Without a Doubt*, RTB philosopher and theologian Ken Samples gives readers a great apologetics handbook. The question-and-answer format is easy to follow and addresses 20 prominent issues skeptics raise about God, the Bible and Christianity. *All Readers, Paperback, US\$ 9.95.*



Does the Bible teach the earth is 10,000 years old? How does science and the book of Genesis relate? In *The Genesis Question*, Hugh Ross examines these and other issues from an old-earth creationist perspective. A great book to share with Christians and skeptics. *All Readers, Paperback, \$US 9.95.*



Is life in the universe common or rare? What are the odds of finding other Earth-like planets? Take an amazing journey as Hugh Ross examines how the universe has been meticulously fine-tuned for human life using state-of-the-art computer animation. *All Viewers, VHS or DVD, \$US 19.95.*



RTB Webstore - <http://store.reasons.org>

This message is echoed by other young-earth creationists. For example, in another Answers in Genesis article, David Menton states:

It certainly taxes one's imagination to believe that soft tissues and cells could remain so relatively fresh in appearance for the tens of millions of years...<sup>11</sup>

There are really two parts to this claim. One is dinosaur bone should be completely fossilized if it is millions of years old. The other is that soft tissue and biomolecules are fragile and can't possibly survive for millions of years. It is important to address both of these issues.

As Schweitzer states in the paper:

The fossil record is capable of exceptional preservation, including feathers, hair, color or color patterns, embryonic soft tissues, muscle tissue and/or internal organs, and cellular structure.<sup>12</sup>

Normally, during fossilization, hard materials are replaced with minerals and soft tissue is destroyed by bacteria that enter the bone. However, under certain circumstances, the inner part of the bone can be preserved. This can occur in instances where the remains are rapidly buried and entombed in protective sediments. It can occur where the outer bone is somehow sealed, preventing penetration and decomposition. It can also occur where the remains are located in an environment that fosters preservation—places that are dry, cold and oxygen free, or where the sediment contains certain chemicals.<sup>13,14</sup>

In the case of the *T. rex* tissue, Schweitzer explains the preservation is the likely result of several of these factors:

The unusual preservation of the originally organic matrix may be due in part to the dense mineralization of dinosaur bone, because a certain portion of the organic matrix with extant bone is intracrystalline and therefore extremely resistant to degradation. These factors, combined with yet undetermined geochemical and environmental factors, presumably also contribute to the preservation of soft-tissue vessels.<sup>15</sup>

In speaking with Schweitzer, Rich Deem reports that she indicated the bones have a distinct odor that is characteristic of embalming fluids. Therefore, it is possible the bones landed in some type of chemical "stew" that preserved the soft tissue inside the bone from decomposition.<sup>16</sup>

Regarding the issue of whether biomolecules can survive for millions of years, it is very difficult to predict molecular stability because it is very dependent upon the conditions. In this case, it was an incomplete fossilization process—water did not gain access to the interior of the bone and water promotes the breakdown of biomolecules. The bone was extremely dense in terms of its mineral matrix, which would also protect the molecules and structures in the very interior of the bone.<sup>17</sup> And, as stated previously, it seems to have been located in a rich chemical environment.

It is also important to note the molecules in question are very long, chain-like molecules called polymers. As a polymer is adsorbed to a surface, like the mineral material inside the *T. rex* bone, it increases the long-term stability of the molecules because, when a bond is broken it can reform since the ends of the chain can't diffuse away from one another. Under the proper conditions, this can provide remarkable long-term stability.<sup>18</sup>

Blood vessels are also extremely durable. They are made up of endothelial cells that form a channel. This is surrounded by an elastin matrix, then basement membrane, then muscle fibers and finally a collagen matrix. These materials are very resistant to breakdown and have to undergo extensive degradation to totally breakdown. This can explain how some of these vessels may have survived. They are probably not the original blood vessels but remnants of some of the blood vessel materials that retain some elasticity and resiliency.<sup>19</sup>

In explaining the discovery, Dr. Matthews Collins, who studies ancient biomolecules at York University in the United Kingdom states:

This may not be fossilization as we know it, of large macrostructures, but fossilization at a molecular level. My suspicion is this process has led to ... a very tough, resistant, very lipid-rich material—a polymer that would be very difficult to break down and characterize, but which has preserved the structure.<sup>20</sup>

## CONCLUSION

This is a very exciting and surprising discovery but not an inexplicable one. Under the right conditions, biomolecules can survive for millions of years. Therefore, in no way does this discovery demand a young-earth interpretation or prove dinosaurs didn't live millions of years ago. Wieland suggests the reason this sort of thing has not been found before is that the long-age paradigm has blinded researchers to that possibility. However, the truth of the matter is only now do we have the technology to do this type of research.

