

REASONS
TO AFFIRM
A YOUNG
EARTH

Paul G. Humber, Editor

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These pictures of the same human-like track (overlapping a dinosaur track) were taken in 1989. It is found in the Palsky River near Glen Rose, Texas. The one on the left was taken one hour after it was excavated. The one on the right, of a seemingly damaged track, was taken after revelations about it were presented to an audience in Dayton, Tennessee.



The nautiloid fossil (above hand) is one of billions in Redwall limestone. See #30.

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Contributors

Harry Akers	Jean K. Lightner, D.V.M.
Cecil Allen	Hugh Miller
Mark Allen	Steve Miller
Kevin Anderson, Ph.D. Genetics	Frank Moore, M.D.
Jonathan Bartlett	Hugh Owen
Jerry Bergman, Ph.D. Biology	Don Patton, Ph.D. Education
Eric Bliedernicht	Spike Psarris
David Bradbury	Stewart R. Reeve
George Cooper	Andrew Rodenbeck
Tom Daugherty	Dan Schobert
Tom Foltz	Doug Sharp
Carl Froede Jr.	Theodore J. Siek, Ph.D. Biochemistry
Paul Gosselin	Jack Slimp, Jr.
Teno Groppi	Joseph A. Strada, Ph.D. Aeronautical Eng/Math
Joseph L. Henson, Ph.D. Entomology	Laurence Tisdall
D. Russell Humphreys, Ph.D. Physics	Erich A. von Fange, Ph.D. Educational Administration
Allen Johnson	Rich Walker
Ian Juby	Dan Watts
Karl Kunker	David Worcester
Lane P Lester, Ph.D. Genetics	Robert Zuvich.



This was the femur bone from which soft dinosaur tissue was extracted (cf. Reason #1, following the Introduction).

Most of the contributors are members of the Creation Research Society which may be contacted at

[Creation Research Society](http://www.creationresearch.org)
P.O. Box 8263
St. Joseph, MO 64508-8263
USA
contact@creationresearch.org

Editor Paul G. Humber is also Director of

[CR Ministries](http://www.crcministries.org)
327 Green Lane
Philadelphia, PA 19128
USA
paulhumber@verizon.net

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| #18, #30 | Frank Moore – nautiloid, inside cover |

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INTRODUCTION

You probably learned in school that the earth is billions of years old, and there are constant reminders of this in the media.² What you may not know is that there is good scientific evidence that the earth is less than ten thousand years old. You may be thinking, “What difference does it make, whether the earth is thousands or billions of years old?” There are two important reasons. First and foremost, Christian faith will be strengthened when it is shown that scientific data supports the age of the earth described in the Bible. Also, one of the essential pillars for molecules-to-man evolution³ is an ancient earth. If that pillar falls, then evolution falls with it.

To appreciate the problem of determining the earth’s age, an analogy might be helpful. While putting together a very large picture puzzle, one has “eureka moments” when several pieces come together in a unified whole. The puzzler has confidence that at least those pieces are properly connected. Then other pieces, though not yet fitting, seem at least to be able to be grouped with others of a similar color. The puzzle is still incomplete, but progress is being made.

Trying to solve the puzzle of past ages is something like a gargantuan picture puzzle. Some data seem to fit well, but there is uncertainty about other pieces. There may be enough similarity about some of the loose pieces, however, to group them together. One piece, for example, may point to water deposition and can be placed in a pile with other pieces suggesting the same. Water deposition and chronology may not necessarily be related, but many cultures reflect common memory of a huge flood. In the Bible, a huge worldwide flood has chronology associated with it (names and genealogies).

Implicit in a young earth view is a corresponding young universe assumption; although, our focus is on our planet earth. The plan here is to deal with pieces that seem to fit a “young earth” view. Before starting, however, it is important to remind ourselves that for Christians, trusting God’s Word is critical for a faith that will stand. We read in Scripture that the Lord Jesus changed water into wine instantaneously, bypassing normal time constraints. He also created Adam directly from dust, bypassing infancy. With all our efforts to understand His creation (a worthy task, cf. Psalm 111:2), we must remember that “without faith it is impossible to please Him” (Heb. 11:6, see also verse 3). The requirement of faith and/or miracles is not unique to the Creation concept. The Big Bang scenario requires a “singularity” at the very beginning, what is called the “Cosmic Egg.” By definition, this “singularity” requires a suspension of the known laws of physics otherwise the Egg would never hatch. Thus, even a materialistic cosmology requires miracles. The last part of this booklet deals with some biblical and religious reasons for accepting a young earth.

