

THE BIG
DATING BLUNDER

YOUR LIFE MAY DEPEND UPON WHAT YOU KNOW

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About the author

Jonathan Gray has travelled the world to gather data on ancient mysteries. A serious student of pre-history, he has investigated numerous archaeological sites, and has also penetrated some largely un-explored areas, including parts of the Amazon headwaters.

Other books by Jonathan Gray

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1

Ages in chaos -

IS SOMEBODY MISREADING THE TIME?

"Gentlemen," she enquired, "would you please tell me how old these are?"

The veteran Maori guide, Rangi, was conducting a party of Australian geologists around one of New Zealand's thermal attractions. She led them to a volcanically formed protuberance and paused.

One learned member of the group gave the site a cursory examination and stated that in his opinion the rocks were 50 million years old.

"Are you sure?" she asked.

"That figure would be close."

"What do you other gentlemen say?" queried the guide with a twinkle in her eye that evidently passed unnoticed.

"Ten million years" . . . "No, nearer to twenty million," came the replies. Whereupon the genial lady straightened herself, beamed at the three sages in her inimitable style and said: "Thank you, gentlemen. Now let me tell you something. I stood on this very spot just ten years ago and watched these rocks being formed."

MISREADING THE TIME can be downright embarrassing. Particularly for a man professing to know so much.

Misreading the time concerning our own origin might even be considered dangerous. Especially if it sets us on a false trail as to who we are, our sense of purpose and what's in store for us.

Get ready for a SHOCK! Perhaps even anger. Some powerful men are trying to keep us in the dark. These same men control what our children get taught. Let me explain.

TWO OPPOSING SYSTEMS

There is a battle raging in this world. Our human race today is divided into two camps.

The division is not black versus white, nor East versus West, nor rich versus poor. It is far bigger than that. It relates to our destiny as a human race – and each of us as individuals – where we are going.

The issue is rooted in SCIENCE – and, it may surprise you, – our SCIENTIFIC DATING SYSTEMS.

What we believe ABOUT THIS may well determine OUR BEHAVIOUR. And our belief system has the potential to affect everything around us.

Believe it or not, this may be *more important* than you've ever realised.

Here, then, are the two opposing camps:

CAMP A

The dominant theory today demands that life on earth is an accident, that we have evolved upward by mutations from mud to man. We are alone in a system that requires us to claw our way to the top – and may the fittest survive. There are no absolutes – moral standards are changeable.

This process of evolutionary accidents has required enormous time. An integral part of this theory is that our earth is at least 4½ billion years old. And the earth's physical features do look old, don't they?

CAMP B

The totally opposite view is that mankind is a special creation of a loving God, who gave us a perfect world, governed by physical and spiritual laws for our protection and happiness. He also granted us freedom of choice and a responsibility to care for each other.

But we have turned our backs on our Creator, chosen to go our own way, and become alienated against Him – and this has brought us to the misery in which the world now finds itself.

Furthermore, we were created not much more than 6,000 years ago, followed by a global wipe-out by water about 4,400 years ago, which remodelled the surface of our planet.

There you have it. [Those are the two basic belief systems in this world.](#)

Obviously, between these two extremes of thinking there is a very great gulf. One of them is ridiculously wrong!

In this battle between two sides, the **DATING** issue is of **KEY IMPORTANCE**. It is more important than you may think.

SOME HOT QUESTIONS

Here is what's at stake:

You will notice that **CAMP B** (the Creation camp) claims there was a Worldwide Deluge, a total wipe-out less than 5,000 years ago. This re-structuring event altered every square foot of the planet's surface.

Now, obviously, if this is true history, then **CAMP A**, the prevailing, popularised world view we receive at school and through the media, is wrong. It also means that all of us have descended in very recent times from the handful of Great Flood survivors, from the family of a man called Noah.

And this raises some contentious questions, like these:

1. What about carbon dating? Doesn't this give an un-interrupted history going back many, many thousands of years earlier?
2. What about the Australian Aborigines? Haven't they lived undisturbed for 20,000, 40,000, even 60,000 years? So what does this do to a world restructuring **GLOBAL Flood** of 2345 BC?
3. Doesn't Egyptian history go back **UN-INTERRUPTED** much earlier than the alleged date for the global Flood?

4. What does this do to the claimed cataclysm of 10,500 BC propounded by others?
5. How on earth could all the variations in the human race have occurred in less than 5,000 years since the time of Noah?

Hot questions. And important. Our awareness of who we are – and where we're going – is at stake. To know where we're going, we have to know where we came from. What happens next is umbilically attached to where we've been.

So, we shall consider these vital questions.

But first... the DATING disagreement.

Are you ready for this?

WHY ON EARTH IS DATING SO IMPORTANT?

Important? Here's why. Billions of years are necessary if evolution took place. Evolution –assuming it can happen - definitely needs that time. On the other hand, if the earth is not so old, then evolution could not have occurred. There was simply not enough time. It's as simple as that!

Yes, the TIME FACTOR is absolutely crucial!

But, I hear someone ask, isn't this really a waste of time? Don't we already have EVIDENCE beyond any reasonable doubt that our planet is BILLIONS of years old? Haven't our scientists perfected dating systems that prove this?

Of course, radiometric dating answers everything! We should all know that.

RADIOMETRIC DATING

What is radiometric dating?

Let's put it this way. Certain natural processes which occur steadily through time will produce cumulative and often measurable results.

Three popular dating methods are uranium into lead, potassium into argon, and rubidium into strontium. In each case, when a molten rock cools and solidifies, then any radio-active “parent” element (e.g. uranium) is supposed to decay into its “daughter” element (e.g. lead) at a known, slow rate. The amount of each in a rock will tell us the “age” of that rock.

From the age of the oldest rock, it should be easy to prove the age of the earth.

Sounds simple enough, doesn't it?

ASSUMPTIONS

Of course, in dealing with a specimen, there are several things we must first assume:

1. That the *rate* of decay is constant;
2. That none of the daughter element was already present when the rock solidified;
3. That no parent or daughter elements were added *or* leached out of the rock over the years.

Perhaps it's a pity, but these assumptions **MUST** be made.

However, as much as we might wish it otherwise, **THIS INITIAL STAGE CANNOT BE SCIENCE**. It is merely a reasoned opinion about the specimen in hand. One must reason that there is nothing we have to worry about that could have happened in the past.

Oh to know for sure! Unfortunately, we cannot.

1. **Assumed *constant rate of decay*:**

There is now evidence that the rate of decay *can change* as the pressure changes. This pressure dependence was reported in 1973 in the world's leading scientific journal, *Science*. (*Science*, vol.181, no.4104, pp.1164-65.) And other factors can alter it.

In the laboratory, disintegration of uranium has been accelerated with high-tension electric currents. Under certain conditions, this also occurs in nature.

As Frederic B. Jueneman laments:

“The age of our globe is presently thought to be some 4.5 billion years, based on radiodecay rates of uranium and thorium. Such ‘confirmation’ may be short-lived, as nature is not to be discovered quite so easily. There has been in recent years the horrible realization that radiodecay rates are not as constant as previously thought, nor are they immune to environmental influences.

“And this could mean that the atomic clocks are reset during some global disaster, and events which brought the Mesozoic to a close may not be 65 million years ago but, rather, within the age and memory of man.” (Frederic B. Jueneman, FAIC, “Secular Catastrophism”, *Industrial Research and Development*, June, 1982, p.21)

2. **Assumed ratio of parent to daughter element(s) in the rock sample:**

Oh, may I ask a question: In a deposit containing some uranium and some lead, can you be sure that all the lead has come from the decay of the uranium?

Answer: most of it may be original lead.

Henry Faul, editor of *Nuclear Geology*, acknowledges that in a uranium mineral, the lead (“daughter”) can be both derived from disintegrating uranium AND ORIGINAL. (Henry Faul, *Nuclear Geology*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1954, p.297)

Radiogenic lead has been found in uranium minerals even in *recently formed* volcanic rock.

3. **Assumption that there has been no adding or leaching out of the rock of these elements:**

It is, unfortunately, impossible to know this. For example, potassium (used for dating) can be easily leached out of rock by rainwater percolating through it. Argon, produced by the decay of potassium, can easily diffuse through rock. And pressure will affect the rate of diffusion.

Nobel Prize medallist Melvin Cook has found that lead may change its isotopic value by the capture of free neutrons from the environment and that the age of such uranium-bearing rocks containing lead may be essentially zero! (M.A. Cook, *Prehistory and Earth Models*. London: Max Parrish and Co., Ltd., 1960, pp.53-60)
Geologists Klepper and Wyant declare:

“Most igneous rocks also contain uranium in a form that is readily soluble in weak acids. Hurley (1950) found that as much as 90 percent of the total radioactive elements of some granites could be removed by leaching the

granulated rock with weak acid... Larsen and Phair (in Faul, 1954, p.80) note that ‘commonly, as much as 40 percent of the uranium in most fresh-appearing igneous rocks is readily leachable’.” (M.R. Klepper and D.G. Wyant, “Notes on the Geology of Uranium”, *U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin*. 1046-F, 1957, p.93)

Now here is the problem.

The fact that these unstable, soluble minerals in the rocks cannot withstand erosion and leaching even for a few years, **renders them useless as time clocks.**

USELESS?

May I put up my hand? Something’s wrong here! Does this mean that, scientifically speaking, radiometric dating CANNOT give us the age of the earth?

- A critical analysis of the available lead data shows ages obtained which extend millions of years into the future! (R. Matthews, *Ex Nihilo*. Queensland, Australia, vol.5, no.1, 1982, p.41) According to isotopic ratios for common lead found in rocks, many of our rocks should not exist, but will only come into being far into the future. (Faul, *Nuclear Geology*. New York: Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1954; *Ages of Rocks, Planets and Stars*. McGraw-Hill, 1966. R. Russel and R. Farquhar, *Lead Isotopes in Geology*. New York: Interscience Publishing, 1960) Geologists discard such date results. Perhaps it is the method that should be discarded?
- The same piece of basalt rock from Nigeria gave ages (by different methods) from 2 to 750 million years. (*Nature Physical Science*, vol.232, 19 July, 1971, pp.60-61)
- In eight separate tests, scientists dated samples of rock – and arrived at ages of 160 million to 3 billion years. These specimens, from Kaupulehu, Hualalai Volcano, Hawaii, were later found to have formed in a lava flow only 168 years earlier, in 1801. (*Science*, vol.162, p.265. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, vol.73, p.4601. *American Journal of Science*, vol.262, p.154)
- Rock samples from twelve volcanoes in Russia and ten samples from other parts of the world (all known to be less than 200 years old), gave ages by the uranium-thorium-to lead method varying from millions to billions of years. (Duane T. Gish, “Dating of the Moon Rocks”, *Creation Science Report*, vol. 1, No. 2, March-April, 1972)

Suppose you were admitted to hospital. And after tests were made, the doctors each gave you a different, contradictory diagnosis... would you trust them to operate on you?

You've got to be kidding.

Now I'm worried. These dating tests... have we been too trusting?

Think about it. If rocks of KNOWN ages yield such unrealistic dates, why should we accept so gullibly the ages yielded by rocks of UNKNOWN age?

What bothers me is this. We have otherwise cautious scientists gulping down these datings about as avidly as the most gullible amateurs.

Something is wrong here – drastically wrong – with our dating systems. If a construction engineer came up with contradictory calculations like that, he would be dismissed from the construction job.

Henry Faul, writing in *Nuclear Geology*, says:

“**MOST** of the ages obtained by the lead: thorium method **DISAGREE** with the ages of the same minerals computed by other lead methods.” (Henry Faul, *Nuclear Geology*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1954, p. 295. Emphasis mine)

Also **MOST** radiometric “ages” **lack correlation** with assumed paleontological (fossil) “ages”.

TRUST us, they say. Our DATING is fine. The naivity of that claim is so breathtaking, I need a glass of water.

And if you introduce a catastrophe (such as a global Deluge), then the present state of the earth's crust has not resulted from long aeons of uniformity, but largely by natural processes acting on a mega scale during the Deluge.

* * * * *

Well, can carbon dating help us?

This may shock you. But a cover-up is in full swing. I'll tell you what's being hidden from the general public.

2

Carbon dating -

COVER-UP

Well, perhaps carbon dating is more reliable.

Carbon dating is used to determine how long ago something died.

It is a measurement of the surviving radioactivity of organic matter.

We do know that every living thing absorbs cosmic radio-active carbon-14 from the atmosphere. We don't have to assume that. It is a known FACT. At death, this intake ceases and the radiocarbon in the organism begins to disintegrate. The amount of remaining C-14 is used to calculate how long ago the organism died.

The validity of carbon dating depends on **three assumptions**:

1. That the amount of cosmic radiation in the atmosphere has remained constant at all times in all places;
2. That the sample tested has not been contaminated by recent microbes or bacteria;
3. That the sample is pure – preserved from leaching, radiation, and so on.

ASSUMPTIONS, again?

That's right. Those ASSUMPTIONS have to be made!

When carbon dating was first announced by Dr. Libby in 1949, it was thought to be the last word, but that early confidence is no longer justified.

It has been discovered that cosmic radiations vary widely, due to many factors, natural and industrial.

Suppose you enter a sealed room which contains nothing but a burning candle. You are asked to determine how long the candle has been burning.



Picture: Dennis R. Petersen

You soon realise how impossible this is. You could measure the relative amounts of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the room; or you could try to figure out how long the melted wax took to accumulate.

But you cannot know whether someone had opened and re-shut the window. Was it ever put out and re-lit? Could some interruption have caused it to burn faster?

There is room for enormous error.

Dating cannot deal with unique events. They're gone. You cannot re-run them. You cannot repeat a test on them.

A series of measurements of samples of known age (from historical records, for example), extending back about 3,800 years, has shown fairly good agreement. However, they become inaccurate on materials which lived before that.

Although some scientists who use this dating system will propose dates extending back 50,000 years and even further, Dr. George Howe acknowledges that "the men who know the limits of the method, the men who run the tests, would report that they cannot date with accuracy beyond 3,000 years." (Howe, *Carbon 14 and Other Radio-Active Dating Methods*, p. 11)

Even in that period, considerable correction is at times required.

QUESTIONABLE ASSUMPTIONS

The carbon 14 method has been widely accepted in a way that the results do not seem to justify.

It has now been discovered that cosmic radiations vary widely, due to many factors:

1. The magnetic field around the earth (which is now known to be deteriorating rapidly)
2. The amount of water vapour in the atmosphere
3. Solar and stellar activity (Nobody knows, for example, what effect sunspot activity has had over the centuries.)
4. Volcanic addition of non-radioactive carbon dioxide into the air
5. Industrial addition of carbon dioxide into the air
6. Electrical activity

All of these factors are subject to change and all give indications of different conditions in the past.

James R. Arnold of the Institute of Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago, gives a typical scientific assessment:

“So far there is no proof independent of the method, that the cosmic ray intensity has remained constant, and however reasonable it may be, we must rank this as a pure assumption.” (James R. Arnold, *Nuclear Geology*, 1954, p. 350)

The so-called “constants” originally accepted can be no longer regarded as “constants”. The consequence is that dating systems are now most suspect.

One problem centres around the constancy of ozone in the upper atmosphere. Other scholars are declaring that great changes, even in radiation, have taken place in relatively recent times.

French scientists Drs. E. and O. Thellier investigated Roman bricks of 200 AD. From the degree of magnetization of amounts of iron in the dried clay compared with such materials today, they estimated that the earth’s magnetic field may have weakened by as much as 65 per cent in the past 2,000 years. (*Scientific American*, vol. 196, No. 2, February, 1957, p.64)

The weakening of this force field cushion around the earth indicates an increase in both cosmic ray intensity in our atmosphere and in radiocarbon in recent times. So declare Dr. Elsasser of the University of Utah and Drs. Ney and Winckler of the University of Minnesota.

If such a phenomenon is general around the earth, it would mean that all radiocarbon datings, especially of more ancient materials, are suspect.

With less radiocarbon in ancient times, organic materials (which would thus show less radioactivity residue) would now give a false appearance of being much older than they really are.

Clifford Wilson notes:

”It appears that dramatic changes occurred in the earth’s atmosphere a few thousand years ago. Beyond that time – roughly one half-life of Carbon-14 – radiometric dating is not reliable.” (Clifford Wilson, *The Chariots Still Crash*. Old Tappan, N.J.: Fleming H. Revel and Co., 1976, p.p. 70)

Gilbert N. Plass, writing in *American Scientist*, concurs that “all radiocarbon dates for events before the recession of the glaciers are in question.” (Gilbert N. Plass, “Carbon Dioxide and the Climate”, *American Scientist*, vol. 44, July, 1956, p. 314)

THE CARBON-14 COVER UP

We come now to the most astounding unpublicised fact concerning the Carbon-14 system. This technique has, during its development, uncovered some startling, though publicly undisclosed, evidence of an earth less than 10,000 years old.

Here it is.

Through the action of solar rays, radioactive carbon is being formed in the atmosphere at a constant rate. This Carbon-14 ultimately enters all living tissues; and much more is absorbed into the ocean. From the time of its formation, it begins a slow decay.

Theoretically, the amount decaying per day SHOULD BE EQUAL TO the amount being produced by cosmic rays in the upper atmosphere. THE SUCCESS OF CARBON-14 DATING DEPENDS ON THIS EQUILIBRIUM.

So here is the crucial question: How long would it take for the Carbon-14 on earth to build up from almost zero to equilibrium?

Scientists have calculated that from the time the build-up BEGAN (in the atmosphere, seas and living tissue), it would take about 30,000 years to reach the volume where daily decay equalled the amount being produced.

Okay, so DOES SUCH EQUILIBRIUM EXIST?

Not at all!!!

Balloon soundings show that much more C-14 is still being formed than is decaying. Nobel Prize Medallist Dr. Melvin Cook, using data from several tests, has determined that the Carbon-14 content of our atmosphere IS STILL BUILDING UP. This could be so only if the process had BEGUN RECENTLY. The production-decay rates are OUT OF EQUILIBRIUM by as much as 38 percent! (Melvin A. Cook, "Do Radiological Clocks Need Repair?" *Creation Research Society Quarterly*, vol. 5, October, 1968, p. 70)

Dr. Cook calculates that such discrepancy between formation and decay indicates an age for our atmosphere of no more than 10,000 years. The likelihood that C-14 was produced at a rate up to three times greater in the past (as evidenced by luxuriant flora and fauna in the worldwide fossil record), would reduce this figure to a mere 7,000 years.

Thus all Carbon-14 dates, when corrected for the known non-equilibrium conditions, would show less than 7,000 years.

W.F. Libby, the discoverer of the C-14 technique, chose to ignore the discrepancy, attributing it to some error of measurement, since he "knew" the earth to be much older than 30,000 years.

But subsequent and better tests have confirmed this lack of equilibrium.

However, this data is routinely rejected. The evolutionary theory, which has permeated the thinking of most scientists, demands vast ages.

This is why such data is not discussed in public literature. This is what those with an evolution agenda don't want you or your children to know.

WHAT IF A CATACLYSM DID CHANGE THE PLANET?

Before and during this hypothetical Great Flood, or Deluge, natural factors affecting the radiocarbon rate were different from now.

The pre-Flood canopy probably absorbed much of the incoming cosmic radiation and thus shielded our atmosphere, reducing the radiocarbon formation.

The pre-Flood concentration of NON-radioactive carbon dioxide in the atmosphere appears to have been much greater than is so today. According to the evidence, pre-

Flood vegetation was much heavier than now. Recent tests have shown that plants grow more luxuriantly in atmospheres higher in carbon dioxide (for example, in atmospheres of 2%, as compared with today's normal level of .035%.)

Even if ancient cosmic ray bombardment were the same as now, but with, say, ten times more carbon dioxide around, this would mean that the proportion of radioactive carbon to common carbon was negligible.

With the onset of the Deluge, the continuity of all natural processes was drastically interrupted and, in many cases, the process rates greatly accelerated.

Furthermore, as the protective vapour canopy collapsed during the Deluge, cosmic radiation as we know it probably only began at this time.

Even then, for many centuries after that Great Flood, the planet experienced major geological and climatic changes. (See our book, *The Corpse Came Back*, chapters 18 and 19)

Terrific volcanic activity kept the proportion of carbon dioxide in the air high, and thus tended to minimise the *ratio* of radio carbon in the air.