The Bible exhorts us to "test everything" (1 Thess 5:21). It does not say that we should only test the things that we disagree with but *everything*. It is in this spirit that young-earth creationists need to examine their view of reality. Even if the structures in this *T. rex* tissue are determined to be actual blood vessels and cells, how does one find, or a handful of such finds, overturn thousands of old-earth evidences? The answer is they don't. Science has many good reasons to believe the earth is ancient. Thus, young-earth creationists need to examine all the evidence, not just selective evidences that can be construed to support their view.

*Greg Moore is president of the Seattle RTB Chapter. He is a trained apologist and works for the City of Everett.*

See DINOSAUR TISSUE, *page 7*

## REFERENCES

1. Mary H. Schweitzer, Jennifer L. Wittmeyer, John R. Horner, Jan K. Toporski, "Soft Tissue Vessels and Cellular Preservation in *Tyrannosaurus rex*," *Science*, Vol. 307, Issue 5717, March 25, 2005, pp. 1952-1955.
2. Carl Wieland, "Still Soft and Stretchy," *Answers in Genesis*, March 25, 2005, <[www.answersingenesis.org/docs2005/0325Dino\\_tissue.asp](http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs2005/0325Dino_tissue.asp)> (March 29, 2005).
3. Carl Wieland, "Sensational Dinosaur Blood Report," *Creation* 19(4), September-November 1997, pp. 42-43, <[www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v19/i4/blood.asp](http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v19/i4/blood.asp)> (April 26, 2004)
4. Schweitzer, et al., p. 1954.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 1953.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 1954.
7. Rich Deem, "Dinosaur Soft Tissue Found in *T. rex* Bones," <[www.godandscience.org/youngearth/dinoblood.html](http://www.godandscience.org/youngearth/dinoblood.html)> (March 29, 2005).
8. Fuz Rana, *Creation Update*, Reasons to Believe, March 29, 2005.
9. Schweitzer, et al., p. 1955
10. Erik Stokstad, "*Tyrannosaurus rex* Soft Tissue Raises Tantalizing Prospects," *Science*, Vol. 307, Issue 5717, March 25, 2005, p. 1852.
11. David N. Menton, "Ostrich-osaurus Discovery?" *Answers in Genesis*, March 28, 2005, <[www.answersingenesis.org/docs2005/0328discovery.asp](http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs2005/0328discovery.asp)> (March 30, 2005).
12. Schweitzer, et al., p. 1955.
13. Deem, "Dinosaur Soft Tissue Found in *T. rex* Bones."
14. Rana, *Creation Update*.
15. Schweitzer, et al., p. 1955.
16. Deem, "Dinosaur Soft Tissue Found in *T. rex* Bones."
17. Rana, *Creation Update*.
18. *Ibid.*
19. *Ibid.*
20. Matthew Collins, quoted in BBC News, "T. rex Fossil has Soft Tissues," March 24, 2005, <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/4379577.stm>> (April 22, 2005).



## Seattle Chapter Reasons To Believe

### Who Are We?

The Seattle Chapter of Reasons To Believe is a local extension of the worldwide, interdenominational Reasons To Believe ministry. We exist to support our parent organization and foster local involvement in the ministry. We serve the Puget Sound area and are composed of Christians of different ages and backgrounds.

It is our conviction the same God who created the universe inspired the Bible. Therefore, what God says through His word must agree with the facts of nature. We reject the notion that science and the Bible are at odds and seek to provide a scientifically-sound and Biblically-faithful alternative to Darwinism and young-Earth creationism.

### What Do We Do?

Our mission is to remove the doubts of skeptics and strengthen the faith of believers. We provide scientific, historical and philosophical evidence that supports the Christian worldview and helps remove barriers to a belief in God, the Bible and the Gospel of Jesus Christ. We carry out this mission by:

- Helping people access RTB and other scientifically and biblically sound resources.
- Bringing nationally-known speakers into the area to promote the scientific reliability of the Bible.
- Assembling a team of local apologists to address questions about science, the Bible and related topics.
- Working with teachers and homeschoolers to achieve a balanced approach to the teaching of origins.
- Building alliances with local churches, ministries and groups to maximize the exposure of the RTB ministry.
- Reaching out to unbelievers with gentleness and respect, encouraging them to evaluate their worldviews.

We welcome your involvement and support. For more information, contact us at [seattle@reasons.org](mailto:seattle@reasons.org). Your tax-deductible donations can be sent to: Seattle RTB, PO Box 99683, Seattle, WA 98139-0683.

## Questions? Get Answers.

Whether you are looking for scientific support for your faith or answers to questions about God, the Bible, and science, contact us at [seattle@reasons.org](mailto:seattle@reasons.org). You can also call the RTB hotline seven days a week, 5:00 to 7:00 PM at 626-335-5282.