DINOSAURS AND HUMANS

1. SOFT DINOSAUR TISSUE

The editor of this booklet was involved in a debate with Brian Richmond of George Washington University's Anthropology Department.⁴ After individual presentations, they sat as panelists responding to questions from the audience. During the video-recorded discussion, Dr. Richmond explained that there would no longer be any carbon or bone in dinosaur fossils; rock mineral would have replaced "all the original bone."



Notice how the creationist position, immediately following, relates to the matter of age (chronology). Humber responded that dinosaur bones, supposedly 65 million years old, have been found with collagen still remaining. This implies a much younger age, and now, years later, this creationist's words have been confirmed; the evolutionist's, refuted.

A *Tyrannosaurus rex* femur, belonging to the skull displayed, was studied by Dr. Mary Schweitzer of North Carolina State University. On June 30, 2005, Humber wrote to Dr. Schweitzer, referring to his exchange with Dr. Richmond. She graciously responded the same day, writing as follows: ". . . the definition of fossilization needs a bit of refining for your friend. And, a lot of redefinition now, on everyone's part, since our current theories do not account for soft tissue and cellular preservation . . . some dino bone is quite high in carbon, for example. . . . I have spent most of my career arguing that small epitopes (fragments of protein, often only a few amino acids in length, to which antibodies might bind) may be preserved in bone. Never in my wildest dreams would I have predicted what we found."

That last comment hints in the direction of chronology. A report from *Science Daily* on April 12, 2007 does more than hint: "current theories of fossilization held that no original organic material could survive that long."⁵ Dr. Richmond, therefore, was being true to "current theories," but the revelation is consistent with a "young-earth" creationary position.

Does this mean that evolutionists are ready to concede? No. On March 25, 2005, following Dr. Schweitzer's earlier reported finding of *T. rex* soft tissues, Humber wrote to Dr. Richmond asking, "Maybe the dino-samples are not as old as evolution assumes! Comment?" Dr. Richmond responded, "When I came to work this morning, the earth looked flat. Comment?"

Young earth creationists do not believe the earth is flat; they do, however, question the assumed age of dinosaurs. Moreover, there are additional pieces of the puzzle that fit nicely into this relatively new revelation challenging "current theories." It also reflects on the supposed great antiquity of dinosaurs.

2. RADIOCARBON COVERUP?

On two different occasions, Paul G. Humber asked Dr. Schweitzer (see above) if she had dated the dinosaur carbon of dinosaur bones. For example, on June 30, 2005, he asked: "You wrote, 'SOME dino bone is quite high in carbon, for example.' Have you ever tested for C14? My guess is that you would find residual C14 – much beyond the 'allowable' amount, given the supposed great antiquity of dinosaurs." Although the editor of this booklet had received a previous email communication and then another later on from Dr. Schweitzer, he never received a response to this particular question.

Validation of Radiocarbon Dates for Dinosaurs by Analysis of Dinosaur Bone Surface Scrapings for Carbon *				
Sample Type	Location	Collector	Carbon Content (%)	Radiocarbon Date
1. Acrocanthosaurus	Glen Rose, TX	Baugh	3.3	23,750 ± 270
1a. " "	" "	"	3.3	25,750 ± 280
2. Allosaurus	Grand Junction, CO	Hall	2.7	16,120 ± 120
3. Camarasaurus	Johnson Co., WY	Utterback	5.1	11,750 ± 150
4. " "	" "	"	4.3	17,420 ± 330
5. Unidentified	Wyoming	Unknown	1.9	9,890 ± 60
With and Without a Preservative - Shellac				
6. Edmontosaurus	Wyoming	Whitmore	51.8 (3 Coats)	--
7. " "	" "	"	18.1 (1 Coat)	--
8. " "	" "	"	2.7 (Uncoated)	--

* All test samples were bone fragments except for # 1, which was bone scrapings.