Studies show that during the 20th century factories possibly increased the PROPORTION of carbon dioxide (which does NOT contain radioactive carbon) in our atmosphere.

This implies that substantial volcanic activity would do the same.

As the post-Deluge activity slowly subsided, radioactive carbon in the atmosphere INCREASED from a negligible level to that of the present day.

Thus, organisms living in the earlier centuries after the Flood would have received a proportionately smaller amount of radiocarbon into their systems than those living in later times.

They would have less radioactivity than we have today, and therefore would appear to be older than they are.

Radioactivity increased as time went on, to today's rates. That is why radiocarbon dates for the past 4,000 years seem to show a generally good correlation with historically verified chronology – although there are many discrepancies and a large margin of error the further back in time comparisons are made.

Therefore the earlier unverified datings must be too high.

HOW RADIOCARBON READINGS MUST BE INTERPRETED

Measurements really indicate not the age of an object, but rather the increase rate of C-14 in the air.

Radiocarbon ages ranging between infinity and 4,000 years for sedimentary deposits and peat layers (as an example) indicate an increasing trend in the amount of radioactive carbon in the atmosphere, rather than the solar year of deposit.

Robert L. Whitelaw, Professor of Nuclear and Mechanical Engineering at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, Virginia, found that almost every specimen carbon dated around the world was datable within 50,000 years. Most are within the last 6,000 years. One coal sample dated to only 4,250 years ago, another to only 1,680 years of age.

While traditional dating of the Keilor Skull in Victoria, Australia, demanded 150,000 years, carbon dating gave 8,500.

Dr. Whitelaw suggests that possibly dates even of 8,000 and 10,000 years should be considerably lower.

He proposes that dates up to 5,000 years may be generally accurate, but beyond that time there should be a shortening of the published ages. A published C-14 age of 5,990 years would be 5,000 years; 12,530 would reduce to 6,000; 19,100 years to 6,500; and “infinite” would be no more than 7,000 years.

Even these tentative suggestions could be subject to further revision.

There is certainly compelling reason to look again at these “long” ages.

Dating experiments carried out NOW give us only a measure of what is happening NOW.

Application of a uniformitarian (“steady state”) calculation to the C-14 dating system can thus yield NO information whatever about an object’s *true age*.

Since it now appears that the concentration of radiocarbon in the atmosphere HAS varied in the past, it seems wise to view with suspicion the ages which have been estimated by the Carbon-14 method.

Let's face it squarely. There is no scientific method available which is able to demonstrate that the first life appeared on earth more than a few thousand years ago.

All methods are subject to radical reinterpretation.

SPEED OF LIGHT OVERTURNS DATING

The atomic clock measures time by the speed of radioactive decay. And this, as we noted, has given ages of billions of years for the earth.

However, in 1987, two independent research reports - the first from Stanford Research Institute, the second by a Soviet physicist - demonstrated that the atomic clock is affected by the behaviour of the speed of light. And the speed of light has slowed dramatically. (T. Norman and B. Setterfield, *The Atomic Constants, Light and Time*, August, 1987. Stanford Research Institute; Professor V.S. Troitskii, article in *Astrophysics and Space Science*, Vol. 139, pp.389-411, December, 1987)

According to the Stanford study, light originally travelled about 11 million times its current speed. The second study placed it at roughly 10 billion times faster than now. Radioactive decay was, therefore, faster to the same magnitude.

A correction, once made, brings radiometric dating into closer alignment with biblical dating.

POPULAR DATING METHODS CAN'T TELL US HOW OLD

Every dating method we operate today is invalid as a scientific test for the past. You cannot guarantee it. It remains nothing more than a reasoned guess.

There are so many unknown factors to consider. And these are not appreciated by many scientists who use the method itself.

Science cannot deal with the past. Consequently, there is no test available now that can give you a scientifically guaranteed date for the past. All we can do is use the methods about which we can make assumptions that are reasonable.

So when you're told a certain date has been proved, you're hearing someone who either doesn't understand the scientific test, or who (hopefully not) is lying to you.

DOESN'T AGREEMENT BETWEEN 2 DATING METHODS VALIDATE BOTH OF THEM?

Sometimes dates obtained from two or more radiometric methods agree. Doesn't this prove the accuracy of radiometric dating?

In view of the *rarity* of such agreements, it may well be that such are fortuitous coincidences.

Be clear on this: there is NO large body of CONCORDANT data, but there is a MASSIVE body of DISCORDANT data.

As one authority admits:

“Age estimates on a given geological stratum by different radiometric methods are often quite different (sometimes by hundreds of millions of years). There is no absolutely reliable long-term radiological ‘clock’. The uncertainties inherent in radiometric dating **are disturbing** to geologists and evolutionists.” (W.D. Stansfield (Instructor of Biology, California Polytech State University), *The Science of Evolution*. New York: Macmillan and Co., 1977, pp.82,84)

When dating recent creatures and artefacts, radiometric dating methods have been known to be accurate in certain cases. But don't bet your life on it.

Grasses and shrubs growing beside a busy highway absorb excessive amounts of carbon fumes. When they are cut and burned, their ashes give a carbon dating of thousands of years.

Trees that have been growing in an industrial area may likewise show an age of thousands of years by Carbon-14 dating.

Just look at these specific examples, from among thousands, that show what's going on around the world:

UNRELIABILITY EXAMPLES

- Living mollusc shells showed ages of 1,010 to 2,300 years, as though they had been dead for that time! (M.L. Keith and G.M. Anderson (Department of Geochemistry and Mineralogy, Pennsylvania State University), “Radiocarbon Dating: Fictitious Results With Mollusc Shells”, *Science*, vol.141, 16 August, 1963, pp.634-635)

- The “apparent radiocarbon age of a Lake Bonney seal known to have been dead no more than a few weeks was determined to be 615 ± 100 years. A seal freshly killed at McMurdo had an apparent age of 1,300 years.” (Wakefield Dort, Jr., Department of Geology, The University of Kansas, “Mummified Seals of Southern Victoria Land”, *Antarctic Journal*, Washington, vol.6, September-October, 1971, p.211)
- Carbon-14 tests on some snails which were still alive showed that they ‘died’ 27,000 years ago. (Dr. Alan C. Riggs - formerly of the U.S. Geological Survey, now on the staff of the University of Washington, Seattle, “Major Carbon-14 Deficiency in Modern Snail Shells From Southern Nevada Springs”, *Science*, vol.224, 6 April, 1984, p.58)
- In 1966, a hand-crafted tool made of caribou bone (found in the Yukon, Canada) was carbon dated at 25,000 to 32,000 years. However, in 1986, tissues of the bone were protein-tested and the date obtained was just over 2,000 years of age. (Joel W. Grossman, *1987 Britannica Book of the Year*. Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1987, pp.143-144, art.: Archaeology)

A BUNDLE OF CHANGING GUESSES

- A skeleton from California was estimated at 70,000 years old (by a technique called a partic acid racemization). (*World Archaeology*, vol.7, 1975, p.160) In 1981 this age was revised to 8,300 to 9,000 years (by uranium dating). (*Science*, vol.213, 28 August, 1981, p.1003) In 1983 samples of the same skeleton were dated at 3,500 to 5,000 years (by radiocarbon dating). (*Science*, vol.220, 17 June, 1983, p.1271)
- Muscle tissue from beneath the scalp of a mummified musk ox in Fairbanks Creek, Alaska, was dated at 24,000 years; hair from a hind limb of the same animal was dated at 7,200 years. Poor creature. What a long, slow death it must have suffered!
- Human remains found deep in the delta deposit near New Orleans, Louisiana, were dated at 57,000 years – but when wood from the gunwhale of a Kentucky flatboat was found deeper, the 57,000 years shrank to 200 or less.
- Pottery in the Nile mud was publicised to be 30,000 years old – until it was proved to be a piece of Roman pottery of recent date.
- In New Zealand, volcanic material with “ages” ranging from 145,000 to 465,000 years overlies destroyed trees with a radiocarbon age of only 225 years.
- Two radiocarbon tests on a sample of charcoal indicated a date of 2620 to 2630 BC for an ancient structure at Durrington Walls, England. However, British

archaeologist Dr. Stuart Piggott rejected this, because absolutely compelling archaeological evidence called for a date approximately 1,000 years later! (Stuart Piggott, “The Radio-Carbon Date from Durrington Walls”, *Antiquity*, XXXIII, No. 132, December, 1959, p. 289)

- On June 30, 1908, a colossal and mysterious explosion took place at Tunguska, in Siberia. Objects at the epicentre of the explosion have been carbon dated. Nicola Jones, writing in *New Scientist*, noted but otherwise avoided the fact that the concentration of carbon 14 at the epicentre is so high that radiometric dating places the Tunguska Event in the future! (N. Jones, “Did Blast From Below Destroy Tunguska?”, *New Scientist*, p. 14, September 7, 2002)
- C-14 dating of Egyptian pharaohs’ tombs have registered mummies 500 years “older” than their sarcophagi! And grains older than the containers in which they were found.
- Dr. John Lynde Anderson of Chattanooga, Tennessee, repeated carbon dating experiments with different equipment and on hundreds of organic objects, yet even on one and the SAME OBJECT, the results were different.

What is going on here? Yes, countless more examples could be given. Can you see? Something is wrong – drastically wrong. This kind of evidence should be enough to discredit the system.

DISCORDANT DATES NOT PUBLICISED

Most published dates are from data which disagrees with other dating data. More significantly, most discordant data are never published at all.

So what dates get published in reputable scientific journals?

Here’s an admission by Richard L. Mauger, Associate Professor of Geology, East Carolina:

“In general, dates in the ‘correct ball park’ are assumed to be correct and are published, but those in disagreement with other data are seldom published nor are discrepancies fully explained.” (Richard L. Mauger -Associate Professor of Geology, East Carolina University, “K-Ar Ages of Biotites From Tuffs in Eocene Rocks of the Green River, Washakie, and Uinta Basins, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado”, *Contributions to Geology, University of Wyoming*, vol.15- 1, 1977, p.37)

Whatever the figures arrived at by the dating tests, they are weeded out before publication in scientific journals, if they do not accord with the pre-conceived dates

assigned to the evolutionary geological column. (E.H. Andrews, Professor of Materials, University of London, and Head of the Department of Materials at Queen Mary College, in his book, *God, Science and Evolution*)

VERY SUSPECT

To put it mildly, carbon dating is not the last word.

The theory has drawn so much criticism in recent years that few archaeologists accept its results, and never accept the C-14 “age” when it contradicts historical dates.

Its results are no longer taken seriously by objective scientists.

WHY DO SCIENTISTS STILL USE SUCH DATING?

Robert E. Lee writes:

“The implications of pervasive contamination and ancient variations in carbon-14 levels are steadfastly ignored by those who base their argument upon the dates... Surely 15,000 years of difference on a single block of soil is indeed a *gross* discrepancy! And how could the excessive disagreement between the labs be called insignificant, when it has been the basis for the reappraisal of the standard error associated with each and every date in existence?

“Why do geologists and archaeologists still spend their scarce money on costly radiocarbon determinations? They do so because occasional dates *appear* to be useful. While the method cannot be counted on to give good, unequivocal results, the numbers do impress people, and save them the trouble of thinking excessively. Expressed in what *look* like precise calendar years, figures *seem* somehow better... ‘Absolute’ dates determined by a laboratory carry a lot of weight, and are extremely helpful in bolstering weak arguments.’...

“... the accepted dates are actually *selected* dates. “This whole blessed thing is nothing but 13th-century alchemy, and it all depends upon which funny paper you read.’ ” (Robert E. Lee, “Radiocarbon: Ages in Error” *Anthropological Journal of Canada*, vol.19-3, 1981, pp.9-29) It should be noted that this man speaks as an evolutionist.

MOST DATE READINGS ARE DISCARDED

Another authority concedes:

“If a C14 date supports our theories, we put it in the main text. If it does not entirely contradict them, we put it in a footnote. And if it is completely ‘out of date’, we just drop it.” (T. Save-Soderbergh and I.U. Olsson -Institute of Egyptology and Institute of Physics respectively, University of Uppsala, Sweden, “C14 Dating and Egyptian Chronology,” in *Radiocarbon Variations and Absolute Chronology, Proceedings of the Twelfth Nobel Symposium*, Ingrid U. Olsson – ed., Almqvist and Wiksell, Stockholm, and John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1970, p.35)

Are discordant results the exception? Quite the opposite. They are the rule.

AN HONEST ADMISSION

Although some scientists using carbon-14 dating will propose dates extending back 50,000 years and even further, Dr. George Howe acknowledges that “the men who know the limits of the method, the men who run the tests, would report that they cannot date with accuracy beyond 3,000 years.” (George Howe, *Carbon 14 and Other Radio-Active Dating Methods*, p.11)

He states that Geochron Laboratories will return samples to clients if they give a date above 3,000 years, with comments that they are above the age that can be accurately dated.

WHAT WE CAN ACCEPT

I accept all the completely established findings of science. These show that:

1. Certain elements are unstable and disintegrate until a stable form is finally reached.
2. If outside interference is not present, these elements disintegrate at a measurable speed.

That is all. Anything beyond has to be guesswork. Understanding this situation, it becomes obvious that to assume that certain minerals are only a few thousand years old is just as correct scientifically as is a guess that these samples are billions of years old.

* * * * *

Let's now look at a few other methods used to date the earth.

3.

Other dating methods -

THE PETRIFIED MAN

Another accepted dating method has been by measuring fluoride content in a fossil.

The accumulation-of-flourine test shows that “some human fossils go back to at least 500,000 years ago,” you will be told.

Here again, theorists completely ignore the Great Flood, with its worldwide spread of highly mineralised sea over all the land. Bones soaked for months in sea water or covered with earth soaked from sea water for years will absorb fluorine faster than bones that lie in ground that has little fluorine content.

The rate of fluorine accumulation in bone depends on the fluorine content of the soil in that location. Also, local floods and washouts change the environment and the rate of fluorine absorption.

Thus the “fluorine test” is unreliable in determining dates of origin.

I’ll give you an example.

Human bones were found in a New Mexico cave with bones of the sloth, camel, horse, cave bear and dire wolf.

These animals are now extinct in North America, so the association of their bones with the human was thought to be good evidence for the great antiquity of man.

However, the human skulls could not be distinguished from those of modern Indians.

The fluorine analysis revealed from 5 to 15 times as much fluorine in the human bones as in the animal bones.

Thus the human bones were from 5 to 15 times “older” than the prehistoric animal remains.

But no evolutionist would accept such an analysis. So wouldn't you think that if the fluorine test is NOT dependable here, that it cannot then be regarded as dependable in other tests where the conclusions contradict known facts?

And let's face it. Other systems of dating have inherently the same problems.

WHAT ABOUT DATING OF VARVES?

You may ask, What on earth are varves?

A varve consists of two kinds of banded mineral sediments on the beds of former lakes.

1. A coarser and lighter-coloured layer, deposited in summer
2. A finer and darker layer, deposited in winter

Many geologists have assumed these to be like tree rings, by which one might calculate the age of the earth.

However, that's not so simple. You see, many other phenomena are able to produce such bands:

- (a) variation in flow and sediment burden of streams
- (b) brief flooding discharge into the lake
- (c) and various types of chemical action

These can all produce banded deposits.

It is common practice to add together varves from different localities. This helps produce an OLDER history for the lakes. But really... is that scientific? Surely, just as likely, the varves from one locality were being laid down AT THE SAME TIME as varves from another region!

If varves accurately indicate ages of deposits, how is it that a Siberian mammoth with flesh and hair intact, its stomach filled with undecayed food, still was buried within a series of many varves? (Bassett Digby, *The Mammoth and Mammoth Hunting in Nortyeast Siberia*. London: H.F. and G. Whitherby, 1926, p. 137)

If the varve theory were correct, centuries had to pass before the carcass was covered. Meanwhile, why did not the mammoth decay or get eaten by wolves?

DATING BY THE FOSSILS

Most of us have seen those elaborate charts in books which show geological ages, from the first simple life form to the emergence of man. Often they show pictures of fossils, becoming progressively more complex... until finally man appears. Millions of years are postulated. You have to admit, they look very convincing to the point of being overwhelming.

Once again, I have news for you. With all due respect, these charts, so painstakingly prepared, cannot be further from the truth. They are largely hypothetical, you see; they assume the theory of evolution to be correct— and build on that. They assume that the earth's strata was deposited in a uniform, steady fashion over a tremendously long period of time. They assume that the uniform action of nature has never been interrupted by catastrophe.

This assumption is called "uniformitarianism."

I asked a professor, "How can we tell the age of a rock?"

He responded, "The key is in the fossils it contains."

"How do we know the age of a fossil?"

"Because of the rock strata it is in," he replied.

He explained that there was an orderly evolutionary sequence spanning millions of years. This was indicated by the rock strata with its "ascending" fossils. For example, coal beds were laid down 340 million years ago, dinosaurs ruled from 130 to 65 million years BC., and man appeared just a million or so years ago.

So when you find a dinosaur, you can know that the rock surrounding it is 130 to 65 million years old.

Now that got me thinking. And I hate to be a spoilsport. But isn't there something wrong here?

First a man uses the fossils to tell the relative ages of the rocks. Then he uses these same rock formations to tell the age of the fossils.

The age of a rock is always determined not by the character of the rock itself, but by the fossils it contains.

R.H. Rastall, Lecturer in Economic Geology at Cambridge University, stated:

“It cannot be denied that from a strictly philosophical standpoint geologists are here **arguing in a circle**. The succession of organisms has been determined by a study of their remains embedded in the rocks, and the relative ages of the rocks are determined by the remains of organisms that they contain.” (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1956, vol. 10, p.168)

The rocks are dated by the fossils. Then the fossils are dated by the rocks!

It reminds me of the jeweller who proudly boasted that his clocks were always right. He checked them every day with the factory whistle, you see. One day the factory manager dropped in. “You know, our whistle hasn’t been a second off, in years,” he said. “We set our time by the clocks in your window.”

So here are the steps:

1. It is ASSUMED that the simpler fossils are found in the older rocks (an ASSUMED evolutionary sequence).
2. Then rocks are dated primarily by the fossils they contain (using this assumed sequence).
3. From this “age” of the rocks is derived evolution’s main proof – the fossil sequence.

One can PROVE ANYTHING if he starts with his conclusion, then reasons in a circle.

HERE’S THE BAD NEWS

I’ll tell you something. In most parts of the world this theoretical sequence never occurs.

Remains of marine and land animals are mixed up in every possible sequence. Human relics are found even inside coal beds. As if that were not tricky enough, these remains of human origin sometimes occur with or beneath the bones of dinosaurs.

Can you see what’s wrong? The evidence shows they were deposited at the same time—not millions of years apart. The man and the dinosaur died together, you see. (And before the coal was formed!)

Figure out what this does to the theory of evolution. For one thing, it does not allow for the vast periods of time needed for the organic evolutionary process.

The truth is, each successive layer of sediment with its dead bodies was deposited wave upon wave by the Deluge and sorted further by local currents.

Remains all over the world—often perfectly preserved—attest that countless billions of creatures were buried suddenly and violently in a water-borne disaster. Animals from different geographical zones and all climatic areas of the world are found heaped together in one common graveyard.

Sometimes lower strata contain fossils of smaller creatures, while in the higher strata larger animals are found. This is a logical consequence of an advancing global flood. Often the first to be engulfed were the smaller, less mobile creatures, whereas larger animals escaped to higher ground, to be overtaken later. These successive burials were accomplished within a year. Think it through.

I'm talking here about the story of life on earth.

In an interview with *Science and Mechanics*, July 1968, Immanuel Velikovsky expressed surprise that the body, brain and mind of man, a tremendously sophisticated biological apparatus supposedly spanning millions of years of time, was able to produce a recorded history of only a few thousand years.

Doesn't it make you wonder? Could it be that man is *not* so old, after all?

We speak of millions of years for terrestrial life only because evolution demands that it be so. It needs the time. In other words, evolution has an answer it likes, and is trying to make the questions, and the facts, fit its answer.

The exaggerated time element must be rejected.

HOW LONG TO MAKE A FOSSIL?

The truth is, we don't get a billion years, or a hundred million years, or even one million, from any of the ordinary surface features of the earth.

The great age is obtained in just one way – by a differential dating of the fossils.