Other scientists who have discovered much evidence for a relatively recent cataclysm, however, have tested dinosaur bones for C14 to see whether dinosaur extinction really occurred 65 million years ago, as evolutionists claim. If the dates were less than 50,000 radiocarbon years, then the old date of 65 million years is a myth:

The first dinosaur to be tested were bone fragments from the 30 ft. long Acrocanthosaurus dinosaur which was excavated by members of CEM

(Creation Evidence Museum) of Glen Rose, TX, and CRSEF of Columbus, OH. These fragments were subjected to the radiocarbon dating process at three different laboratories. The table below lists these dates and those from four separate excavations of other dinosaurs; three came from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh PA. Before C-14 testing, the bone fragment surfaces were scraped and the scrapings analyzed for carbon content. Analysis of the scrapings showed there was no protective shellac coating which might cause contamination with recent C14. The testing [surface scrapings] of purposely shellacked surfaces [for percent carbon only] was performed after criticism from evolutionists. The dates ranged from 9,890 +/- 60 to 25,750 +/- 280 radiocarbon years before the present (BP) using either the Beta or AMS C14 systems.⁶

These dates are all very close to the Biblical date of less than 10,000 years and very far from the millions of years assumed by evolutionists. If the dates for dinosaur bones seem unbelievable, the reader is encouraged to consider the fact that highly mineralized fossil wood from alleged 225 million year old sandstone in the harbor of Sidney, Australia, was AMS dated at 33,720 +/- 430 radiocarbon years before the present.⁷ Conventional (evolutionary) chronology seems very much out-of-line.

3. LIVING FOSSILS



Evolutionary theory accepts that some species on earth remain relatively unchanged morphologically over the geological ages. For example, certain creatures, identified in the fossil record, have been declared extinct based on their absence in the geological layers from the time of extinction to now. "Living fossils" are contemporary life forms which had been declared extinct but were then discovered alive and well. One such embarrassment to evolutionists is the coelacanth⁸, ruled extinct after no fossils were found in geological layers younger than 80 million years before the present, only to be found swimming off east Africa in 1938. Subsequently, more were found. Keeping in mind that the vast majority of fossil finds are of marine organisms and no evolutionist claims the coelacanth evolved twice, the scientific reliability of dating fossils comes into question.

Wollemi pines of the plant kingdom are absent from the fossil record for 150 million years, but, lo and behold, a grove of Wollemi pines was found in Australia several years ago and are now growing domestically. A gap of 150 million years defies reasonable explanations and again raises the question of reliability of the usual interpretation of the fossil record and points to a young earth.

4. DINOSAUR AND HUMAN TRACKS TOGETHER?

The editor of this booklet has digital pictures taken of human-like tracks from 1972-1989, all from the Paluxy River, near Glen Rose, TX. Three are of the same track in the Taylor Track series of fourteen tracks. It may be referred to as "TT - 3." The first picture was taken within one hour of its being excavated; the second, the next day. (This track partially overlaps a larger dinosaur track.) The third picture reveals radical alteration.⁹

Dr. Don Patton took a lie-detector test about this track in 2007 and passed. He is of the opinion that the track was deliberately damaged by one or both of two evolutionists (see back cover). They were seen in the river a day or so after Dr. Patton revealed the discovery in 1989. The third picture was taken after the evolutionists heard the presentation and subsequently were seen in the river. If either of the two evolutionists has taken a lie detector test about these tracks, then the results have not been made known to the author of these words.¹⁰

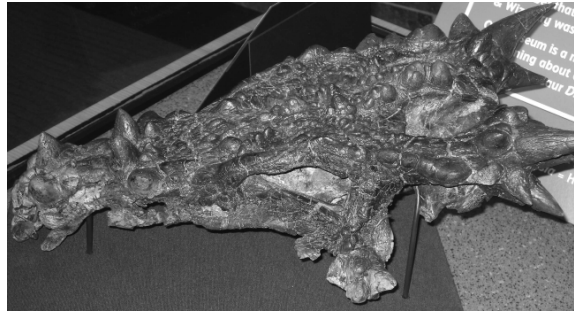
Human tracks are very distinctive. Man is the only creature to have a big toe aligned with four smaller toes. The astounding thing is that these tracks, a total of 14 alternating in the Taylor Trail alone, are in Cretaceous Rock, supposedly predating Man by 65 million years. These are just some of several dozen footprints, in various locations, with definite human characteristics, in dinosaur strata. If these tracks are human, then evolutionary chronology is wrong.

An unusual article from the *Scientific American*¹¹ seems to add credence: "On sites reaching from Virginia and Pennsylvania, through Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and westward toward the Rocky Mountains, prints similar to those shown above, and from 5 to 10 inches long, have from time to time been found on the surface of exposed rocks, and more and more keep turning up as the years go by. What made these prints? As yet the answer is unknown to science. They look like human footprints ... Confronted with this claim, the scientist exclaims, 'What? You want man in the Carboniferous? Entirely and absolutely—totally and completely—impossible. We admit we don't know exactly what made the prints, but we do know one agency that didn't, and that is man in the Carboniferous. To this a listener, perhaps a bit fed up with the surety of some laymen who seem to defend the tentative finds of science more vociferously than the scientists themselves, quietly replies, 'Nothing is impossible. How many scientifically settled 'impossibilities' have later been proved to be possible—splendid theories demolished by more facts? How often has science reversed itself?' Science has. It always will."

5. THE DINO-DRAGON

In 2004, a dinosaur skull with “dragon-like horns and teeth” was given to the Children’s Museum of Indianapolis and is called *dracorex hogwartsia*. The first part of that word is Latin (*draco*) for dragon. Steve Saulsbury, a resident of Iowa, found the skull in South Dakota. There are stories about humans encountering dragons. Could this creature be tangible evidence that such creatures really existed?

Of course, the age assigned to this creature is still according to “current theories,” but “[l]egends about dragons are common around the world, and dragons have held major significance in various religions and cultures,” according to Adrienne Mayor. She said, “But the skull looks strangely familiar to anyone who has studied dragons! *Dracorex* has a remarkable resemblance to the dragons of ancient China and medieval Europe.”¹²



Dragon skull with spikes and knobs.

According to their own theory, ancient peoples were primitive and did not possess world travel capabilities, so how could ancient world cultures have dino-dragon drawing, carvings, and legends while not encountering each other to share this information? It must be that many independently saw these creatures.

6. CHINESE DRAGON

Twelve animals make up the Chinese Zodiac (Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Lamb, Monkey, Rooster, Dog, and Pig). Only one is, according to “current theories,” mythical. If this system was intended as a teaching tool to assist memory, why would one creature be imaginary? A reasonable explanation here is that all twelve creatures had been observed by humans.

7. AN 800-YEAR-OLD CARVING

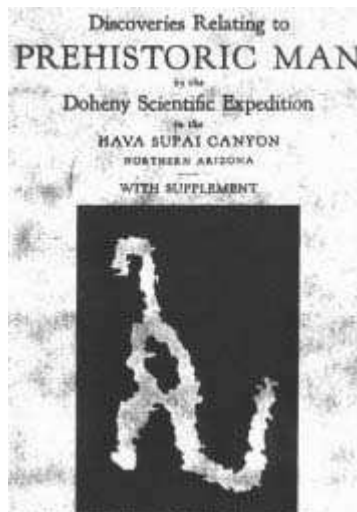


Note Stegolike plates on back

Fitting extremely well with all of the above pieces is an image carved into an ancient Cambodian temple known as Ta Prohm. It was dedicated in 1186 AD and abounds¹³ with ornate carvings in stone. Inside the stone circles are carvings of known animals such as monkeys, deer, water buffalo, and parrots. Inside one, however, is what appears to be, at first glance, a stegosaurus with back-plates in series. Scientists believing dinosaur extinction 60 million years before the present must invent unlikely stories to account for the stegosauruslike image. Cambodians living in 1100 AD may have seen a stegosaurus, now apparently extinct.

8. ANCIENT DINOSAUR PETROGLYPH

A 1924 *Doheny Scientific Expedition* of the Hava Supai Canyon of Northern Arizona gave a report the same year. Charles W. Gilmore, then Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology of what now is known as the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History, was the leading scientist. His notes, seen at the Museum of Natural History of Oakland, CA, contain drawings of a seeming *Diplodocus*-image. At the bottom of page 7 of the report, the following words are found: "The fact that the animal is upright and balanced on its tail would seem to indicate that the prehistoric artist must have seen it alive." There is a photograph of the ancient artwork on page 10 of the report.