This dating is artificial and arbitrary. From the purely scientific point of view, I have to say that the trilobites, dinosaurs and mammals could all have been contemporary. There is no possible way of proving that they are not.

It does not require millions of years to produce a fossil.

Fossil remains of humans have been dug up from the ruins of Pompeii, destroyed in a volcanic eruption less than 2,000 years ago.

DATING BY PETRIFICATION

Claims have been made that the turning of wood into stone takes long periods of time. Samples of petrified wood are sometimes declared to be millions of years old.

Well, here is how the process operates.

Once an organic object is buried, if mineralised water flows over it, the molecules in the object can begin to wash away. This leaves microscopic holes. Other molecules begin to lodge in the empty holes. These are molecules of substances which the water has picked up prior to reaching the buried object. The buried plant or animal is literally turned to stone as its molecules are replaced one at a time by molecules from the minerals of the area through which the water has flowed.

So occurs a detailed replacement of the organic material by mineral-laden water. It is usually brought about by the action of water below the surface of the ground. Frequently, the association of petrified wood with other materials indicates that volcanic action has been a contributing factor. Burial of the object (usually by some sort of catastrophic agent) is first necessary before petrification can begin.

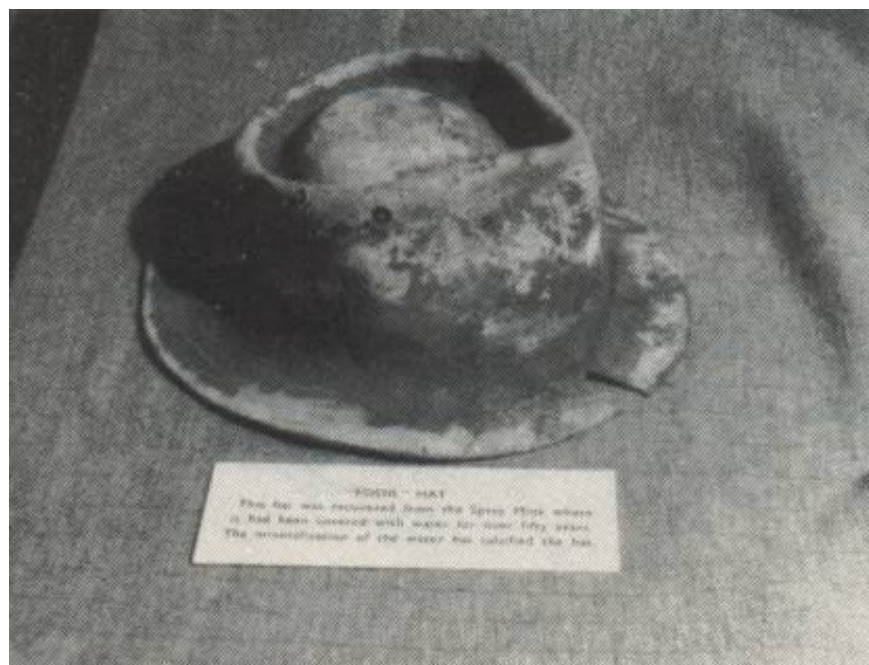
During many years of living in Australia, I made several visits to the island state of Tasmania. I know of a farmer near the town of Burnie who was removing some fence posts on his property. These had been set in the ground less than 100 years earlier.

He discovered that the in-ground portion of each post had actually opalised.

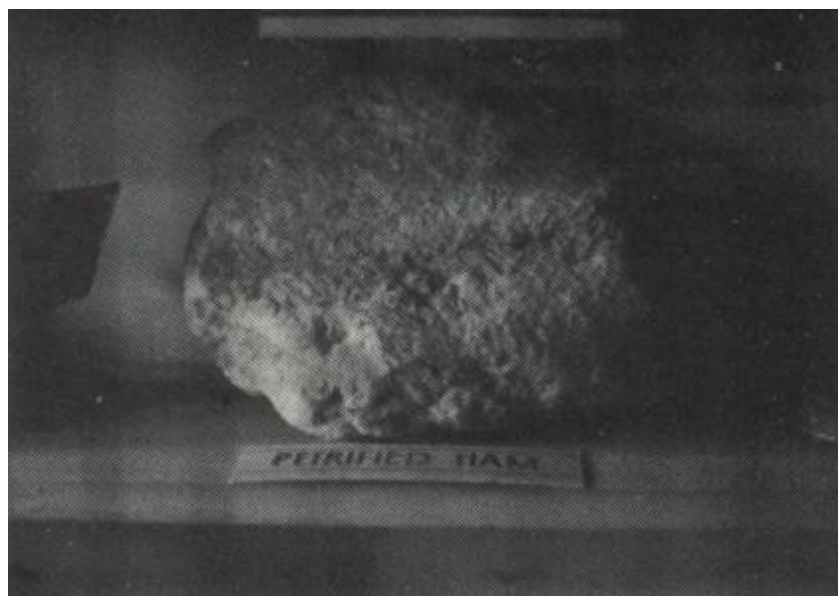
The farmer mischievously sent samples of the petrified wood to two Australian institutions, asking them to date the wood. The institutions were La Trobe University in Melbourne and the National University in Canberra.

The two labs dated the two specimens at two vastly different ages – one insisting that

the wood was 100,000 years old. When the farmer protested that this was definitely not so, he was assured that this HAD to be the age of the wood!



In front of me as I write this is a photograph of a miner's hat (above) which turned to stone in less than 50 years. It was left behind in a spray mine. The minerals in the water which covered the hat have turned it to stone – actually, limestone (calcium carbonate). This hat is now on display in a Tasmanian west coast mining museum.



Petrified ham, Te Wairoa, New Zealand

In New Zealand, I visited the excavated remains of a Maori village, Te Wairoa, which had been buried on June 10, 1886 by ash from the Mount Tarawera eruption. About 1900, during excavation, a bowler hat was found. It had turned to rock in less than 20 years.

And a leg of ham (buried in the same event) has also petrified. Both items are on public display.

In the 1870s, a Maori chieftain was placed in a burial cave at Cavern Head. In 1977, the body was discovered by Walter Traill – thoroughly petrified. Mr Traill returned later with the intention of taking it to a museum, but local Maoris had removed it. In less than 100 years this body had been petrified. You might say he was stone dead!

WHY ARE “OLD” DATES SOUGHT?

Most people are not aware that the very existence of long geological ages is based on the assumption of evolution. A magic wand is needed to make it “work”. That magic wand is “billions of years”.

If the earth is only thousands of years old, then there is obviously no time for the slow evolutionary process to have occurred. The alternative, Creation, makes modern men very uncomfortable.

So to say that human remains at least a million years old have been found, has become a habit.

The truth is, the average anthropologist has no more knowledge of the actual date than the street pedlar.

MOST “CLOCKS” GIVE A YOUNG AGE

So you should remember this. Dating methods do NOT prove the earth to be old.

In an original paper in *Science*, Patterson, Tilton and Ingham advised great CAUTION in accepting the actuality of the dating of 4.5 billion years. In fact, they were quite skeptical. (C. Patterson, G. Tilton and M. Ingham, *Science*, vol.121, 1955, p.69)

Dr. D. Russell Humphreys, a physicist working for the prestigious Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and a winner of several scientific awards, makes this illuminating comment:

“I estimate that there are probably several hundred processes that one could use to get an idea of the age of the earth. Only a few dozen, at most, of these processes seem to give you billions of years. The other 90 percent of those processes give you ages much less than billions of years. So it seems like it would be good science to go with the flow of the 90 percent of the data, and use as a working hypothesis that the earth really is young and then try to find explanations for the other 10 percent of the data.

“That whole process seems to be a much more scientific approach than the one that is taken by evolutionists. Basically, they concentrate on the 10 percent of the data, and that’s the data you’ve always heard about.” (“Creation in the Physics Lab.” -Interview with Dr. D. Russell Humphries, by Dr. Carl Wieland, *Creation Ex Nihilo*, vol.15, no.3, June-August, 1993, p.23)

Let me tell you how Dr. Henry M. Morris put the standard evolutionary assumptions to the test.

Dr. Morris set out to calculate the age of the earth from various natural processes such as the uniform decay of the earth’s magnetic field, the erosion of lands, and the gradual influx of chemicals into the ocean. In fact, he compiled *a table of seventy separate natural processes of worldwide change*.

And do you know, the majority of these chronometers yielded a YOUNG age. More importantly, the processes showed *extreme variability* ranging all the way from 100 years to 500,000,000 years for the age of the earth. (Henry M. Morris, *The Scientific Case for Creation*, pp. 52-59)

You realize what this means? Quite simply, it proves there’s something wrong with the basic premise of uniformity. Evidently nature has *not* always behaved as it does now.

Totally different methods give consistent indications that the earth is less than 20,000 years old.

Only a few of the “clocks” yield a conclusion of billions of years. These few are LOUDLY PUBLICISED to support the popular theory of uniformism (for evolution).

How do you feel to discover you’ve been cheated? That’s right - this information is scientifically known – but generally not publicised.

It is time to discover some of these “young” clocks. So let’s go...

4

Some of the “young” clocks -

SURPRISES INSIDE DINOSAURS

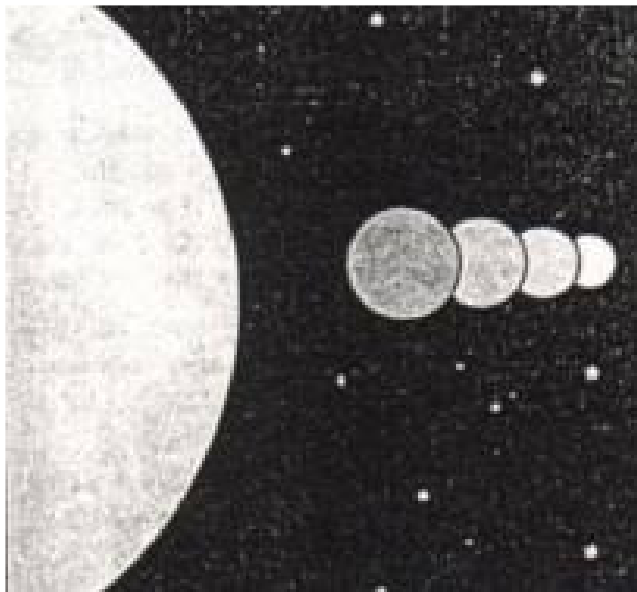
Past catastrophe is the key for understanding the age of our world.

I propose that something traumatic occurred to this planet a few thousand years ago. As a result, all of nature’s dating “clocks” were re-set.

Nothing in science disproves that quaint biblical claim that our earth is only THOUSANDS of years old. (And, for that matter, that every earth feature was RESHAPED by the Deluge about 2345 BC.)

THE MOON IS RECEDING

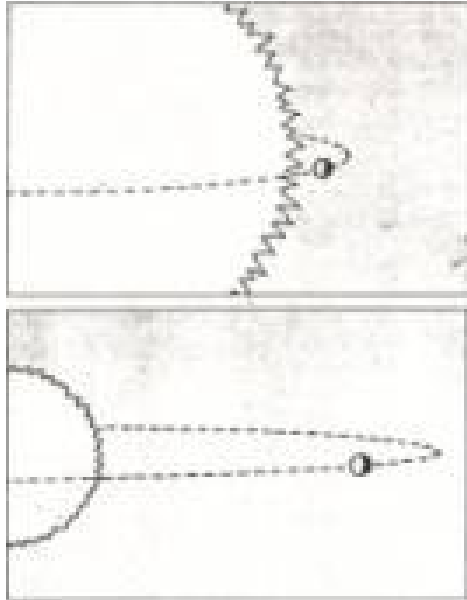
The moon’s distance from the earth is increasing at 2 inches a year. Working back, this would mean that the moon and earth would be touching 2 billion years ago. Or, looking at it another way, at the present rate, and starting at a realistic distance of separation, if the earth is 5 billion years old, the moon should be out of sight by now!



Drawing: Dennis R. Petersen

THE SUN IS SHRINKING

The sun's diameter is shrinking one tenth percent per century, or every hour about 5 feet (1.5 metres). If the sun existed only 20 million years ago, the surface of the sun would be touching the earth.



Drawing: Dennis R. Petersen

Perhaps the sun and earth just aren't that old!

SALT INFLUX INTO THE OCEAN

Salt is being continually washed into the sea. At the present rates of accumulation (and assuming there was no salt there in the first place, assuming also that no salt is being precipitated out of the ocean, and allowing also for the formation of rock salt by evaporation, and that the rate of inflow has always been the same), it would take an absolute maximum of 260 million years for the various elements to accumulate in the ocean from river inflow.

This is far short of the 1,000 million years required by evolution. Life began in the sea? The sea is not old enough – if we use the evolutionist's own method, uniformitarianism – to determine its age.

However, since the waters of the Great Flood flushed out the various elements rapidly from the continental soils, before retreating to the oceans, we could not be

talking in millions of years at all. The present river inflow is minimal compared to what occurred during the Great Flood and its immediate aftermath.

ATMOSPHERIC HELIUM

Helium is steadily gathering in the outer reaches of our atmosphere. The total amount there can be measured.

If the earth were billions of years old, the atmosphere would be saturated with a million times more helium than exists now.

According to some experts, the helium “clock” insists that the earth cannot be more than 10,000 to 15,000 years old.

THE DECAY OF MAGNETISM

Scientists have brought to light the fact that the earth’s magnetism is decaying.

Dr. Thomas G. Barnes, Professor of Physics at the University of Texas, El Paso, and a consultant to Globe Universal Sciences, Inc., points out that our earth’s magnetic field has a half-life, or loses half its strength, every 1,400 years. This means that 1,400 years ago the magnetic field was twice as strong as now, and so on.

The earth’s magnetic moment is at present only 37 percent as strong as it was in the days of Jesus Christ. From the magnetic field an electric current flows through the core of the earth. It uses energy and produces heat. The present energy loss is 8.13 million watts.

Says Dr. Maurice Dametz, “The rate of decay is so rapid that the earth cannot be more than 15,000 years old.” (“How Old is the Earth?”, *The FCM Informer*, January/February 2001, p.23)

We could discuss other natural processes, such as the rate of uranium influx into the ocean, the thickness of sediments in the ocean, the build up of sediments on land, the accumulation of meteorite dust on the earth’s surface, the ages of oil and coal, and so on. These and scores of other “clocks” demonstrate that this earth of ours is not so old, after all.

There are more natural phenomena indicating a very young earth than those indicating it is very old. And even they can be scientifically reinterpreted in terms of young age.

EARTH FEATURES FORMED RAPIDLY

Did you know that such features as SANDY BEACHES, RAISED BEACHES, CAVES, COVES, ETC., do not need a long time to form?

In 1963, the new island of Surtsey appeared 70 km south of Iceland.

The following year a landing party found wide, sandy beaches, precipitous crags, gravel banks, lagoons, impressive cliffs resembling England's White Cliffs, faulted cliffs and boulders worn smooth by the surf, some of which were round. (Sigurdur Thorarinsson, *Surtsey*. Almenna, Reykjavik, Iceland, 1964)



*A lava eruption in Surtsey on April 24, 1964.
A view to the northeast. (Photo: Garðar Pálsson)*



In *National Geographic*, the official Icelandic geologist Sigurdur Thorarinsson wrote:

“ ... in one week’s time we witness changes that elsewhere might take decades or even centuries ... Despite the extreme youth of the growing island, we now encounter a landscape so varied that it is almost beyond belief.” (Sigurdur Thorarinsson, “Surtsey, island born of fire”, *National Geographic*, Vol.127 No.5, 1965, p. 726)

If you didn’t know otherwise, how long would you think Surtsey’s rounded basalt boulders would take to form? Hundreds, maybe thousands, of years of rolling in the surf?

BUT WHAT ABOUT:

- Stalactites?

Visitors to caves often hear it stated that such and such a stalactite took so many millions of years to form.

However, did you know, stalactites can form within a lifetime.

The Mineralogical Museum in Thames, New Zealand, displays a stalactite more than a foot (30 centimetres) long, which formed inside an abandoned gold mine tunnel in just 60 years.

Far from requiring vast aeons, stalactites can grow quite rapidly, given sufficient mineral-laden water.

For centuries after the Flood, caves received greater seepage of lime-bearing water than now. In those wetter times, deposits formed very rapidly.

Even today, as much as several cubic inches a year may be deposited in a single stalactite.

In the basement of the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne, Australia, large stalactites were found to have grown in only 59 years. One was sent to Monash University and another to the National University in Canberra. They came back with declared ages of from 120,000 years minimum to 300,000 years maximum. When this dating was challenged, a university response was: “But they HAVE TO be that old!”

The massive vaults beneath the shrine resemble the interior of limestone caves, with thousands of stalactites and stalagmites. In fact, stalactites have been found growing under many modern buildings. So whenever you see one hanging from a building, try to figure out how many thousands of years old you think that building is!



Photo: Craig Borrow and the Herald and Weekly Times

- Fossil coral reefs?

Are fossil coral reefs proof of long aeons of time? No. And they're different from modern reefs.

“Closer inspection of many of these ancient carbonate ‘reefs’ reveals that they are composed largely of carbonate mud with the larger skeletal particles ‘floating’ within the mud matrix. Conclusive evidence for a rigid framework does not exist in most of the ancient carbonate mounds.” (H. Blatt, G. Middleton and R. Murray, *Origin of Sedimentary Rocks*. Prentice-Hall, 1972, p.410)

For example, the E1 Capitan Permian “reef complex” in West Texas is *not a true reef at all*, but largely an “allochthonous”, that is, a deposit of fossil-bearing lithified lime transported into place from elsewhere.

- Oil pressure?

Oil (formed by fossilised animal matter) and coal (vegetable matter) are said to be millions of years old. But are they?

Quite frequently, abnormally high pressures of up to 8,000 psi are encountered in deep oil wells. Often when a new well is tapped, a gusher goes spouting into the air due to the tremendous pressure trapped below.

According to measured values of the permeability of surrounding rock, such pressures would dissipate in thousands, not millions of years.

If those oil deposits had been there for more than 5,000 years in some cases there would be no pressure left! Since the pressure is still there (often seeping at the surface), the rock formations containing the oil must be “young”.

- Antarctic ice?

That apparently magic expression “million years” is likewise applied to the Antarctic ice cap.

Now 14,000 feet above sea level, the ice continues to build up. In 1930, Admiral Byrd established a base in Antarctica.

Since that time, the ice has piled higher, so that of his 110 foot radio towers, just a few feet now protrude above the icy surface.

At that rate, the ice cover is only 7,000 years old, not a million. But since the build-up must have been more rapid during the Ice Age, it is probably very much younger even than 7,000 years.

But what about the annual ice rings? Don't they prove long ages? No. These are NOT rings made annually, but daily, by the alternating warmer day and colder night temperatures. I shall discuss this a little later.

- Canyons?

Many of us were taught in school that when you see a canyon with a river running through it, you assume that the river took a long time to erode the canyon.

How easy it is to come to wrong conclusions if you were not present to see an event, and if you don't have access to all information!

When Mount St. Helens erupted in 1980, some associated events accomplished in days, geological work that would normally be interpreted as having taken millions of years.

Little Grand Canyon (about a one-fortieth scale model of the Grand Canyon) is around 100 feet deep and somewhat wider. Little Grand Canyon was formed *IN ONE DAY* from a mud-flow that eroded material which had been blocking the North Fork of the Toutle River. The new river subsequently flowed through the canyon formed by the mud flow.

Engineers' Canyon, 200 feet wide, was formed, with a tiny stream flowing through it. The stream did *not* slowly form the canyon; this canyon formed the stream.

(See the picture on the next page.)



*Engineers Canyon formed very rapidly
After the Mount St. Helens eruption –
It did not take long ages. Photo: Lyn Topinka*

At Loowit Canyon, mud blasted through hard rock to cut the canyon in a short time. Perhaps we should realise that engineers have a tool used to cut steel, which basically uses water under pressure. Here, in this blast zone of the volcanic eruption, water, mud and steam, under pressure, produced results in a very short time that evolutionists are telling the world would take millions of years.

In Little Grand Canyon, a hurricane velocity wind of 100 miles per hour (160 kilometres per hour) laid down in just *one day* a *minutely layered strata deposit*. This 25-foot-thick deposit consisted of THOUSANDS of thin strata (layers) – layer upon layer of material, formed by flowing ‘rivers’ of volcanic ASH. Think! Did the Grand Canyon strata really need millions of years to form?