The previous paragraph reads as follows: “The red sandstone contains a trace of iron. This iron, through the alchemy of unknown ages of time, forms a thin black scale on the surface of the stone, locally called the ‘Desert Varnish’. By taking any sharp point, such as a piece of flint, and cutting through this black surface, the red stone is revealed underneath, thus making a picture, without the use of pigment, which is practically imperishable. The only way one of these pictographs can disappear is to weather off. They show every sign of a great antiquity, and in the thirty years they have been known to the writer there is not the slightest change noticeable.”

The next paragraph in the report reads as follows: “That dinosaur were in the vicinity, is proved by the tracks we discovered, which were identified by Mr. Gilmore as belonging to one of the carnivorous dinosaurs. These tracks were in the ‘Painted Desert’ not over 100 miles from the picture.” The Anasazi (Native Americans) inhabited the area from 400-1300 A.D.

9. DINOSAURS AND JOB

In the previous eight and many-to-follow pieces of evidence, “religion” per se is not generally referred to, but reference was made (in paragraph four of the Introduction) to biblical chronology. This piece of the puzzle here picks up on that thread. Old Age theorists believe dinosaurs became extinct millions of years before the first man appeared, but the creature depicted in Job 40 is very dinosaur-like. Additionally, the Lord spoke to Job as if the Old Testament patriarch knew about this creature. Cedars of Lebanon had huge trunks. Behemoth (the term “dinosaur” was created millennia later) had a “tail like a cedar” (Job 40:17), and his “bones were tubes of bronze” (v. 18).

Creationists have no difficulty understanding that dinosaurs are of more recent origin than their supposed extinction date of approximately 65 million years ago. Job was a contemporary of Behemoth and did not live 65 million years ago; moreover, although the biblical account of Job contains poetic dialog (including some metaphors), it is presented as an accurate historical account, and other creatures are discussed which are well known to us today. This ninth piece of the Chronological Puzzle, therefore, fits nicely with the first eight.

10. PTEROSAURS, HERODOTUS, & JOSEPHUS

Conventional evolutionary theory includes pterosaurs among dinosaurs which supposedly became extinct some 65 million years ago. This ignores the unchallenged written description of famous Greek historian, Herodotus, who, writing in the 5th century BC, recorded his eye-witness experience as follows: “I went once to a certain place in Arabia, almost exactly opposite the city of Buto, to make inquiries concerning the winged serpents. On my arrival I saw the back-bones and ribs of serpents in such numbers as it is impossible to describe: of the ribs there were a multitude of heaps, some great, some small, some middle-sized.

The place where the bones lie is at the entrance of a narrow gorge between steep mountains, which there open upon a spacious plain

communicating with the great plain of Egypt. The story goes, that with the spring the winged snakes come flying from Arabia towards Egypt, but are met in this gorge by the birds called ibises, who forbid their entrance and destroy them all . . . The winged serpent is shaped like the water-snake. Its wings are not feathered, but resemble very closely those of the bat.”¹⁴ Herodotus did not live 65 million years ago.

Pterosaur is a Greek word meaning “winged lizard.”¹⁵ The creature was supposed to have become extinct 65 million years ago, but another ancient historian, Josephus, of the 1st-century, also reported about the same creature that Herodotus wrote about. The interesting thing is that he connected the creature with Moses, who lived many hundreds of years prior even to Herodotus. Here are some of Josephus’ key phrases that remind us of what Herodotus wrote: “. . . because of the multitude of serpents . . . worse than others in power and mischief and an unusual fierceness of sight, some of which ascend out of the ground unseen, and also fly in the air, and so come upon men at unawares, and do them a mischief . . . filled them with ibes (ibises), and carried them along with them; which animal is the greatest enemy to serpents imaginable, for they fly from them when they come near them; and as they fly they are caught and devoured by them, as if it were done by the harts; but the ibes are tame creatures, and only enemies to the serpentine kind”¹⁶ Neither Josephus nor Moses lived 65 million years ago.