- magnetic reversals?

PROBLEM: When lava cools down, it freezes into itself information about the direction and strength of the earth’s magnetic field at the time. The earth’s rocks have frozen into them the record of *MANY REVERSALS* of the earth’s field – in which the earth’s polarity has changed from north to south and back again.

It is generally believed that such reversals could not take place in less than hundreds of thousands, or even millions of years.

ANSWER: There are on earth countless local magnetic fields that can strongly influence and affect measurements in any given locality.

But there is something else. Surprising new data on this subject appeared in *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*.

In 1989, Robert S. Coe and Michael Prevot reported finding a thin lava layer which had 90 degrees of reversal recorded continuously in it. They calculated that the layer had to cool down within a matter of 15 days or less. (It was probably more like only 3 to 7 days.)

This was very surprising to them. Their paper is filled with statements like “astonishingly fast change in the earth’s magnetic field” and “truly strains the imagination”. (*Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, April, 1989)

Since then Coe has found similar data which indicates an even faster change than the one first reported. It was in a different rock stratum.

Coe commented that others in his field “don’t want to believe it”. (*Creation Ex Nihilo*, vol.15, no.3, June-August, 1993, pp.21,22) But he and Prevot had checked their results in several different ways and covered all angles. So the response of other scientists in the same field was one of cautious acceptance. There was a cautious review in *Nature* which accepted their work, but rather reluctantly.

However, there is something else you should know. You see, it has been claimed that the Mid-Atlantic Ridge shows evidence of such long term reversals. But this is clearly a mistake.

The truth is that on the bottom of the ocean along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge were found areas of stronger and weaker magnetism – not reversals.

As an instrument was dragged across the area, the signals showed a wave pattern of stronger – weaker – stronger – weaker, and so on.

The conclusion was: “It is clear that the simple model of uniformly magnetized crustal blocks of alternating polarity **does not represent reality**.” (J.H. Hall and P.T. Robinson, “Deep Crustal Drilling in the North Atlantic Ocean”, *Science*, vol. 204, May 11, 1979, p. 578)

Magnetic reversals in the Mid-Atlantic Ridge? NO! Nice neat lines of alternating polarity? No! There are no magnetic reversals on the ocean floor. There are only areas of weaker magnetism.

What happened during the Flood was this: Water burst up through the basalt, which cracked open a great rift. The land both sides slid away a little and the basalt rose in the middle. The rising caused a series of parallel cracks. Water entering the cracks cooled and solidified the basalt layer into a stronger magnetic field.

You see, basalt, if it is hot, does not store a stronger magnetic signature, whereas if it is cooled off it stores a stronger magnetic signature.

So all they were measuring is where the cracks are in the Mid-Atlantic Ridge – with alternating stronger and weaker magnetism. There's no magnetic reversal. There is no place where a north-seeking compass will point north, then south, by the rocks down there.

Scientists have not been reckoning with a cosmic catastrophe like the Great Flood and what it might do to the earth's core. So this remains an enigma to them.

ONE OTHER THING: DNA IN FOSSILS

Fossils are supposed to be millions of years old, if the evolution theory is valid.

Complicated long-chain chemicals like DNA and protein tend to break down into simpler pieces by themselves, over time. DNA, the complex molecule of heredity, breaks down, by itself, at an observed, measurable rate.

To preserve DNA over centuries would require special conditions free from moisture and excluding bacteria.

Brian Sykes, in *Nature*, clearly states that the rate at which DNA breaks down in the laboratory is such that after 10,000 years no DNA should be left. (Brian Sykes, *Nature*, vol.352, August 1, 1991, p.381)

But DNA has now been discovered in magnolia leaf fossils (and oak, cypress and tulip tree fossils) which are in rock layers supposed to be around 20 million years old.

Two separate teams of U.S. researchers have extracted DNA sequences from a termite and a stingless bee. These creatures were so perfectly preserved that even the cell structure could be seen. They were trapped in amber (fossilised tree resin), of evolutionary age 30 million years. (*New Scientist*, October 17, 1992, p.15)

PROTEIN STILL IN DINOSAURS

More surprises! Dinosaur bones have yielded the protein osteocalcin. Since long chains such as proteins also naturally fall apart, such a discovery supports a “recent” age for these fossils. (*New Scientist*, October 31, 1992, p.18 ; *Creation Ex Nihilo*, vol.15, no.2, March-May, 1993, p.9)

In 1961, a petroleum geologist discovered a large bone bed in northwestern Alaska. Among these were bones of duckbill dinosaurs, horned dinosaurs and large and small carnivorous dinosaurs. At the time of writing, William A. Clemens and other scientists from the University of California and Berkeley and the University of Alaska were quarrying the bone bed. (It took 20 years for scientists to accept that these were dinosaur bones. An initial announcement was printed in 1985 in *Geological Society of America abstract programs* vol.17, p.548. Already in press at that time was an article describing the site and the condition of the bones: Kyle L. Davies, “Duckbill Dinosaurs [Hadrosauridae, Ornithischia] from the North Slope of Alaska”, *Journal of Paleontology*, vol.61, no.1, pp.198-200)

Now, here is the problem: these bones are still in fresh condition. They are not fossilised. And they were not preserved by cold. It is standard geological interpretation that even after the dinosaurs died out, the entire planet was much warmer.

Dr. Margaret Helder, science editor of *Reformed Perspective* magazine, comments on this find:

“These recent developments are certainly food for thought. It is undeniable that fresh dinosaur bones have been found. Items have appeared in the secular literature saying exactly that. It is also evident that preservation in the fresh state for even one million years is highly unlikely.

“The obvious conclusion is that these bones were deposited in relatively recent times. This bone bed is stunning evidence that the time of the dinosaurs was not millions of years ago, but perhaps only thousands. It is time geologists recognised the implications of their own data.” (*Creation Ex Nihilo*, vol.14, no.3, June-August, 1992, pp.16-17)

UNFOSSILISED BLOOD CELLS FOUND IN DINOSAUR BONES

Real blood cells in dinosaur bones? With traces of the blood protein hemoglobin?

Preposterous!... that is, if you think these dinosaur remains are 65 million years old or more.

Okay, let me share with you the discovery.

In the United States in 1990, the bones of a beautifully preserved *Tyrannosaurus Rex* skeleton were unearthed. When these were brought to the Montana State University's laboratory, it was noticed that “some parts deep inside the long bone of the leg had not completely fossilized.” (M. Schweitzer and T. Staedter, 'The Real Jurassic Park', *Earth* , June 1997 pp. 55-57)

Mary Schweitzer and her co-workers took turns looking through a microscope at a thin section of this dinosaur bone, complete with blood vessel channels.

She says:

“The lab filled with murmurs of amazement, for I had focused on something inside the vessels that none of us had ever noticed before: tiny round objects, translucent red with a dark center. Then a colleague took one look at them and shouted, "You've got red blood cells. You've got red blood cells!”

Schweitzer says, “I got goose bumps. It was exactly like looking at a slice of modern bone.”

She confronted her boss, famous paleontologist 'Dinosaur' Jack Horner.

“I can't believe it,” she said. “The bones, after all, are 65 million years old. How could blood cells survive that long?”

“How about you try to prove they are NOT red blood cells,” responded Horner.

So she tried. And the verdict? “So far, we haven't been able to.”

The evidence that hemoglobin (the protein which makes blood red and carries oxygen) has indeed survived in this dinosaur bone casts immense doubt upon the 'millions of years' idea. Here is that evidence:

- The tissue was colored reddish brown, the color of hemoglobin, as was liquid extracted from the dinosaur tissue.
- Hemoglobin contains heme units. Chemical signatures unique to heme were found in the specimens when certain wavelengths of laser light were applied.
- Because it contains iron, heme reacts to magnetic fields differently from other proteins - extracts from this specimen reacted in the same way as modern heme compounds.
- To ensure that the samples had not been contaminated with certain bacteria which have heme (but never the protein hemoglobin), extracts of the dinosaur

fossil were injected over several weeks into rats. If there was even a minute amount of hemoglobin present in the *Tyrannosaurus Rex* sample, the rats' immune system should build up detectable antibodies against this compound. This is exactly what happened in carefully controlled experiments.

Evidence of hemoglobin, and the still-recognizable shapes of red blood cells in unfossilized dinosaur bone, testifies strongly that this dinosaurs did not live and die millions of years ago. The process of biochemical decay starts soon after death. These cells should long since have disintegrated... unless they are just a few thousand years old.

It hasn't been so long!

* * * * *

A DESPISED OLD BOOK IS THE WINNER

Clearly those “crazy” Bible dates are not as suspect as seemed possible 40 years ago. They have stood investigation far better than the very systems of dating which some claimed would outdate Bible chronology.

A TREMENDOUS ERROR

Orthodox science has made an enormous error of interpretation. This cannot remain permanently ignored or suppressed from the public, no matter how defensive the long-date theorists may feel. If it's about our origins, there can be no shadow of a cover up. The public who support them with taxes deserve better than that.

5

Coal and oil surprises -

CAN YOU MAKE OIL IN TEN MINUTES?

It may be asked, if coal takes millions and millions of years of heat and pressure to form, how is it possible that the earth is only a few thousand years old? Evolutionary theory requires millions of years in the formation of coal, in order to afford time for the development of living organisms whose fossils are found in coal deposits.

Research shows that coal does not take millions of years to form. In fact, the formation of coal has been proven to be a rapid process. And it can be duplicated in modern laboratories in a matter of days - or even hours!

Likewise, field research has demonstrated that coal is formed rapidly and in vast quantities even under natural conditions.

These vast natural coal deposits are unsullied by other material. The conclusion is drawn that actual research indicates a young age to the earth containing such coalified materials.

STARTLING DISCOVERY

In May of 1972, George R. Hill, Dean of the College of Mines and Mineral Industries, formed coal artificially. He did it under conditions similar to volcanism and tectonism.

Hill wrote an article published in the *Journal of Chemical Technology*, now known as *Chemtech*. On p. 292, he commented:

“A rather startling and serendipitous discovery resulted. . . . These observations suggest that in their formation, high rank coals, . . . were probably subjected to high temperature at some stage in their history. A possible mechanism for formation of these high rank coals could have been a short time, rapid heating event.”

What happened was that Hill made coal (indistinguishable from natural coal); and, he did it in six hours.

In 1984, after Mt. St. Helens had erupted, Argonne National Laboratories in Illinois, U.S.A. produced coal from simple heating of wood in 28 days. They combined wood, water and acidic clay. Heating it in a sealed container (with no added pressure) at 150 degrees Celsius for 28 days, they obtained good grade black coal.

And they reported on research proving that under natural conditions coal may be formed in only 36 weeks. In an article published in the *Journal of Organic Chemistry* in 1984 (Volume 6: 463-471), the ANL reported that all that was required for coal to form was that wood with alkaline clay as a catalyst must be buried deep enough that there is no oxygen, with a ground temperature of 150 degrees Celsius, and you will get coal in only 36 weeks. Further, it was noted that *if the temperature were higher, the coal would form faster.*

For coal to be formed, several factors are required - pressure, temperature, water, time, and some sort of vegetation.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

According to evolutionary theory, the slow accumulation and decomposition of vegetation over long ages accounts for the coal seams.

However, this theory cannot answer *these two questions*:

1. Why are such large amounts of original vegetation without soil found in the areas that are now coal seams?
2. How did these coal seams become so thick - some being over two hundred feet in depth?

For a typical example of thick coal seams we might cite those found in the Powder River Basin of Gillette, Wyoming, which range from 150 to 200 feet in depth.

“These coal seams run remarkably thick and unsullied by other material. Usually, unwanted sediments, such as clay, wash over a deposit before coal seams can get very thick. This leaves scientists with the baffling question of how the seams get so massive and still remain undiluted by influxes of clay and other impurities before they thicken.” (*Earth Magazine*, May 1993)

CRUSHED WHILE STILL SOFT

Dr Robert Gentry analyzed coalified wood found on the Colorado Plateau. (Robert V. Gentry, DVD: *Young Age of the Earth*) By treating coal with epoxy and slicing it into thin

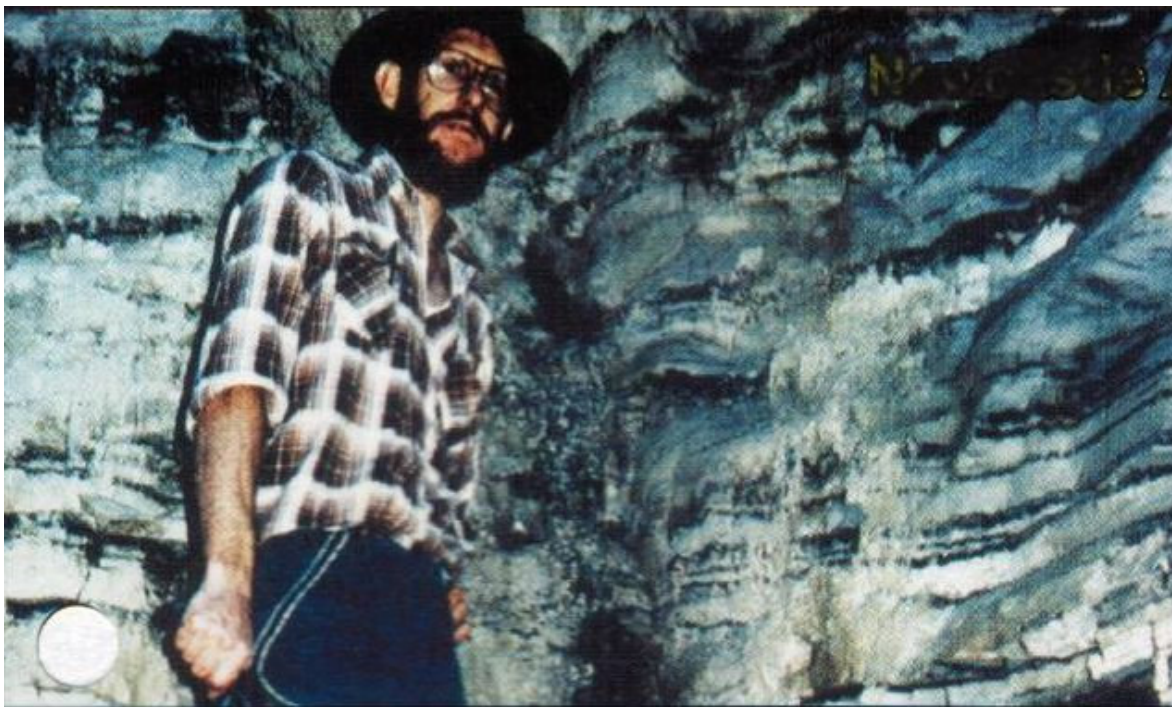
sheets, Dr Gentry was able to examine tiny radiohalos (discolorations) found in the coal. These had been ejected by radioactive elements in the centers (such as uranium).

However, these had been *compressed flat* by pressure from above.

According to evolutionary theory, in order for these halos to form, several processes must have occurred. First, water-saturated logs must have been laid down in several different geologic formations, including the Triassic, Jurassic and Eocene layers. Later, uranium solutions infiltrated the water-saturated logs, and uranium decay products were collected at tiny sites within the logs. The radioactive decay from the tiny particles ejected spherical radiation damage regions around those sites, thus producing halos. Finally, a pressure event on the site of the formations compressed the logs as well as the radioactive halos within them.

However, *coal is not a malleable substance*. So we know that at the time the compression event occurred these logs could not have been coal but *were still soft*, compressible wood.

This points to a *quick burial and coalification* of the logs – rather than a long time period. (Ibid.)



(Photo: Creation Research, 2003)

14 COAL SEAMS FORMED RAPIDLY

Something else. There is a growing body of evidence that tree trunks are sometimes found penetrating through several layers of coal and other interspersed sediments. These are known as polystrate tree trunks.

In the photo above one Jeff Smith, a long time industrial chemist, is standing beside a fossil pine tree in the Pilot coal seams south of Newcastle, Australia.

He was shocked to count at least 14 coal seams, each of which was, according to evolution theory, formed slowly over thousands or millions of years. But, horror of horrors, here was one tree going through all of them. The coal seams were interspersed with layers of sand.

Each of these coal seams supposedly formed during a cycle of millions of years. You may well ask, why do fossil tree trunks extend through several successive and separate coal seams?

How on earth could any tree trunk survive these ups and downs while waiting to get buried? Could it be that the sediment layers were *built up rapidly* – and not the way evolution taught?

That tree had no time to rot, before it was buried!

Perhaps, someone asks, such fossil trees standing upright through many layers are a rarity. A rarity?

The truth is that we can soon come across more examples. And we discover that polystrates are *common*... and found in large numbers on all continents.

Even though, in some cases, the living tree had only a pithy interior, they have not rotted away.

Just take another look at that photograph. Since the bottom of the pine tree is the same age as the top of the tree, these layers could not represent accumulating time.

In fact, one found at Blackroad, Lancashire, measuring 38 feet high was cited in the *American Journal of Science* (vol.262, p.865) as evidence of rapid formation. Trees 80 feet long have been found, obviously remaining in place during several tides of sediment deposition.

Professional coal geologists will assure you that coal *had to* form by rapid burial.

CAN YOU MAKE OIL IN 10 MINUTES?

Over 25 years ago British researchers invented a way to turn household garbage into an oil suitable for use in home heating and for use in electric power plant generation. On February 26, 1982, a reporter for the *Sentinel Star* quoted Noel McAuliffe of Manchester University.

“We are doing in 10 minutes what it has taken nature 150 million years to do.”

While I completely disagree with his belief in a time period that existed 150 million years ago, his statement that oil was formed in only 10 minutes is the key point.

Middleton, Holyland, Loewenthal and Bruner reported in *Journal of The Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia* , No. 24, 1996, pp. 6-12:

“Bottom line - Economic accumulations of oil and natural gas can be generated in thousands of years in sedimentary [dried out mud layers] basins that have experienced hot fluid flow for similar durations.”

The hot wet mud layers that existed after the **Great Flood** would have provided the perfect locations and conditions for rapid coal, oil and gas formation.

What is even more intriguing is that natural oil and gas may not be the finite limited resources that so many have believed them to be. On April 16, 1999 , a staff reporter for the Wall Street Journal wrote an article entitled “ *It's No Crude Joke: This Oil Field Grows Even as It's Tapped .*” The article started:

“Houston - Something mysterious is going on at Eugene Island 330.

“Production at the oil field, deep in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Louisiana , was supposed to have declined years ago. And for a while, it behaved like any normal field: following its 1973 discovery, Eugene Island 330's output peaked at about 15,000 barrels a day. By 1989, production had slowed to about 4,000 barrels a day.

“Then suddenly . . . Eugene Island 's fortunes reversed. The field, operated by Pennz-Energy Co., is now producing 13,000 barrels a day and probable reserves have rocketed to more than 400 million barrels from 60 million. Stranger still, scientists studying the field say the crude coming out of the pipe is of a geological age quite different from the oil that gushed 10 years ago.”

So, oil appears to be still forming in the earth; and, it is of a better grade than that which was originally found. The more research that is done, the more we are finding out that natural forces are still at work producing new oil.

6

What happened 4,000+ years ago? (a) -

THE LOST SQUADRON

“You’re kidding!” laughed the lab worker. “Only 4,400 years ago!”

“Yes,” repeated Kent. “The surface of this whole planet was remodelled by the Flood only 4,400 years ago.”

“No way! In case you don’t know, Dr. Hovind, I work at the Denver National Ice Core Laboratory here in Colorado. And we’ve been taking cores of ice from Greenland and Antarctica. It’s dry... very cold...the glaciers are MILES THICK... but their annual growth rings are very THIN.”

He paused to observe Kent’s reaction. Then he thrust home. “We’ve measured the ice... and I tell you, man, it’s 135,000 years old! Your 4,000 years is a joke.”

“I’d like to see your lab,” said Kent, calmly.

The next day my friend Dr. Kent Hovind met the worker at the lab.

The employee ushered him into the giant freezer which stored the long cores from ice drilling.

“See this core from Greenland?” said the worker. “We drilled down and brought it up from 10,000 feet. See the rings? This core takes us back 135,000 years. You’ll notice the rings along its length... dark – light – dark – light.

“Well, these represent annual rings, because in summer the top layer of snow melts and then re-freezes as clear ice, which shows up dark here. In winter, the snow doesn’t get a chance to melt, so it packs – and shows up as a white layer. These layers of dark – light – dark – light, indicate 135,000 summers and winters.”

Hovind looked him in the eye. “Aren’t you *assuming* those are *annual* rings?”

Let’s step back a few years... to the famous lost squadron.

THE LOST SQUADRON

In 1942, during World War II, some war planes landed in Greenland. When the war ended, those planes were left there and forgotten.

In 1990, an aircraft enthusiast came up with the bright idea to find them and fly them off again.

He organised a group and they went searching. As it turned out, they had to use radar, because the planes were under the ice... in fact, so deep under the ice, the men had a hard job finding them. Do you know, that lost squadron had got covered by 263 feet of ice in 48 years!

Let's do some arithmetic.

- 263 feet divided by 48 years... that's an ice growth of about 5.5 feet per year.
- Now divide 10,000 feet by 5.5. And you get 1,824 years for ALL of the ice to build up.

We should allow longer for the fact that the deeper ice is pressed into finer layers.

So 4,400 years is no problem!

Note: those planes did *not* sink into the ice, due to pressure on the ice. The ice had grown OVER them.

In April, 1999, Kent visited Bob Cardin at his museum in Middleboro, Kentucky. (www.thelostsquadron.com Phone 606 248 1149) Cardin had dug out and was restoring the P-38.

You may be wondering, how did they get that plane out? Ingenious. They had melted a hole down to the airplane, broken it apart and brought up the pieces through the hole.

“When you dug it out,” asked Kent, “did you see any layers of ice... dark – light – dark – light, above the airplane?”

“Yeah, I did, as a matter of fact.”

“How many layers of ice were there?”

“Many hundreds of them.”

HUNDREDS OF ANNUAL RINGS IN JUST 48 YEARS?

“How could there be many hundreds of annual rings in only 48 years?”

“THOSE ARE NOT ANNUAL RINGS. That’s not summer and winter,” replied Cardin. “ It’s warm – cold – warm – cold – warm –cold. You can get ten of those in one day.”

And that’s a fact!

Yet, the scientific elite was still calling them *annual rings* in 1998. (See *Scientific American*, February 1998, p.82).

Somebody’s either ignorant... or lying.

I’m worried. The textbooks you read today are textbooks not only about science, but about evolution. They’re trying to sneak evolution in with the science.

Sneaking beer ads in with football matches doesn’t mean beer is football. Sneaking evolution in with the science, doesn’t make it science.

So let’s take a fresh look at the facts.

Is it possible that a Great Flood completely re-fashioned the surface of our planet only 4,350 years ago... really?

GLACIERS – c.4,000 YEARS

Field work in the European Alps on the speed of glacier growth and retreat has revealed the fact (surprising to evolutionists) that numerous glaciers there are no older than 4,000 years. (R.F. Flint, *Glacial Geology and the Pleistocene Epoch*, p.491)

The eminent French geologist A. Cochen de Lapparent noted the expansion rate of today’s larger glaciers. For example, Mer de Glace, on Mont Blanc, moves 50 centimetres a day. The Rhone Glacier would at this rate have taken 2,475 years to expand to its maximum from Valais to Lyons.

De Lapparent then compared the terminal moraines (debris) of several modern glaciers with those left by the Rhone Glacier when it retreated from its maximum expansion. The Rhone Glacier had taken 2,400 years to retreat.

Thus the **total period of advance and retreat** was 4,875 years.

One could expect that conditions soon after the Flood would hasten the ice build-up and thus [reduce the above time span](#).

“He also concluded that the entire Ice Age was of very short duration.” (Immanuel Velikovsky, *Earth in Upheaval*. London: Sphere Books, Ltd., 1978, p.143)

And according to the latest evidence, glaciers may **NOT** even need thousands of years to build up, nor to disintegrate.

New Zealand’s Tasman Glacier, for example, is dying within our life time.

Brent Shears runs his Glacier Explorers cruise on a lake which didn’t even exist when he was born. Lake Tasman, the result of the melting of the Tasman Glacier, is not much more than 20 years old. As the glacier recedes, at an ever-increasing rate, it is leaving in its wake the body of water now known as Lake Tasman.

Visiting the site, Stephen Lacey writes of “the creaks and groans of melting and movement. It strikes me that what I can hear is the death throes of the glacier as it drags its body back up the valley... its long claws ripping and tearing at the ground like a great wounded beast. Suddenly I hear a sound like an express train, roaring through a tunnel.

All heads turn towards the direction of the noise, just in time to see a huge chunk of ice break away from the glacial wall and plunge 10 metres into the lake. The splash sends a shock wave through the water and the boat rocks steadily. I realise that the crippled glacier is a whole lot more dynamic than the cold white photos in our high school geography books.

“That was a serac fall,” Brent says. “It was only a small one... I’ve seen them the size of houses.” (“The Big Thaw”, *Panorama Inflight Magazine*)

The Tasman Glacier is retreating at an estimated 80 metres every year. Lake Tasman is already six kilometres long and growing.

Over the years, on the glaciers around Mount Cook (including Tasman), one hundred people have vanished into crevasses and other spots. Now, as the glaciers retreat, bodies are appearing in the terminals.

In 1998, research by a team at the University of Colorado, in Boulder, revealed that mountain glaciers all over the world are in retreat.

The European Alps have lost about 50 percent of their ice in the past century, while 14 of 27 glaciers that existed in Spain in 1980 have disappeared. In Africa, the largest glacier on Mount Kenya has shrunk by 8 percent in the past 100 years, while those on Mount Kilimanjaro are only 25 percent as big. (Charles Arthur, in an article in *The Independent*, U.K., June 8, 1999)

INLAND LAKES - c.4,000 YEARS

Desert areas show evidence of recent water bodies.

Studies of salt and mineral deposits in numerous glacial lakes that have no outlet to the ocean suggest that none of them is older than 4,000 years. This is based on concentration, area, water composition and evaporation rate. (Velikovsky, pp.148-150)

The end of the Ice Age, therefore, as well as the remains of prehistoric animals found in the lake deposits, apparently goes back no more than 40 centuries ago.

Lake Agassiz, the largest glacial lake in North America, was formed when the ice of North America melted. Study of its sediments shows that its total life span was only a few hundred years. The American glaciologist Warren Upham expressed surprise at the “geological suddenness of the final melting of the ice-sheet, proved by the brevity of existence of its attendant glacial lakes.” (Warren Upham, *The Glacial Lake Agassiz*. 1895, p.240)

Erosion on the shores of Lake Agassiz and the condition of residue indicate that this great change took place no longer than “a few thousand years at the most.” (Ibid., p.239)

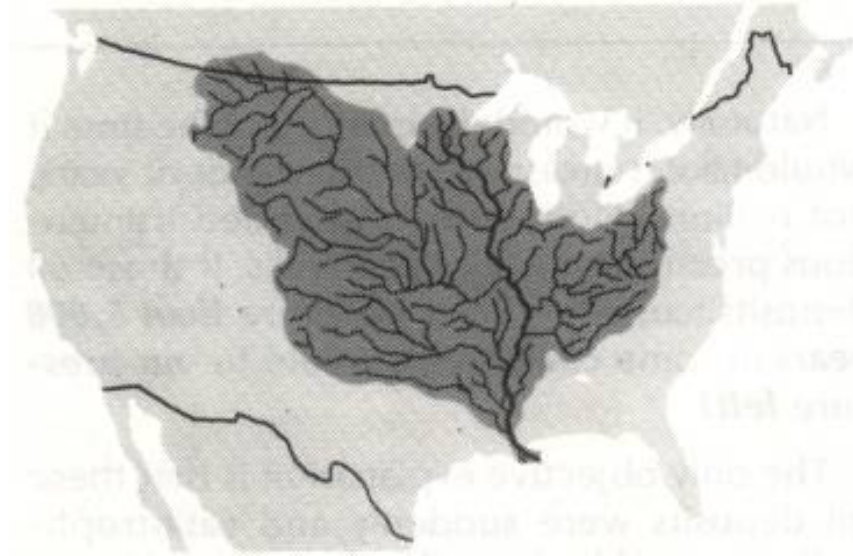
RIVER DELTAS - 3,600 to 5,000 YEARS

The deltas of the Nile, the Volga and the Mississippi are all essentially alike and could be of about the same age. The beginnings of these deltas were made by the enormous rivers whose old high terraces we see far above the present channels.

The Mississippi River brings down mud at the rate of 80,000 tons an hour.

From an evaluation of the debris borne to the Mississippi delta as sediment, two scientists, Humphries and Abbot, in 1861, calculated the delta to be 5,000 years old.

Of course, excessive water flow during the early post-Flood centuries would **reduce this time span**.



Map: Dennis R. Petersen

On the Alaska -British Columbia border is the Bear River, a stream still fed by a melting glacier that enters the Portland Canal.

Concerning the Bear River delta, Immanuel Velikovsky notes:

“On the basis of three earlier accurate surveys made between the years 1909 and 1927, G. Hanson in 1934 calculated with great exactness the annual growth of the delta through deposited sediment. At the present rate of sedimentation the delta is estimated to be ‘only 3600 years old.’” (Velikovsky, p.145)

WATERFALLS - c.4,000 YEARS

Rarely has a waterfall either deepened its bed at the top of the falls or shown more than slight erosion into the cliffs. This is evidence of “newness”.

We stand in awe before the mighty Niagara, deafened by the roar of its spectacular plunge. And we say, “What power!”



Picture: Dennis R. Petersen

The rate at which the Niagara Falls are moving upstream indicates that they are no more than a few thousand years old. The rim of the falls has been wearing back from its original precipice to form a gorge.

Examination of records shows that since 1764, the falls cut the gorge from Lake Ontario toward Lake Erie at the rate of 5 feet per year. If this wearing down of the rock has continued always at the same rate, 7,000 years would have been sufficient to do the work.

However, closer to the Flood, erosion was much more rapid. Therefore the age of the gorge must be [considerably younger](#).

G.F. Flint of Yale, noting “the present rate of recession of the Horseshoe Falls to be, not five feet, but rather 3.8 feet, per year,” calculated the age of the Upper Great Gorge, the uppermost segment of the whole gorge, to be “somewhat more than four thousand years.” (Flint, p.382)

Careful investigation by another scientist, W.A. Johnston, of the Niagara River bed, disclosed that the present channel was cut by the falls less than 4,000 years ago. (Velikovsky, p.176)

CORAL REEFS - c.4,000 YEARS

Drill samples have confirmed coral reefs to be growing like tree rings.

The Pandora Reef in Queensland, Australia., has grown 15.3 mm (c. ½ inch) per year in 118 years. This was discovered by scientists from the Australian Institute of Marine Science at Cape Ferguson, south of Townsville. (Scientist Peter Isdale of A.I.M.S. reported his findings in *Nature*, vol.310, 16 August, 1984, pp.578-579. Also reported in *Creation Ex Nihilo*, November, 1985, pp.6-9) On this basis the whole 10 metre (32½ foot) thickness of coral that makes up this reef would have taken only about 660 years to grow!

Previously measured growth rates for massive coral colonies elsewhere on the Great Barrier Reef are from 5 mm to 25 mm per year. At their thickest part (at the edge of the continental shelf) the outer ‘barrier’ reefs are about 55 metres (180 feet) thick.

On the basis of an average growth rate of ½ inch per year, the Great Barrier Reef can be no older than 4,320 years. (At 15 mm per year it would be less than 3,700 years old - which fits the sea rise scenario described in another chapter.)

TREES - c.4,000 YEARS

Today’s oldest living things date to the post-Flood times.

Sequoias: Some believe that these monsters may enjoy perpetual life, since they seem to be immune to disease and pest attack. Many are over 3,000 years old. A remarkable fact is that these still-living trees seem to be the original trees in their present stands.

Edmund Schulmann, writing in *Science*, asks:

“Does this mean that shortly preceding 3275 years ago (or 4000 years ago, if John Muir's somewhat doubtful count was correct) **all** the then living giant sequoias were wiped out by some catastrophe?” (Edmund Schulmann, “Longevity Under Adversity in Conifers”, *Science*, vol.119, March 26, 1934, p.399)

Kauri: Late in the 19th century, on New Zealand’s Coromandel Peninsula, a giant kauri was felled.

This lordly tree, measuring 76 feet (23.4 meters) in girth and 80 feet (24.6 metres) to the first limb, was discovered in the Mill Creek area, north-east of Thames. It was

thousands of years old and still alive - when ruthlessly felled. Legend is that the stump thereafter supported a dance band and a goodly group of dancers.

If reports at the time were true, this would be the oldest of all living kauris. Its age was given as 4,000 years.

Bristlecone pine: The oldest bristlecone pine “began growing more than 4,600 years ago,” according to Schulmann. (Schulmann, “Bristlecone Pine, Oldest Living Thing”, *National Geographic*, vol.113, March, 1958, p.355)

Whitcomb and Morris comment:

“Since these, as well as the sequoias and other ancient trees, are still living, it is pertinent to ask why these oldest living things apparently have had time to develop only one generation since they acquired their present stands at some time after the Deluge. There is no record of a tree, or any other living thing, being older than any reasonable date for the Deluge.” (John C. Whitcomb and Henry M. Morris, *The Genesis Flood*. Phillipsburg, New Jersey: Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., 1986, p.393)

In regard to the 4,600 year figure for the oldest bristlecone pine, it should be stated that tree-ring measurement is not entirely satisfactory. In irregular years there can be two rainy seasons, and this would produce two rings instead of one.

Dr. Clifford Wilson summarises the position rather well:

In fact, under certain conditions a tree may demonstrate more than two rings in a year. Three is not uncommon, as with a tree that grows on a slope. If the water supply runs off rapidly it sometimes gives an artificial wet and dry period three or more times in a year. There are even cases where the opposite sides of a tree have exhibited different numbers of rings.” (Clifford Wilson, *The Chariots Still Crash*. Old Tappan, N.J.: Fleming H. Revell and Co., 1976, pp.53,54)

Taking this into account, the oldest bristlecone pines reflect fairly closely the date of the Great Flood, after which trees began once more to take root around the planet.

OLDEST DESERT - c.4,000 YEARS

The Sahara Desert has what’s called a prevailing wind pattern (meaning, the wind usually blows the same way).

And this creates a problem. The hot air blowing off the desert “cooks” the trees at the edge and they die. Then that area also becomes desert. (The process is called desertification.)

In 1999 it was announced that the Sahara Desert is about 4,000 years old. This figure was based on desert growth patterns, rate of growth, and so on. (Potsdam Institute for Climate Research, in Germany, July 15, 1999. *Geophysical Research Letters*)

Now, this does raise a question. If the earth is billions of years old, shouldn't there be a bigger desert some place? Why is the biggest desert on earth only 4,000 years old?

As we've noticed, there was a worldwide Flood some 4,350 years ago. It's pretty hard to have a desert under a flood, right? So the biggest desert *should be* – and is – less than 4,350 years old!

AXIS RECOVERY - c.4,340 YEARS

We dealt with this in *Surprise Witness*. But it can bear repeating. South Australian government astronomer George P. Dodwell investigated what astronomers call “the secular variation of the obliquity of the ecliptic”.

Put simply, he studied measurements of the sun's shadow-length by ancient astronomers from five continents. Available records of the position of the sun at observed solstices showed that an exponential curve of recovery had taken place in relation to the earth's axis.

He concluded that the earth's axis had once been upright, but it had suddenly changed to a 26½ degrees tilt, from which it had been wobbling back to its present mean tilt of 23½ degrees.

Dodwell realised that such a sudden change would result in massive, worldwide flooding and catastrophic effects. The date of this event, from his curve of observations, is 2345 BC - about 4,340 years ago. That is also, as we have seen, the traditional date for Noah's Flood.

THE EGYPT “PROBLEM”

“But how can that be?” I hear someone say.

“If the Flood really occurred around 4,350 years ago (circa 2,345 BC), then how do you explain that the Egyptians have had a continuous and uninterrupted civilization before and after this period?”

Yes, that’s a good question. And it deserves a straight answer.

7

What happened 4,000+ years ago? (b) -

PUBLISH – IF YOU DARE

I am going to let you know about a boycott threat... as well as the sabotage of ancient documents... all in the name of “science”.

You can stake your life on it. There is a WAR under way. A battle to the death between the TRUTH and an entrenched FAIRYTALE.

The evidence for a global Deluge about 4,350 years ago is overwhelming. Yet, the established line is that this cannot be. The Egyptians, we are told, have had a continuous and uninterrupted civilization before and after this period. So throw out the worldwide Flood. It simply never happened. Or, not in 2345 BC.

Egyptian dates BEFORE the Flood?

All right, brace yourself for a shock. Our conjectured history of Egypt is probably 600 to 800 years too long!

Some six to eight supposed “dynasties” never existed!

In case you didn’t know, inscriptions we dig up don’t carry a date, nor a ruler’s sequence number. It means we can easily get our dates wrong, even by hundreds of years.

The problem began in the early days of Egyptology.

Until recent years modern archaeologists were giving highly exaggerated datings for the Egyptian dynasties. Dates like 6000 BC... 4000 BC.

Scholars built up a system of Egyptian dating that went back thousands of years earlier than is possible if one accepts the Genesis chronology.

Clearly one party was wrong – either the modern scholars (with their longer system), or the Bible (with its shorter dating system).

So why were the longer dates for Egypt accepted?

Simply because all the listed kings were placed one after another, in succession. This added thousands of extra years to Egyptian history.

5 WAYS WE WERE MISLED

Here are some facts of which early Egyptologists were not aware:

Problem 1:

Rulers were known by a title, as well as by a personal name. For example, it has now been discovered that Rameses II was not Rameses II, at all! He was most probably Rameses XLII – that is, the 42nd ruler called Rameses, which was rather a title, like Pharaoh. (Charles V. Taylor, *Creation Ex Nihilo*, September-November, 1987, p.9)

So where a ruler's title and name both appeared, Egyptologists had listed them separately, as though they were different pharaohs. Correcting this would shorten the list.

Problem 2:

Then it was discovered that pharaohs regularly had as many as five, and even more, names. The Egyptologists had taken these and listed them one after another.

So, again, the chronology had to be shortened.

Problem 3:

It was also discovered that other listed pharaohs ruled at the same time over different parts of Egypt. (Charles V. Taylor, *Creation Ex Nihilo*, September-November, 1987, p.9)

Rulers sometimes appointed others as co-regent during their life time. This means that two “names” ruled concurrently.

Egyptologists have been adding many of these names on to a long list of what they thought were “consecutive” reigns.

What a mix-up! The dating was thrown into chaos. More shortening!

With such discoveries, the span of Egyptian history had to be progressively reduced. So that today it is commonly believed that Egyptian civilisation began about 3000 BC.

But as it turns out, even that is too long!

Problem 4:

To add fuel to the fire, here's another shocker.

Linguistic expert and university lecturer Edo Nyland of Canada has recently decoded and translated some 120 of the pharaohs' names. These appear in his book *Linguistic Archaeology*. In a personal communication to the author, Ed reported:

“In doing my research I came upon some disturbing mis-translations by the ‘specialists’. I found two early pharaohs whose names could not possibly be correct, because instead of names, they were curses aimed at intruders to the tomb. When I pointed this out to an archaeologist, I was brushed off with: ‘All pharaohs' names have been properly translated, the book is closed on that subject’”.

Do you see? If some pharaohs were **not** really pharaohs at all, but merely curses...

More shortening of the chronology? Oh, boy!

But that's not all!

Problem 5:

Comparing documents on a generation-by-generation basis, Immanuel Velikovsky matched the history of Egypt with those of Babylon, Assyria, Israel, Greece and Persia, from roughly 1400 BC to about 330 BC.

His conclusion was startling: the events of Egyptian history are described twice - and 600 years later they are repeated exactly, to the detail.

BOYCOTT THREAT

Velikovsky's findings evoked an uproar. His original publisher was threatened by professors and universities. They warned that if his books were published, there would be a boycott of the publisher's standard textbooks!

POPULAR HISTORY IS TOO LONG

The mistake lies not with history, but with the historians. This has led to a mistaken increase in the total year count.

As a result, dates are commonly accepted which ante-date the Flood. For example, the Great Pyramid construction is usually put at 2650 BC.