MAN

11. HUMAN HISTORY

If humans have existed for an estimated two million years, as posited by evolutionists, archeological and historical evidence of human activity prior to about 4000 BC would be overwhelming, but it is not. There is actually a paucity of evidence for the Sumerian civilization before 3500 BC; Menes of early Egypt dates back to 3000 BC, and the Hsia Dynasty of China, to about 2000 BC. Are we to believe that humans for two million years built no houses, performed no agriculture, carved no stone, mined no metals, developed no written language, buried no dead, fashioned no idols, made no music, and built no pyramids? It is not reasonable that in a matter of less than 1000 years (after 3000 BC), all the activities in the previous sentence should become apparent to historians and archeologists, but essentially nothing by comparison that is distinctly human in the million or so years prior to 3000 BC.

12. HUMAN POPULATION

Imagine a population of two, one man and one woman, and assume the current population growth rate of approximately 2%. It would take a mere 1101 years to reach approximately 6 billion people. Projecting a miniscule 0.02% population growth (1/100th of 2%) over one million years of alleged human existence, the population would reach a preposterous 1.4×10^{87} . This would be 1×10^{73} persons per square meter!

Rodabaugh¹⁷ has calculated that the time it would take to reach 99.99% of the earth's equilibrium population for humans is less than 10,000 years, a figure completely consistent with a young earth. Because populations grow exponentially until a limiting population is reached, Rodabaugh's approach is very realistic.

13. GENETIC "TIME BOMB"

Evolutionists admit that 99.9% of all mutations serve no beneficial function.¹⁸ They tend to assume that these 99.9% are either neutral (i.e., no effect on the organism) or are eventually removed by natural selection. Hence, those creatures with "bad" mutations are removed from the population and those with "good" mutations remain, making the overall population stronger and healthier. However, this thinking is far too simplistic, and not a very accurate reflection of true genetics. According to the research of Kimura, few mutations are truly neutral.¹⁹ Rather, Kimura suggests that about 80% of all mutations are "near neutral." That is to say that these mutations have a very minor, negative effect on the organism, but this effect is simply too small to be detected and removed by natural selection. Hence, these "near neutral" mutations accumulate in the DNA of all organisms, gradually degrading the overall fitness of the entire population.

So significant is the potential of this genetic deterioration that noted geneticist Dr. A. Kondrashov suggests the accumulation of these mutations "acts like a time bomb" in the population, and imposes a time limit to "the existence of vertebrate lineages," after which all vertebrate should become extinct.²⁰ He further ponders why the human population has not died out 100 times over. Other geneticists have echoed Kondrashov's thinking.²¹ Interestingly, the accepted evolutionary time-frame has vertebrates already far outliving Kondrashov's calculated time limit. To explain this discrepancy, evolutionists have proposed various mechanisms, such as soft selection or synergistic epistasis, to get rid of these accumulated mutations and stop the "time bomb." However, these solutions have little basis in observed biology. They appear to be simply "theoretical" contrivances that attempt to salvage the evolutionary timeframe. Instead, the most consistent scientific explanation is that vertebrates (including humans and their alleged ancestors) have not been on earth for tens of millions of years.²²

14. MITOCHONDRIAL EVE

Recent genetic studies indicate that the original mother of all contemporary humans lived only 150,000 years ago. Mitochondrial DNA is passed only from females (mothers) and is subject to mutations just as is DNA from the cell nucleus. Calculating a mutation rate per generation, the geneticists concluded that all contemporary mtDNA (thus all humans alive today) is descended from one woman referred to as "mtEve" who lived 150,000 years ago.²³

This study obviously used a mtDNA mutation rate compatible and in agreement with the orthodox theory of human evolution. A genetic study published 10 years later²⁴ found an mtDNA mutation rate 20 times greater. Using

the more recent mtDNA mutation rate, the age for mtEve becomes 7,500 years and provides strong evidence for a recent creation of humans.²⁵

GEOLOGY

15. JURASSIC, TRIASSIC, AND EOCENE – ESSENTIALLY SAME AGE

Radiohalos, rings of color formed around microscopic bits of radioactive minerals in rock crystals, are fossil evidence of radioactive decay. “Squashed” Polonium-210 radiohalos indicate that Jurassic, Triassic, and Eocene formations in the Colorado plateau were deposited within months of one another, not hundreds of millions of years apart as required by the conventional time scale. “Orphan” Polonium-218 radiohalos, having no evidence of their mother elements, imply accelerated nuclear decay and very rapid formation of associated minerals.²⁶