“Scholars” SABOTAGE ANCIENT DOCUMENTS

And at this point the *Turin Papyrus* enters the picture.

This ancient document was prepared during the late 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs and included lists of all the kings of every dynasty of ancient Egypt through to the 18th Dynasty.

This papyrus was found during a temple excavation in the 19th century. The King of Sardinia carefully preserved it and entrusted it to some “scholars” at Turin for translation.

It arrived in perfect condition, but then something went wrong.

The “scholars” destroyed or hid most of it. Why would scholars do that? Horror of horrors, it proved the “LONG dynastic” history of Egypt to be UNTRUE!

So to “explain” the “changed condition” of the papyrus, they accused the King of Sardinia of sending it “unwrapped”.

The *Palermo Stone* contained a similar list.

And while many “scholars” quote from “missing parts” of the stone, “unapproved researchers” can have access to only a few fragments. It is obvious that the stone was broken recently, since all inner edges of the fragments shows recent fracture conditions.

DATING OF EARLY WORLD HISTORY IN CHAOS

Okay, here is confession time. Until recently, the “experts” had me believing that Egypt sprang up around 3000 BC (and likewise all the other civilisations of great antiquity).

And since these all emerged after the Flood, then the dating for the Flood just had to be earlier.

Not so. It now turns out that a mistaken chronology is the framework of the scientific structure of Egyptian history.

And since Egyptian chronology is the rule and the standard for the entire world history, consequently the history of the entire ancient world is now in a most chaotic state.

OUR EGYPTIAN KNOWLEDGE MOSTLY GUESSWORK

W. B. Emery is one of the rare few who admit how limited our knowledge of ancient Egypt really is:

“Unfortunately,” he says, “our knowledge of the archaic hieroglyphs is so limited that reliable translation of these invaluable texts is at present beyond our power and we can only pick out odd words and groups which give us only the vaguest interpretations.” (W.B. Emery, *Archaic Egypt*. Penguin Books Reprint, 1984, p.59)

Yet, in the majority of books, translations and conclusions are never stated as being theory; they are stated as firm fact.

WRITTEN RECORDS

So here are the facts.

We have no incontestable proof of the existence of human beings on earth more than a few thousand years ago. Dates given to man before about 3000 BC are purely arbitrary.

History, in the sense of written records, supports the Bible chronology.

Shortened history re-aligns increasingly with biblical history

Adjustments and revisions of Egyptian history will tend to considerably shorten human history in general.

A pertinent observation here. Place the Bible side by side with the confused accounts of other nations and you'll be struck by the incomparable distinction which lifts it out of the class and category of all other writings, and proclaims it of another origin, and of another kind.

The palpable difference is its objective, historical character.

Martin Anstey puts it this way:

“The chronology of the Old Testament is in the strongest contrast with that of all other nations. From the Creation of Adam to the death of Joseph, the Chronology is defined with the utmost precision... With all other Chronologies the case is exactly the reverse. They have no beginning. They emerge from the unknown, and their earliest dates are the haziest and the most uncertain.” (Martin Anstey, *The Romance of Bible Chronology*. London: Marshall Brothers Ltd., 1913, p.107)

A date for Egypt

Unfortunately, Egypt's monuments themselves do not begin their records before the 19th dynasty.

Anstey notes:

“There was an older Egyptian Empire which may have come to an end about 1750 BC, and to it the pyramids belonged. But its duration can only be guessed. Canon Rawlinson thinks it may have lasted 500 years or so. This would bring us to 2250 BC, as the date of the establishment of civilization in the form of a settled government in Egypt.” (Ibid, p.95)

All authorities are agreed on this: however far we go back in the history of Egypt, there is no indication of any early period of savagery or barbarism there. Menes (Mizraim) came, dammed the waters and started building.

Some scientists contend that the Great Pyramid tells the date of its construction. Its tubular entrance passage pointed to the north polar star in 2144 BC. at the same time that the pyramid apex pointed to Alcyone, the pivot of the solar system, known anciently as the “Foundation star”. (D. Davidson and H. Aldersmith, *The Great Pyramid: Its Divine Message*. London: Williams and Norgate, Ltd., vol. I, 1936, p.215. Joseph H. Seiss, *The Great Pyramid: A Miracle in Stone*. New York: Harper and Row, 1973, pp.83-85. Seiss gives the year 2170 B.C.)

VAST AGES FROM ASTRONOMY NOT VIABLE

However, attempts to establish vast ages for some civilizations on the basis of astronomical data are not valid, because of the disruptions to the earth's orbit since the Deluge.

Immanuel Velikovsky produces evidence for such disruptions in his book *Worlds in Collision*, in which he states:

“Previous efforts to build chronological tables on the basis of astronomical calculations – new moon, eclipses, heliacal rising or culmination of certain stars – cannot be correct, because the order of nature has changed since ancient times.”
(Immanuel Velikovsky, *Worlds in Collision*. London: Sphere Books, Ltd., 1978, pp. 371-372)

A date for China

The credible, self-consistent history of ancient China dates from no earlier than 781 BC. The period prior to that is unverifiable.

Chinese literary records do, however, give dynastic epochs that are identical with dynastic epochs of the book of Genesis. (Davidson and Aldersmith, pp.438,439)

There is nothing in the high antiquity of China to conflict with the conclusion that 200 years after the Deluge, Noah's descendants arrived in northwest China. (Anstey, p.103)

A date for Sumeria

Anstey points out, regarding the Mesopotamian region:

“The Era of the Chaldean dynasty of Berosus, the earliest which has any claim to be regarded as historical, is placed somewhere about the year B.C. 2234.” (Ibid., p.92)

This is close to the Tower of Babel date, soon after the Great Flood.

WRITTEN HISTORY - c.4,000 YEARS

No verifiable dates for written records go back earlier than about 4,000 years. Any earlier dates are based on questionable assumptions and are highly speculative.

If one is determined to push everything back further, one has to speculate, without evidence.

Keep in mind that our goal is to discover the FACTS. We want *verified* information.

POPULATION INCREASE - c.4,000+ YEARS

World population growth statistics converge on the date of the Great Flood.

It can be demonstrated, by taking the rate of population increase, per century, and working back from our present world population (6,400,000,000), that mankind could have started with 8 people not very long ago.

Statisticians agree that 150 years is a reasonable average to assume for population to double itself, having made allowance for wars, famines, etcetra.

Today's global population, if counted back to an original 8 persons, would require slightly less than 30 doublings.

By a doubling process every 150 years, this would require about 4,400 years.

Or to calculate by a different method, world population increases at about 2 percent per year.

Let's be conservative and halve it to an increase of 1 percent per year.

On average, every 82 years (through wars, diseases and natural disasters), half the population is wiped out.

Using this formula, over 4,350 years, how many people should we have now? - 7.3 billion.

How many people do we have? - 6.4 billion.

Using the same formula, the population after 41,000 years would be 2×10^{89} (That's two times ten with 89 zeroes after it!)

It can be argued that exceptional events, such as Hitler's massacres, plagues and natural disasters could have decimated populations.

But even if HALF THE TOTAL WORLD POPULATION were wiped out, it would extend the historical span by only 150 years.

There have been periods of slow down and of rapid growth, but a continuous increase is evident throughout history.

If mankind has been around for as much as one million years, the population would have doubled only once in every 32,258 years, which is absurd.

All considered, the evidence is a pointer toward recency of the type the Bible suggests.

It is entirely reasonable and scientific to trace the entire human race back to eight people some 4,350 years ago.

The data suggests that Noah and his family were the only humans alive after a general wipe-out of the human race.

If man was **not** wiped out, there should be a very much greater population across the earth's surface.

SOMETHING BIG HAPPENED 4,000+ YEARS AGO

We have the same approximate dating from all parts of the planet.

More importantly, it comes from all types of clocks, calculations and approaches.

A coincidence? Think again.

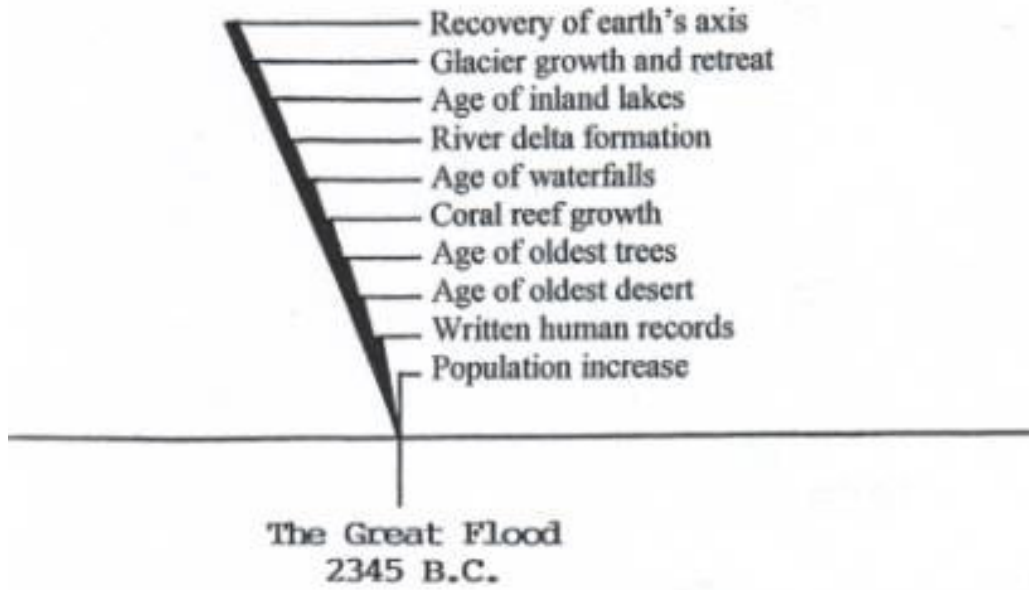
And I shall not at this time go into the **DATING EVIDENCE** for such diverse things as

- the uplifting of the world's great mountain chains
- the origin of the Amazon jungle
- the origin of our languages

Startling evidence on these appears in our book *The Corpse Came Back*. In a word, these likewise date to no earlier than around 4,000 years ago.

There is compelling evidence that the biblical dating is correct.

SOMETHING BIG HAPPENED ABOUT 4,000+ YEARS AGO



8

Mysteries of early man -

WHAT ABOUT 20,000 BC?

An interesting point of similarity between the ancient traditions is the statement by many of them concerning ten kings (or fathers) who lived before the Flood.

- In *Genesis* chapter 5, ten successive “fathers” are listed from Adam to Noah. Then, it tells us, the Great Flood came.
- The Sibylline books of *Babylon*, as well as *Hindu*, *Chinese* and *Phoenician* traditions, agree that there were ten generations before the Flood.
- The *Egyptians* preserved a list of ten pre-Flood “gods”.
- The ten “kings” of the *Maya* (Central American) tradition refer to the same period.
- The “Kish King List” of ancient *Sumeria* likewise referred to “the ten kings who lived before the Flood.”
- Plato wrote of ten kings of Atlantis before it disappeared under the water. Could this be a memory of the same pre-Flood world?
- A “Stone Age” culture discovered during the late Middle Ages on the *Canary Islands* still maintained the ancient tradition of ten kings.
- The natives of *Greenland* preserve the tradition that ten generations of men had lived upon the earth when a universal Flood came and the whole human race was destroyed.

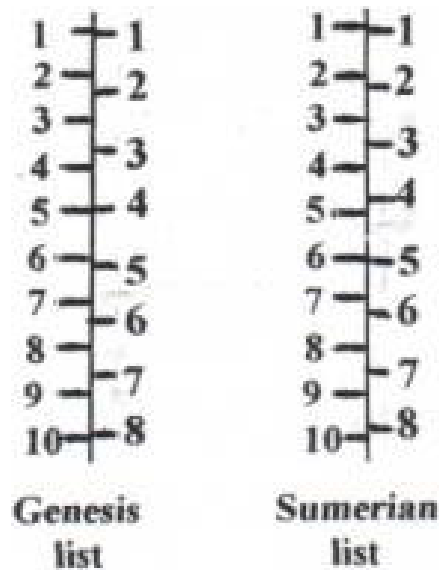
It is significant that these ten pre-Flood generations recur in the traditions of so many ancient peoples so widely separated in both time and place. They recur with a most stubborn persistency.

They evidently have a common source in the same historical facts.

TWO DIFFERENT DOUBLE LISTS AGREE

The book of Genesis states that mankind polarised into two basic groups before and until the time of the Flood. The first group (Adam to Noah) continued for ten generations. The second group (the line of Adam's son Cain) occupied eight generations.

Sumerian tradition likewise preserved two lists of "kings" who reigned before the Flood. One of them contained eight names (as does the family tree of Cain), the other ten names (as does the family tree of Genesis 5.)



“EXAGGERATED” TIME PERIODS IN SOME ANCIENT WRITINGS

In the Babylonian history of the ten antediluvian kings, the obviously overstated “reign” of each king (one, for example, is said to have reigned for 64,800 years) raises immediate doubts. It seems dubious that the highly civilised and intelligent Babylonians could believe such a figure. Yet, modern scholars have attributed such nonsense to them.

Recent research has, however, shed light on this problem. The Babylonian unit of measurement, the *sarus*, had two different values - (1) the astrological (corresponding to a time period of 3,600 years) and (2) the civil (corresponding to 18½ years).

When this is understood, the problem evaporates.

One need only divide the reign of each Chaldean pre-Flood king by 3,600 to arrive at the basic number, then multiply it by 18½ to obtain the writer's intended meaning.

As Rene Noorbergen explains:

“The changes brought about through this method are so startling that in some cases the so-called reigns of the legendary Chaldean kings become almost identical with the important highlights in the lives of the Biblical patriarchs; that is, the birth of their eldest sons.

“More important, however, is that this new approach boils down the total reign of the ten antedeluvian kings to 2,221 years instead of the hundreds of thousands of years mythology ascribes to them - and this brings the new Chaldean figures of pre-Flood years believably close to the approximate number of years the Bible ascribes to the time that expired between Creation and the Flood....

“Due to the fact that Hebrew figures represent some very peculiar translation problems creating a number of minor deviations in the numerous Bible translations, the Biblical time span that lapsed between Creation and the Deluge is given in at least three different figures.

“The Samaritan version of the early Bible books gives a total of 1,307 years before the Flood. The Masoretic text, on which the King James Old Testament is based gives a total of 1,656 years. The Septuagint version gives a total of 2,242 years.

“Compare the Septuagint total with the Chaldean account of 2,221 years, and we arrive at a difference of 21 years - a breath of years that is almost negligible.” (Rene Noorbergen, *The Ark File*. Mountain View, Ca.: Pacific Press Publishing Association, 1974, p.56)

Interestingly, the Toltecs of Mexico believed that the Flood came “after the world had existed for 1,716 years.” (Francis Hitching, *World Atlas of Mysteries*. London: Pan Books, Ltd., 1978, p.165)

In the sixteenth century, the Indian savant Ixtlilxochitl in his *Relaciones* penned a history based on all available pre-Conquest records and legends, aided by his ability to understand the native tongue and decipher the hieroglyphics.

The history began with the creation of the world by the supreme god Tloque Nahuaque. This first era lasted 1,716 years, until floods swept over the earth. This is only a 60 year variation from the figure given in the King James Bible.

ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA FOR 20,000 YEARS?

We are so used to hearing it, that I shall go over this just once more.

If you hear that "Stone Age" Aborigines have been in Australia for 20,000 years, or that primitive tribes were in the Americas 15,000 years ago, remember this.

Ask yourself this question: *HOW FAR BACK WITH ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY CAN WE GO?*

As far as dates are concerned, where does fact end and speculation begin?

The answer is, 2,000 to 3,000 BC. And the reasons for stating this are compelling.

Yes, it's true that much older dates have been suggested by historians. For example we're told that man already had a brain larger than ours 60,000 years ago and left drawings in 30,000 BC. that would do justice to a modern painter.

But think about it. If this is so, then why would man have waited so long to develop cities and the type of agriculture associated with them? We should expect that those isolated civilizations which developed independently would be somewhat spread out over this period. Even one civilization from 20,000 BC would be strong proof against my account of the worldwide Flood. But, I repeat, the oldest cultures on earth all go back to about the same time— 2000 to 3000 BC.

SPECULATION VERSUS EVIDENCE

What does the evidence show?

For one thing, as we noted, the written records of no nation on earth are older than about 2,000 BC.

But as we have also seen, even modern dating techniques cannot take us back further than about 2,000 to 3000 BC. Dr. W.F. Libby, a foremost authority on modern dating methods, who won the Nobel Prize for his research on carbon- dating, was shocked to discover this limitation:

"You read statements in books that such and such society or archaeological site is 20,000 years old," he noted. "We learned rather abruptly that these numbers, these

ancient ages, are not known accurately; in fact, it is at about the time of the First Dynasty of Egypt that the first historical date of any real certainty has been established." (A.J.White, *Radio Carbon Dating*, pp.156-158)

As we noted earlier, under normal conditions, radiocarbon dating is fairly reliable to about 4,000 years ago. Then the disparity runs wild. You see, this dating method depends on the assumption that atmospheric radiation has remained constant.

The trouble is that any traumatic environmental change occurring in the past would have accelerated the decay rate, adding to "apparent age," if calculated on the assumption of uniformity.

Thus an upheaval like the Deluge would play *immeasurable havoc upon readings prior to about 2,000 BC*. It's as simple as that.

Let's not underestimate the impact of the Deluge. The thing to remember is that this event was a universal catastrophe. It encompassed epic changes: mountains rising and falling, tidal waves rushing faster than the speed of sound, as well as thousands of Krakatoas belching out dust to darken the atmosphere for centuries. Anything that could happen did happen. Seismic and atmospheric distortions persisted for hundreds of years.

You can be sure of this. The earliest *civilized* cultures that can be dated go back **no further** than the post-Deluge period.

CAVE CULTURES CONTEMPORANEOUS WITH CITY CULTURES

And the same can be said for *primitive* men. Here are some bones found in caves near Rochebertier, in France. How old are they? "Twelve thousand years," we're told. But notice these script characters on them. What nags at me is this. They resemble and in some cases are identical to the script of Tartessus (of the period 2500 to 2000 BC).

Are we to believe that a script, once developed, would remain relatively unchanged for 10,000 years? It does not happen. So what do the two scripts really demonstrate? Just this— that the cultures must have been *of the same period*. Do you see?

The same is true of Paleolithic antler bones found at Le Mas d'Azil and La Madelaine. These are inscribed with signs identical to Phoenician script from about 2000 BC.

And painted pebbles from Le Mas d'Azil are marked with signs and symbols that were once predominant throughout the Mediterranean — again, between 3000 and 2000 BC.

What does this all mean? Simply that "Stone Age" and "civilized" cultures existed at the same time! And, by the way, *not* 12,000 years ago.

Yet we are still asked to believe in a long progression, first from caveman to Stone Age, thence to wandering hunters, to settled farmers, and later to cities and civilization.

I feel sorry for the evolutionist, but that will not do.

There is enough evidence now to show that these groups existed simultaneously, each aware of the other. On this point, ancient literature agrees with the latest archaeological findings.

Just as even in today's "Space Age", there live "Stone Age" tribes on all continents except Europe.

Concerning primitive people, Thor Heyerdahl, the "Kon-Tiki" explorer, observed correctly that their intelligence is "exactly like our own" (In the film, *The Case of the Ancient Astronauts*, cited by Clifford Wilson in *The War of the Chariots*, pp.148-149)

In other words, "stone culture" implies neither "dim-witted" nor "prehistoric." There's no 20,000 BC here.

WHAT ABOUT 10,500 BC?

What about it?

Not infrequently one comes across the date 10,500 BC being quoted for some great disaster that befell the planet, wiping out a civilisation.

It all started with one writer. And since then, you will notice others glibly follow one another, parrot fashion.

I will go along with the fact of a past global disaster. But we have already seen a **PROVEN** date for this. It is not 10,500 BC.

* * * * *

All very well, Jonathan, I hear someone say. So answer this – about the human race and all its variations? If the world was wiped out, except for a single group of survivors, then how on earth could all today's variations and skin colours have developed in just a few thousand years since that event?

What an interesting question! And it deserves a fair answer.

So let's see...

9

Have all races appeared since Noah?

NOT ENOUGH TIME!