16. OCEAN SALTINESS

The present amount of sodium in the sea strongly argues against an ocean age of billions of years, and it is consistent with an age of thousands of years. Sodium accumulates over time, but the seas are not as salty as would be expected if they were really billions of years old. Using published values for the quantity of sodium in the sea and all the known inputs and outputs, and assuming no sodium initially, an estimated age of the ocean was calculated to be less than 42 million years old. When these rates were adjusted within realistic limits to favor an older age, a calculated age of less than 62 million years resulted. That is still fifty times less than the alleged 3 billion year age of the ocean.²⁷ In fact, since this study was published, additional sources of sodium influx have been discovered.²⁸ Of course, an initial sodium content greater than zero and an event like a global flood would make the ocean more salty sooner, consistent with its being thousands of years.

17. SMOOTHNESS BETWEEN LAYERS

The layers of sediments around the globe are often neatly laid one on top of another, with a preponderance of observational data showing little or no erosion between superimposed layers (i.e., interfaces). Lack of erosion or slight erosion between defined layers is consistent with demonstrable rapid deposition of the oncoming covering layers. Ubiquitous evidence of erosion along the entire surface must exist if the layers were deposited with millions of years between layers. A single unconformity with no evidence of erosion undermines uniformitarian geology.

There are numerous layers that are correlated across continents, which indicate similar, tsunami-like, global flow conditions. The website <http://www.ianjuby.org/sedimentation/> presents evidence showing that layers were not formed in epic time periods. Other means have not been demonstrated.

Geological layers formed almost simultaneously across the entire world, and the “principle of superposition” is valid locally, so no single layer can be

entirely older than the one above it (you may refer to the website above for details). For the most part, layers were formed contemporaneously, as Berthault explains.²⁹ Ice age melt and events like Mount Saint Helens (#28) are acknowledged here and can be explained by the great flood described in Genesis.

18. TWO VERY DISTINCT, GRAND CANYON UNCONFORMITIES

According to conventional, uniformitarian theory, an unconformity is a feature of the stratigraphic column involving adjacent layers where one or more layers seem to be missing. For example, here (in the photo) is contributor Frank Moore at the Grand Canyon in front of the Coconino-Hermit contact. According to uniformitarian theory, millions of years took place between these two layers, but physical evidence supporting such an extended duration seems minuscule. This is one example of a Grand Canyon unconformity.



Much lower in the Grand Canyon, the Tapeats Sandstone rests on the Vishu Shist and Zoraster Granite rocks of the inner gorge that are supposedly, according to conventional theories, over 1,000,000,000 years older! In our experience, we would expect to see at least some erosion taking place from decade to decade. Thus, in a 10,000 year interval (much greater than a few decades), we would expect to see very significant erosion. One billion years is almost inconceivable. You need one hundred thousand of such large, time intervals to equal it in duration!³⁰

19. OIL FORMATION

In connection with the Arkansas Creation/Evolution Trial, Dr. Stephen Jay Gould, at the time perhaps the world's greatest defender of evolution, praised a teacher for saying what in his view was "the most impressive statement of the entire trial." The teacher, according to Gould, said: "I cannot, as a conscientious teacher, do so. For 'balanced treatment' must mean 'equal dignity' and I would therefore have to justify the insertion. And this I cannot do, for I have no valid arguments that would support such a position." What was "such a position"? It was the view "that fossil fuels are relatively young,"³¹ but was Gould's praise for this "impressive" statement really justified?

Less than a month after Judge William Overton ruled that the Arkansas act was unconstitutional, however, an article appeared in *The New York Times* (January 29, 1982) titled, "Divers Find Natural 'Oil Refineries,'" by Walter Sullivan. A key statement in the article reads as follows: "Ordinarily oil has been thought to form over millions of years, whereas in this instance the process is probably occurring in thousands of years." Later, that same year, *SCI-QUEST* reported: "Under the unique conditions in these environments, organic matter from dead plankton and other marine life is transformed into petroleum products in thousands, rather than millions of years.