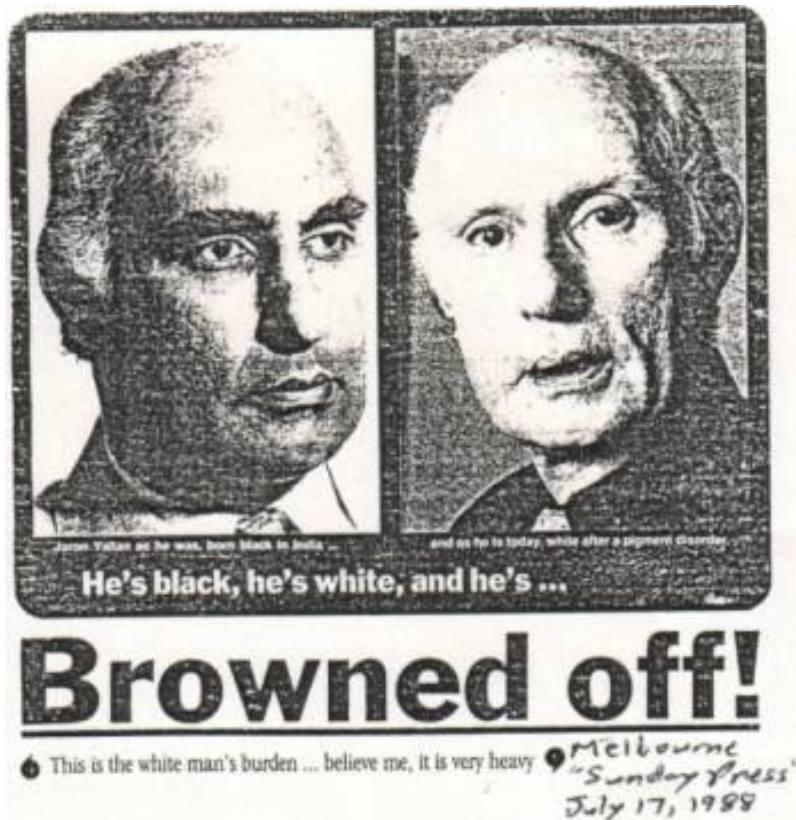
The hands and face of Jaron Yaltan are a pallid white – like those of millions of other Englishmen.

Only the edges of his ears are different, if you look closely. They are brown.

This is the sole clue – outwardly – to the fact that Jaron Yaltan is a white man who was born black in Ahmedabad, South India.

In 1982, when he was 60, the brown fell away in huge patches as the rare pigment cell disorder vitiligo changed his colour within the space of six days.

It has aroused radical reaction from his former friends.



“This is the white man’s burden. I am carrying it now,” says Jaron. “And, believe me, it is very heavy.”

This brings us to a fascinating question:

IF THE WORLD WAS WIPED OUT, EXCEPT FOR A SINGLE GROUP OF SURVIVORS, THEN HOWEVER COULD ALL TODAY’S VARIATIONS IN THE HUMAN RACE HAVE OCCURRED IN JUST A FEW THOUSAND YEARS SINCE THAT TIME?

What about the Australian Aborigines, for example, and the Chinese, and so on?

Frankly, I must confess that for ages I found this to be a tremendous problem for scientific acceptance of a Great Flood total wipe-out.

That’s because I did not know enough about genetics.

Take *skin colour*, for example. Actually, if you didn’t know, mankind has only one skin colour. That colour shows up as different shades in proportion to the *amount of melanin* in the skin. (Melanin is a colouring compound.)

Melanin protects our bodies by absorbing ultra-violet (UV) radiation from sunlight which falls on the skin.

Darker-skinned people have more melanin, which renders their skin more sunlight resistant. Thus they are better suited to hotter climates. Lighter-skinned people are better suited to a cooler environment.

GOVERNED BY TWO PAIRS OF GENES

John Mckay B.Sc. writes that “if a person from a pure white European background marries a person from a pure black Negro background, their children will be an intermediate brown colour. This brownish colour is called ‘mulatto’. If two MULATTOS marry, unlike their parents they DO NOT produce children which have the same colour. The offspring can be ANY OF NINE COLOURS, from pure white through to pure black.”

Thus “if we started today with one pair of middle-brown coloured people (similar to the mulattos), we could produce all the racial colours in the world, NOT IN MILLIONS OF YEARS, NOR IN THOUSANDS OF YEARS, BUT *IN ONLY ONE GENERATION*.” (John Mackay, *Ex Nihilo*, vol.6, no.4, May, 1984. Emphasis added)

Did you get that? In just one generation!

HOW IT WORKS

A child receives half its genes from each parent. Let's call these genes A and B. The genes have partners, a and b.

Genes A and B are good at producing melanin (which darkens the skin). Result: A person with two pairs of genes *AA and BB* will have *darker* skin.

Genes *a and b* both produce less melanin. Result: A person with two pairs of genes *aa and bb* will have *very light* skin.

A person with gene pairs *Aa and Bb* (let's write it as *AaBb*) will have *medium-coloured* skin.

And so on.

Now, *suppose both parents are AaBb* (medium-brown).

The mother gives the child two genes for skin colour – one from type A or a, the other from B or b. The father likewise gives two genes for skin colour – one from type A or a, the other from B or b.

So each of these middle-brown parents with *AaBb* can give his/her children any one of the following pairs of gene combinations: AB, Ab, aB or ab.

For example, suppose each parent passes on the AB combination to the new child. The mother gives the child *AB*. The father gives the child *AB*. Result: The child will be born with *AABB* – and thus will be *PURE BLACK*.

But if both parents pass on the ab combination (the mother giving the child *ab*; the father giving the child *ab*), then what? Result: The child will be born with *aabb* – and will be *PURE WHITE*.

... EVEN THOUGH BOTH PARENTS WERE MEDIUM-BROWN SKINNED!

HOW COLOUR BECOMES PERMANENT

Notice that the PURE BLACK child is born *AABB* – that is, he has *no genes for lightness*. If a group of pure black persons is isolated, their offspring will be only black. These children will have *lost* the ability to be “white”.

Likewise, when *aabb* children marry their own type (pure white) and move away to interbreed only among themselves, they will produce from now on only white offspring. They have lost their ability to be black. They no longer have genes to produce a great deal of melanin.

If we started today with just two MIDDLE-BROWN parents, they could produce extreme racial colours (BLACK and WHITE), in a way that races would have PERMANENTLY DIFFERENT colours.

A fixed middle-brown colour could also be produced. If the original middle-brown parents produce children of either *AAbb* or *aaBB* and these offspring move away and interact only with their kind, their descendants will be a fixed middle-brown colour.

REVERSING THE PROCESS

Despite marked differences, the races would disappear if total inter-marriage were practised today.

There would reappear a brown coloured majority, with a sprinkling of every other shade permitted within the genetic pool.

The genes for Chinese almond eyes, black skin or white, etcetra, would still exist, but the combinations would be different.

Interestingly, you can find the characteristics of ANY race in EVERY race.

For example, some Europeans have broad, flat noses, and others have short, frizzy hair, but on average Europeans do not have these features.

The same sort of genetic recombinations that have produced skin colour variations have produced other body variations – straight hair, wavy hair, eye shape, eye colour, body height, and so on.

We do not know the total number of gene differences which mark off a Negro from a white Dane. One authority considers it unlikely that there are more than six pairs of

genes in which the white race differs characteristically from the black. (William C. Boyd, Professor of Immunochemistry at Boston School of Medicine, *Genetics and the Races of Man*. P.200ff)

GENES FOR ALL RACES EXISTED AT THE START

The first man was designed with the best possible combination of skin-colour genes for his perfect created environment.

The Great Flood radically altered that environment.

Evidently, Noah's family possessed genes for both light and dark skin, dark enough to protect them, yet light enough to ensure sufficient Vitamin D.

ALL RACIAL VARIETIES COULD APPEAR IN JUST ONE GENERATION

From the above data it can be seen that all the known varieties of skin colour could come from one pair of mid-brown parents **IN ONE GENERATION**.

In general, racial characteristics are recombinations of pre-existing, created hereditary (genetic) information. They have not evolved and they do not require a long time to become apparent.

Let's be clear on this. There has been *no evolution of genes that did not previously exist*. All that has occurred is the *recombination* and degeneration of created genetic information.

The splitting up of a large group into many smaller groups who became isolated from each other would provide the ideal condition for the **RAPID APPEARANCE** of many different racial groups with distinct characteristics.

This is doubtless what occurred. There is overwhelming archaeological evidence for a common origin for *all* races on this planet. (Jonathan Gray, *Dead Men's Secrets*, pp.16-19. <http://www.beforeus.com>)

In our book *The Corpse Came Back*, we have touched on the fact of an original common language for the whole human race – and how a dispersion occurred from an area of the Middle East. The biblical account of this event (supported by many ancient traditions of nations everywhere) fits the evidence well.

The scattering of mankind shortly after the Great Flood, when their language was suddenly confused, was the catalyst that produced the variations now seen.

IT HAS *NOT* TAKEN COUNTLESS MILLENNIA TO PRODUCE THE DIFFERENCES WE SEE TODAY.

Before leaving this question, it may be of interest to note a comment by Professor William C. Boyd, Professor of Immunochemistry at the Boston University School of Medicine:

“We should not be surprised if identical genes crop up in all corners of the earth, or if the over-all racial differences we detect prove to be small. We do not know the total number of gene differences which mark off a Negro of the Alur tribe in the Belgian Congo from a white native of Haderslev, Denmark. Glass has suggested that the number of gene differences even in such a case is probably small. Besides a few genes for skin colour, he thinks that there may be a dominant gene for kinky hair and a pair or two of genes for facial features. He considers it unlikely that there are *more than six pairs of genes* in which the white race differs *characteristically* from the black. This estimate errs somewhat on the small side, in the opinion of the present writer. Probably, however, it is of the right order of magnitude, and any outraged conviction that the difference between the two races must be much greater than this, which some persons might feel, is likely to be based on emotional, rather than rational, factors.” (William C. Boyd, *Genetics and the Races of Man*, p. 200f.)

The differences did *not* take countless ages to produce.

THE MANY NEW ANIMAL AND PLANT VARIETIES

But what about the numerous animal and plant species? Isn't time a problem, here?

Formation of so many varieties of animals and plants from each original type in the Ark – wouldn't this have required much longer time than just a few thousand years?

On the Galapagos Islands, for example, there are 13 species of finches. It is usually speculated that for these to develop from an original pair of finches must have taken from one million to five million years.

Well, let's see.

VARIATION WITHIN THE KIND

It is important, at this stage, to understand a basic fact of genetics.

The laws of genetics have shown us that each basic type, whether dog, butterfly or human, has programmed into it the capacity for variation. This ensures survival in different environments.

The Yarrow is an example of the marvellous adaptability which lies within the hereditary complex of many plant kinds:

- medium height races along the coast
- tall races inland
- low, mat-forming races on the mountain tops.

Yet, with all this variety within the basic type, there is never any doubt that a new race of yarrow is still a yarrow.

It is true, you see, that an organism's DNA programme (inbuilt set of instructions) imposes limits:

- variations within the basic type, yes,
BUT
- capacity to turn into a different basic type of organism, no!

Take dogs, for example. From an original pair have come wolves, dingoes, coyotes, and so on.

In the varieties that appear, *no new genetic information* is introduced. Each new variety is more *specialised* than the original parent, and thus carries less information – and consequently has less potential for further selection. (Thus, in dogs, you can't breed Great Danes from Chihuahuas.)

So no matter how many variations take place within a "kind", kangaroos are still kangaroos, dogs are still dogs and finches are still finches.

A long-legged sheep may mutate into a short-legged sheep – but never into a deer. A white moth species may change into a grey moth – but never will it become a spider.

Scientific breeders can produce seedless grapefruit, white turkeys, cattle without horns – but all within the limits of the original type.

There are LIMITS to change, you see. These limits are set by the amount of information that was originally present, from which to select.

SPEED OF NEW SPECIES DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE FLOOD

Now for the time factor.

Sweet peas can be frilled, plain, scented, scentless, red, white or blue – but they are still sweet peas. Did you know that of the 500 types of sweet pea we have, all have developed from a single type since the year 1700?

Well, that's artificial selection, someone will say. That is quick, because man is deliberately acting on each generation.

So let's observe natural selection at work on its own.

An intensive 18 year study of the Galapagos finches has been undertaken by Princeton zoology professor Peter Grant. He found that during years of drought, as finches depleted the small-seed supply, the finches that survived were those with larger, deeper beaks which could get at the remaining large seeds. This shifted the population in that direction.

Grant was amazed at the *observed* rate of change in the population. At this *observed* rate, he estimates, it would take only 1,200 years to transform the medium ground finch into the cactus finch, for example. Or only 200 years to convert it into the more similar large ground finch. (P.R. Grant, "Natural Selection and Darwin's Finches", *Scientific American*, October, 1991, pp.60-65)

Remember, however, that *no new genes are being produced* by mutation. It is simply the selection of what is already there. This fails to qualify as evidence for real, uphill (macro) evolution.

Rather, it is evidence that "downhill" adaptation into several varieties can easily occur *in just a few centuries* – not requiring millions of years.

Bear in mind, also, that after the Flood, with residual catastrophes occurring as the earth was settling down and drying out (see my book *The Corpse Came Back*), with changing climate, and rapid migration into new, empty niches, selection pressure would have been much more intense.

The time factor since the Great Flood is quite adequate, you see.

The other day I received an email came from a gentleman with this concern: “I don’t quite understand how the earth could have recovered itself so quickly in terms of plant and animal life, after the Great Flood. If I understand you correctly it would have been within just a few hundred years, comparable to the rise of the new post-Flood civilizations. Is this really possible?”

Fortunately we have modern examples to help us grasp the speed of natural replenishment that occurred after the Great Flood. Take fauna, for example. When the East Indies volcano Krakatoa erupted in 1883, there was total destruction of life there. Just thirty-eight years later, 573 “species” of animals were back on the island!

Can you imagine that? A mere thirty-eight years!

Well, someone asks, What about rainforest? Are you saying that the Amazon jungle is *not* a hundred millions years old?

Yes, I am saying just that!

On 16 September 2004 *New Scientist* announced that a man-made rainforest that “should have taken millennia to evolve” has sprung up in just 150 years.

It is commonly speculated that rainforests should take millions of years to develop their highly complex, interactive ecosystems, in which every species fills an essential niche. But on Green Mountain, on Ascension Island in the mid-Atlantic, the forest sprang up chaotically from botanical scraps brought by the Royal Navy in 1843.

These introduced species have so thrived at a rate that experts are stunned. This could trigger a rethink of conventional ecological theory.

In 1836, when Charles Darwin stopped off at Ascension, he described the island as “entirely destitute of trees”. This remote volcanic island, 1,200 miles from the nearest continent, was almost barren. It had only about 20 plant species, mainly ferns.

But in 1843, British Royal Navy troops embarked on an ambitious scheme to revitalise the island. They began planting thousands of trees a year. Seedlings were brought from Argentina, South Africa, and the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew.

Before long, the bare white mountain was covered in vegetation. In fact, it was renamed Green Mountain. By the early 20th century, the slopes of the mountain's were covered in banana, guava, the white-flowered Cleroden drum, wild ginger, periwinkle from Madagascar and Australian eucalyptus. And crowning the summit was a thick bamboo forest.

Today Green Mountain is a thriving tropical forest – despite the fact that it grew from various species collected at random.

It is conventional theory that complex ecosystems emerge only through a slow evolution, wherein different organisms develop in tandem, to fill particular niches.

But Green Mountain suggests differently - that natural rainforests may be formed more by "ecological fitting" than by evolution. In other words, species do not so much evolve to create ecosystems, but make the best of what they already have.

"The Green Mountain system is a spectacular example of ecological fitting," David Wilkinson, from Liverpool John Moores University, told *New Scientist*. "It is a man-made system that has produced a tropical rainforest without any co-evolution between its constituent species."

The Amazon jungle 100 million years old? Rubbish! When man first settled South America, the whole Amazon basin was a shallow inland sea. Into the great inland Amazon Sea, many rivers flowed which are now the arms and feeders of the great Amazon River.

According to Indians of the Matto Grosso region, on the shores of the Maranon-Amazon basin were located great cities of shining white stone, ruled over by powerful white chiefs. They insist that remains of some of these cities still exist in the jungle. A great land upheaval forced the cities to be abandoned. (Harold T. Wilkins, *Secret Cities of Old South America*. Kempton, Ill.: Adventures Unlimited Press, 1998, p.25)

Indian racial memory has it that the sea, called *O Xarayes*, washed the slopes of the old Brazilian highlands and extended a good way southward to what is now Argentina.

There was at that time no mountain range between the Amazon and the Pacific Ocean. The Amazon Sea connected naturally with the Atlantic Ocean in the east and with the Pacific in the west, by canals. These canals remained intact until the Andes mountains were raised.

The shore lines of this inland sea are distinctly visible today:

1. The northern shores: Along the foothills of the Venezuelan highlands are beautiful white quartz beaches.
2. The western shores: Along the eastern foothills of the Andes, these shorelines can also be seen.

In the midst of the Amazon basin there are vast tracks of sand "islands" not too far from the rivers' edges. These sandy strips in the midst of savannah or even forest seem to be ancient beaches where the sea surf once broke; yet they cannot be so very

ancient because continental vegetation has not yet deposited more than the thinnest green veneer on most of them.

Some Brazilian scientists claim they have evidence that the Amazon Sea was still there about the year 1200 BC. (Ivan T. Sanderson, *Abominable Snowmen: legend come to life*. Radnor: Chilton Book Company, 1961)

* * * * *

Now it is time to face the REASON WHY some people seek “old” dates. You’ve probably guessed it by now.

10

Why “old” dates are important –

HUSBAND WITHOUT HOPE

Although there are **numerous** natural processes available for use as dating “clocks”, only relatively **few** are used.

Why is this? Why are only those which suggest a vast age (billions of years) selected for use? Why are those which give a younger age for the earth (millions or thousands of years) never used?

Why do men react favourably to any indication that the earth is “very old”, but unfavourably to any evidence that it may be “young”?

Most folk do not realise that **THE VERY EXISTENCE of the long geological ages is based on the assumption of evolution.** The evolutionist needs a magic wand to make it “work”. That magic wand is “billions of years”.

If the earth is only thousands of years old, then there is obviously no time for the slow evolutionary process to have occurred.

On the other hand, to realise that Creation is the only alternative, makes men feel very uncomfortable.

A STUBBORN OBSESSION

It is most revealing to notice that often when scientists discover convincing evidence that runs counter to their theory in regard to the age of the earth, that they refuse to alter their views.

The evolutionist has become completely obsessed with this theory.

First he has accepted the theoretic assumption of an evolutionary origin. Then he has easily convinced himself that anything that contradicts his speculations must be wrong.

To say that natural dating “clocks” prove life on earth to be very old, clearly is a straining of evidence to serve an opinion that is already formed.

Many different theories have been held by scientists over the years in an attempt to prove that life on earth is billions of years old.

However, one by one, these theories have been discarded.

The tremendous differences among scientists regarding the age of the earth (differing by hundreds of millions of years) demonstrates that the “scientific” estimate of the age of earth rocks is pure guesswork.

We have noted that MOST dating “clocks” point to a “young” earth.

Even on the basis of uniformitarian assumptions, it would seem that the processes which yield young ages are more likely to be correct than those which give old ages. A process is more likely to operate uniformly and without external interruptions for a short period of time than for a long period of time.

You should now be able to judge for yourself if an age for the earth of about 4.5 billion years is “proven”, or even likely.

The weight of all scientific evidence favours the view that the earth is quite young, far too young for life and man to have arisen by an evolutionary process.

ENORMOUS ERROR

Orthodox science has made an enormous error of interpretation.

The ancient biblical records insist that man was made by a direct act of God, and that this was in relatively recent times. The geological evidence does not contradict that position.

A few years ago, the thought of an earth that might be only a few thousand years old was considered ludicrous. Now the evidence is such that this proposition must at least be taken seriously.

Clearly the Bible dates are not as suspect as seemed possible 30 years ago. They have stood investigation far better than the very systems of dating which were expected to outdate Bible chronology.

DISCARDED SCIENTIFIC “FACTS”

The Louvre Museum in Paris contains 3 ½ miles of scientific books – all obsolete. Yet, when they were printed, they were considered to be the most up-to-date of their day. In every one of these books are so-called “scientific facts” which are contrary to some biblical data.

Now these alleged “scientific facts” have been discarded.

Three and a half miles of obsolete scientific books testify to the mistakes and false conclusions of the scientific world.

WE MUST REVISE PREHISTORY

Constant media bombardment has moulded our attitudes, until we accept the evolutionary time viewpoint almost without question. Those who influence us try hard to ignore the real nature of their proffered sacred cow. It is 100 percent speculation.

Does it really matter what we believe concerning our roots? It does, very much. By having lost our historical links to our early ancestors, we have lost much of our heritage; and in rediscovering these links, we may begin to find ourselves. As William Fix observes:

“The question of our origin is of supreme importance: it is the basis of our identity and destiny. The models with which we identify profoundly influence our behavior: the man who believes he came from a beast may be more inclined to behave like a beast. The image is not only degrading; it is dangerous.” (William R. Fix, *Star Maps*)

It was Hitler’s passionate belief in the evolution theory, in the survival of the fittest by tooth and claw, and the elimination of “inferior” races, that motivated his actions.

A DANGEROUS PHILOSOPHY

This is a dangerous theory.

A believer in evolution may be horrified at the slaughter of innocent people in Iraq, Serbia, Zimbabwe or China.

But he has no philosophical basis to condemn such acts. He cannot say why such deliberate killing is inherently different from mowing the grass on the lawn.

(This was, in fact the rationale Stalin used for killing 10 million Ukrainians. In his belief system – evolution – the blades of grass are complex sets of chemicals which have self-emanated by chance and necessity from a non-living world, just as we ourselves supposedly have. So they have no less and no more basic ‘right’ to exist than does a human being.)

A self –created (evolved) universe can have no absolute frame of moral reference. There can be no ultimate definition of good or bad.

Think about that.

If no Creator exists... if no one owns you, you can set your own rules, right? So society may decide that you must not kill a human being – simply based on the self-preservation of the particular group, or on individual self-interest. But another society may create an environment in which it is suddenly made lawful, for example, to kill everyone over 70 years of age – to give younger people a better start in life.

Absurd? Just recall how easily civilised, educated Germans were persuaded that it was ‘right’ to kill the retarded or mentally deranged for the purity of the race during the time the Nazis were applying their EVOLUTION-based ethics.

If it occurred in modern times in Europe’s most ‘civilised’ nation, it will happen again.

Over the past 100 years the evolution philosophy has taken Europe by storm. And here is the result.

Richard Minter lives in Brussels and is a correspondent for The *London Sunday Times*. Listen to his assessment of the situation:

“The loss of faith, in Europe, is like an ‘unseen black star’ that still has a tremendous gravitational pull.

“They don't understand why their culture is failing. They don't understand why divorce rates and suicide rates are so high. They don't understand why so few European women have more than one child, and why on most European streets, you see more dogs than children.

“This is the impact of the death of real Christian belief in Europe.”

Religion is an especially dirty word in European politics; many European leaders are atheists.

Evolution, you see, is an atheistic philosophy. You could even call it a religion, because it makes a definite statement about God. It says He is not a factor in our lives.

“NOTHING TO LIVE FOR”

Alan Baker, living in Brussels, says the hopelessness of many Europeans can be seen in a conversation he had with a successful Belgian businessman.

Baker recalled, "[The businessman] was trembling, with tears in his eyes, and he said to me - literally face to face, 'Now give me one reason, today - give me one reason to go on living. If you can't do it. I'm taking my life right now. I can't take it anymore!' Then he says, 'Don't look at me that way. There's nothing wrong with me. It's not just me, it's my wife, it's my children, It's all our friends -we have nothing to live for - it's all across my nation!'"

THE CAUSE: EVOLUTIONISM AND MODERNISM

European secularists assumed that evolution would do away with religion. But evolution has created a spiritual void, a vacuum in Europe that beckons faith to return.

I can testify to an empathy with the Europeans.

For a large part of my life, I, Jonathan Gray, was ‘doing my own thing’. You won’t believe how closely I can relate to the situation described above.

But, as an archaeologist I finally had to come to terms with the reality.

The evolutionary attitude was empty. Its dating system was bankrupt. In the face of the evidence, its anti-God philosophy was a pathetic farce.

In my research, honesty compelled me to critically examine the biblical writings and their dating information. My conclusion is that you can read it and believe it. And, as a spin-off, find hope and a purpose to life.

THIS DATING FAILURE IS A DEADLY BULLET

- (a) killing the evolution theory

The DATING factor, once seen clearly, is a bullet that **will sentence evolution to death.**

On the flip side of the coin, if the “Bible” is no longer a dirty word – if, after all this, its claims are correct concerning the dating of our planet – then might we benefit from listening to **what else** it says?

Just think about that.

- (b) knocking out the alien gods theory

This DATING factor also places a big question mark over the ‘alien’ stories being churned out by Zechariah Sitchen and others.

This ‘alien gods’ theory falls into the same trap of assuming EVOLUTION to be correct. Assuming that early, evolving man struggled for endless millions of years as a primitive, dumb and stupid creature, unable to accomplish anything on his own.

From that point on, it parts ways with the evolution story – to tell of visitors from outer space who seeded, or crossbred with sub-humans to produce modern man.

Here is the crunch.

This ‘alien gods’ theory has fallen, hook, line and sinker, into the EVOLUTION trap.

Was dumb man evolving and struggling for millions of years? Did he require seeding help from outer space, so as to suddenly become intelligent? Of course not. The first part of the story – the evolution part – the very foundation upon which the ‘alien gods’ theory builds – is a fairytale.

If you build your house on a non-existing foundation, the whole house will fall!

The ‘space gods’ theory has ASSUMED that the EVOLUTION theory is correct – that is, up to the point where sub-humans appeared. Consequently, it has swallowed the EVOLUTION DATING SYSTEM. And there lies just one of its Achilles heels.

Now, I ask you, if the 'aliens' theory is desperately WRONG on the DATING question, might its whole philosophy on aliens also be suspect?

One hole in your gas tank is enough to raise *big questions!*

APPENDIX

HISTORY

ARTIFICIALLY LENGTHENED

Several centuries had passed since the devastation of the Great Flood.

The new population multiplied fast and spread rapidly across the globe.

Within just two centuries after the Deluge, they had resettled in lands from northern Europe and Spain to Ethiopia and Iran.

However, those on the furthest fringes of the great migration found themselves, in their new environments, struggling to survive.

Hamitic pioneers (Mongoloid and Negroid in particular) blazed trails and opened up territories in every habitable part of the earth. At a basic level they made maximum use of the raw materials and resources of each locality.

This seems to have been done under pressure, since in a remarkably short time the descendants of Ham had established beachheads of settlement in every part of the world.

Ham's contribution is essentially practical – technological. Wherever they went, they seem to have had a remarkable skill in adapting local raw materials for survival.

They invented most of the world's basic technology, that the Indo-Europeans subsequently adopted and refined. In fact, generally speaking, and with few exceptions, the inventions developed in the Western world owe their original inspiration to the prior, basic technology of the Negroid or Mongoloid cultures.

Centuries later, spreading at a more leisurely rate, Japheth's descendants settled slowly into the areas opened up by Ham's descendants.

Focused on practical needs

Among the tribes descended from Ham were the Sumerians, the Egyptians and the American tribes, such as the Maya.

The Sumerians were an entirely practical people, with *no urge to search for truth for its own sake*. They sought for no underlying principles, and undertook no experiments for verification. (Samuel M. Kramer, *From the Tablets of Sumer*. Indian Hills: Falcon's Wing Press, 1956, pp. xviii, 6, 32, 58, 59) Their mathematics arose out of a practical need, that is, business records and transactions.

Likewise, in Egypt, geometry was developed to satisfy entirely practical needs – being required originally to measure the land in order to re-establish property boundaries obscured each year by the flooding Nile. (Philip E.B. Jourdain, "The Nature of Mathematics," in *The World of Mathematics*, Vol. 1, ed. By James R. Newman. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1965, pp. 10-13)

All the evidence goes to show that the Egyptians were severely practical. They sought to learn, not from any joy in the attainment of truth for its own sake, but simply for solving everyday problems. (James Baikie, *The Story of the Pharaohs*. London: Black, 1908, p. 59) As practical men, they were not given to abstract enquiries.

The truth for its own sake, as an intellectual treasure, was not of greatest priority. It is important to understand this, when considering the length of history that each claimed.

For the Egyptians and Sumerians (both Hamitic nations), keeping a strict record of their beginnings was not a practical need.

And this can be said of the Hamitic nations in general, whether they be Oriental, American, or African.

A mythological, exaggerated history took over

Although they retained their national or tribal identities, even so, they soon lost all trace and memory of their own beginnings – and went on to invent fantastic accounts of how they came to be.

It's amazing, but true. This mythological invention emerged early and grew rapidly in many cultures.

The Egyptians, to cite one example, extended their genealogies to absolutely incredible lengths. National pride led them to belittle their enemies and to magnify their own age upon earth.

Perhaps you weren't aware of this before. It is a fact that their true histories were obscured beyond all recognition.

We find Josephus complaining that this had happened even to the Greeks of his day. And he lamented that by obscuring their own history, they had obscured the histories of other nations also. (Flavius Josephus, *Against Apion*. From *Josephus's Complete Works*. Tr. William Whiston. Pickering and Inglis, 1981, pp.607-636)

The Mayan cycles theory

The origin of the Mayan theory of *long cycles* can be traced back to Shinar in Mesopotamia around 2000 BC. This development is detailed in my book *Stolen Identity*.

From a simple observation of two successive worlds (pre-Flood and post-Flood), something that was a FACT, they began to *speculate beyond what they saw*, until they had developed a theory of an unlimited succession of new worlds and their destructions.

Confused blending of fact and theory

These people (originally from Babel on the plain of Shinar - see the previous chapter) inherited, along with all early civilizations, a scientific and technological culture, which included a knowledge of astronomy.

As they later migrated into Asia, the Americas and elsewhere, they blended their scientific prowess with their philosophies - to juggle and refine their theories. One such theory that emerged was the idea of cyclical destructions and rebirths.

The Maya in particular excelled in mathematics and astronomy. They studied the motions of the earth, moon, planets and sun in their cyclical orbits. But alongside this, they began to *speculate* a cyclic history of events on earth based upon this concept of cycles.

The Mayan solar calendar comprised 52-year increments composed into circles. The “circle of The Destroyer” was calculated as 104 cycles of 52-years, that is, 5408 years.

Concerning these Mayan cycles, there are two things that need to be said.

Firstly, with regard to astronomical calculations, it seems the Maya seldom made a mistake. Indeed, their calendar was more accurate than ours.

Secondly, ‘the circle of the Destroyer’ concept was initially theorised around 2000 BC in the Babel region of Mesopotamia, the center from which the Maya and others later migrated. With their astronomical calendar, the Maya refined this idea to fit into their calendar. But, unlike their calendar, which was based on FACT and observation, ‘the circle of the Destroyer’ theory was based not upon observation nor from any evidence. It was no more than a philosophical theory.

Here was an imagined cosmic history, which was based not on evidence but on philosophy.

By contrast, how more substantial is the evidence for events such as the Great Flood!

Dating of Atlantis

In some quarters there is much talk about a “lost city” called Atlantis, which was supposed to have sunk under the sea at least 10,000 years ago.

It is easy to dismiss such a tale, because there is no firm evidence. Also, knowing what we have now discovered, the date calls it into question.

Nevertheless, it may be helpful to take a close look at this legend.

Two scenarios possible

Firstly, there are some similarities between the story of Atlantis and what we know concerning the pre-Flood world. For example, ten kings are listed before the destruction of Atlantis. One may ask, Could this reflect the ten patriarchs from Adam to Noah before the Great Flood struck? It is possible that the story concerning the high technology of Atlantis is a recollection of the highly technological world that was destroyed during the Great Flood.

Secondly, since the tectonic upheavals of the Flood there have been some violent readjustments as the earth's crust settles back to equilibrium.

Such releases of stress have included some significant vertical droppings or raisings of land, in which cities have been destroyed. (See my book, *The Corpse Came Back*, Ch. 19) Could one of these have given birth to the Atlantis story? It is indeed quite reasonable to presume Atlantis to have been a real location which suffered submersion since the Flood.

Two difficulties: size and date

The main problems in solving the Atlantis riddle are the time factor and the size of the island described by Plato.

1. The time factor

Plato dates the disaster that destroyed Atlantis 9,000 years before Solon's time, or 12,000 B.C. But Plato's dates do not conform to other evidence.

But what if Solon had erroneously translated the symbol for 100 as 1,000? The two symbols in Cretan script are almost identical. (Dr. Angelos Galanopolous, a Greek seismologist, first suggested this error in translation as a means to resolve the problem of dates.)

Instead of 9,000 years, we would have 900 years before Solon. The disaster would have occurred about 1500 B.C.

The 9,000 [years] is perhaps not an exaggeration but an error in dating.

There may be good reason to conclude that Plato's account of Atlantis referred to a calendar period of 9000 time increments, which, according to another Greek writing were months, not years as translated in so many documents.

Several astronomers have also supported the month interpretation for the 9000 number.

This would fit comparatively well with geological events presumed to have occurred in the Mediterranean region around 1500 BC.

2. Land size

The location most often theorized for Atlantis was the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean, which fit most closely with Plato's description.

The Pillars of Hercules to which he referred may be a reference to Gibraltar.

Furthermore, the Azores, of volcanic origin, consist of the same geological formations mentioned by Plato, namely red, white, and black rock, and contain hot and cold springs.

Although small volcanic islands may have risen and sunk within recent times, however, it has never been proved that a large island mass has existed in the vicinity of the Azores.

Cores from the bottom of the Atlantic near the Azores show evidence of vulcanism of a pattern characterized only by land volcanoes.

This may more reasonably suggest small volcanic islands than a large land mass that sank.

However, the Atlantis Plato described is very similar to a Mediterranean type of culture not noticeably different from that readily understood by Solon and Plato.

There is also a mention of a war between Atlantis and the Greeks, and the descriptions of chariots and galleys.

Many researchers have reasoned that if Plato's Atlantis was based on historical fact, it referred to the island-based Minoan sea-trading empire of Crete. It is pointed out that details in the Atlantis story are consistent with the geography of nations in the Mediterranean area around that time.

However, if we are considering an island-based empire in the Mediterranean, the size of the island or islands constitutes a problem.

The difficulty in this thesis is in reconciling the statistics given by Plato with the geography of Crete and its associated islands.

The size of the plain, as given by Plato, was three thousand by two thousand stadia, or roughly 340 by 230 miles. This plain is much larger than the plain of Messara in Crete, or of any plain on mainland Greece.

The ditch was stated to have been 10,000 stadia or 1,100 miles long, and was divided into 60,000 lots of land, each one square mile in area.

The leader of each lot was required to furnish for the war between Greece and Atlantis one sixth of a war chariot, two horses and riders, one light chariot, a foot soldier with shield, a charioteer, two heavily armed men, two archers, two slingers, three stone shooters, three men, and four sailors to man the ships, of which there were 1,200.

According to this formula, the military forces of Atlantis would have comprised 1.2 million men, an army far larger than any civilization could have possibly mustered. This **size of the army** is another problem.

Allowing for the possibility that Solon had erroneously translated the symbol for 100 as 1,000, these problems appear to be solved.

Firstly, the dating would be reduced to about 1,500 BC, which fits within Grecian times.

Secondly, if the size of the plain were reduced by a factor of ten, to 34 by 23 miles, it would approximate closely the size of the plain of Messara on Crete.

Not understanding this fact could well have been why Plato located the event outside the Pillars of Hercules, in the Atlantic Ocean.

Thirdly, it has been reckoned that the Royal State of Atlantis, and the Citadel, or Capital, refer actually to two islands; the larger would be Crete and the Island of the City would be Thera.

Again, reduced by a factor of ten, the dimensions given by Plato fit Thera almost exactly.

Fourthly, reduced by ten, the 60,000 lots become 6,000; 1,200 ships become 120 ships, and the size of the army is reduced to 120,000 men, which would conform with

the kind of military power exercised in the Mediterranean in the second millennium BC.

These figures would seem to make sense in connection with the Minoan sea empire of Crete, with its capital city on Thera.

Further, it has recently been found that around 1500 BC, a colossal volcanic eruption occurred on the island of Thera, which completely destroyed the center of the island.

The ensuing tidal waves, earthquakes, and deposits of volcanic ash wrought havoc throughout the entire Mediterranean basin, Egypt, the Palestine coast, Turkey, and mainland Greece, and virtually destroyed the civilization of Crete.

A fourth-hand account

From our distance in time it is impossible to be certain as to the authenticity of the Atlantis legend or the precise time of the destruction of this legendary kingdom.

However, there are reasonable grounds for placing the event (assuming it occurred) within the post-Flood era.

Plato told the story of Atlantis, an island “beyond the Pillars of Hercules” (Gibraltar), which sank suddenly below the sea about 9,000 years earlier.

Plato wrote his story around 360 BC. He received the story fourth-hand, before writing it down. Plato’s version is the sole source of the account.

About 600 BC, an Egyptian priest told it to the Greek Solon (638-559 BC). Solon told it to young Critias (his grandson) when he was a ten-year-old boy. Young Critias eventually retold it to his friend Plato.

Alternative dates for Atlantis

If there was a tenfold discrepancy in the translation of the Egyptian scripts by Solon, then the symbol representing 100 was rendered as 1000.

The same sort of confusion in modern times is seen in the contrast between the American billion (a thousand million) and the English billion (a million million).

This cutting of all figures used in Atlantis to 1/10 of their value, would enable Atlantis to fit into the Mediterranean.

Plato, confused by the exaggerated figures of Atlantis, was forced to place Atlantis outside the Pillars of Hercules because it would not fit into the Mediterranean.

Immanuel Velikovsky makes this pertinent observation:

“Critias the younger remembered having been told that the catastrophe which befell Atlantis happened 9,000 years before. There is one zero too many here.... Numbers we hear in childhood easily grow in our memory, as do dimensions.

"When revisiting our childhood home, we are surprised at the smallness of the rooms – we had remembered them as much larger.

"Whatever the sources of the error, the most probable date of the sinking of Atlantis would be in the middle of the second millennium, 900 years before Solon,

when the earth twice suffered great catastrophes....” (Immanuel Velikovsky, *Worlds in Collision*. p. 152)

Whether or not Velikovsky’s final conclusion is correct, his reasoning is plausible.

According to Robert Charroux, “Constant Basir, referring to the Melpomene of Herodotus, mentions someone who, in 2350 BC, visited both the mainland of Atlantis and a maritime Atlantis.” (Robert Charroux, *The Mysterious Unknown*. p. 119)

An ancient history book, the Oera Linda Boek, dating primarily from AD 803, but added to for 500 years, bears this postscript:

“Written in Liuwert (Ljuwert) in the 3,499th year after Atland (Atlantis) sank, or 1256, the year of the Christian reckoning.” This placed the sinking of Atlantis in 2244 BC.

Ancient nations exaggerated their dating

The Egyptian priest claimed that Atlantis existed (and perished) before the beginning of Egyptian civilization.

This could adequately explain the excessively early date given for Atlantis’ destruction - especially bearing in mind that all the ancient kingdoms were fond of exaggerating their antiquity in competition with each other....

The Egyptian method was by adding up the number of years in the reigns of all their kings, as preserved in the king-lists.

As several kings had reigned simultaneously in various parts of Egypt on many occasions, this totting-up led to wildly inaccurate figures.

The Greek historian Herodotus, visiting Egypt a mere 150 years after Solon, was given by this method an authoritative date of 12,040 BC for the founding of Egyptian civilization.

However, careful research supports a date for Egypt’s founding which is very soon after that given in the above mentioned Oera Linda Boek for the destruction of Atlantis.

Our latest research, taking into account evidence not previously available, places the founding of Egypt around 2250 to 2150 BC. According to scientific and biblical reckoning this was only within a couple of centuries after the Great Flood. (*The Corpse Came Back*, ch.23)

During this period turbulent land movements were occurring as the earth’s crust violently readjusted to correct the imbalances which had occurred during the Great Flood.

And the question may well be asked, was the Atlantis settlement an early casualty of this period?