The first sentence of an article in *DISCOVER* reads as follows: "In an industrial park in Philadelphia sits a new machine that can change almost anything into oil." Further down, one reads: "The process is designed to handle almost any waste product imaginable, including turkey offal, tires, plastic bottles, harbor-dredged muck, old computers, municipal garbage, cornstalks, paper-pulp effluent, infectious medical waste, oil-refinery residues, even biological weapons such as anthrax spores." How long does this process take? Notice the word, "annually," in what follows: "Just converting all the U.S. agricultural waste into oil and gas would yield the energy equivalent of 4 billion barrels of oil annually. In 2001 the United States imported 4.2 billion barrels of oil."³²

20. OIL GUSHERS

The fact that oil can still spurt out of the earth under tremendous pressure suggests that either oil is still forming and/or that it has not been there for the supposed millions of years. When a fire extinguisher's pressure gauge is in the red, this indicates that the pressure has been spent over some limited time-span. Oil pressure in rocks challenges the many millions of years concept. How could the indicator stay "green" for so long?

21. HELIUM CHALLENGES GOLIATH

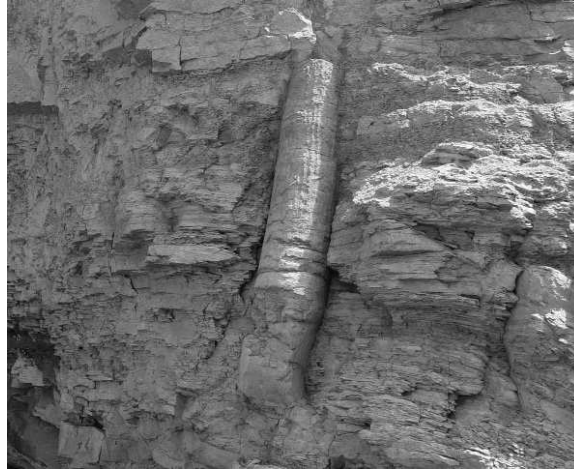
Helium in deep granite challenges the conventional, radiometric dating of rocks. Its leak-rate from zircon crystals points to an earth only thousands of years old, not billions. The nuclear decay products in the very same rock, therefore, must have devolved much more rapidly than conventionally assumed.

If in your kitchen you start a three-minute egg timer and a 60minute hourglass simultaneously and then leave only to return later to find the hourglass fully discharged but not the egg timer, one would concluded that something must be wrong. Tiny helium may help to bring down the Goliath-like geologic column.³³

22. POLYSTRATE FOSSILS

Fossil trees challenge the geologic column; they cut through multiple layers and support the notion that different layers were formed at the same time.³⁴ The reader may want to consult

http://www.earthage.org/polystrate/Fossil_Trees_of_Nova_Scotia.htm and <http://www.grisda.org/origins/24002.htm>.



The Grand Canyon is approximately 5,000 feet deep. If it took 500 million years to lay down the layers, then on average about 1/10,000 of an inch would be laid down annually. If a small dinosaur lying on its side were twelve inches high, it would take about 100,000 years to cover the dinosaur. It would be impossible to fossilize the animal if it took that long to just barely cover it. This suggests rather strongly that the fossils were covered quickly by some catastrophic event.

23. OCEAN FLOOR MUD

The mud on the sea floor (run-off from rivers, etc.) is less than 400 meters thick. Since the ocean has not swallowed all sediment and the rate of subduction at approximately 5% of accumulation, as estimated by evolutionists³⁵, the present mud thickness points to a process in the thousands of years (not billions). Whole mountain ranges should have been worn down to ocean levels by now, given millions (let alone billions) of years of climactic action. Many mountains have a long way to go before becoming even rounded, let alone flattened. "At present rates, the continents would all be eroded in no more that 14 million years."³⁶

24. PERMIAN TRACKS

An article in the *Smithsonian* magazine titled, "Petrified footprints: a puzzling parade of Permian beasts," reported finding Permian tracks that "look just like bear tracks" (July '92, p.78). According to old earth theories, the Permian period was the time of the formation of earliest reptiles, occurring about 235 million years ago. In other words, bears and Permian tracks are not supposed to coexist because according to conventional theories, mammals did not arise until nearly 200 million years after the Permian period. When old earth theorists categorically assume they were not bear tracks simply because bears were not supposed to have existed then, it shows that their conclusions reflect their underlying assumption of an old earth chronology rather than being a straightforward following the evidence where it leads.³⁷

25. CARBON 14 IN DIAMONDS

As was seen in #2 above, conventional wisdom says that dinosaur bones cannot

be dated using Carbon 14 techniques because no Carbon 14 should remain after 200,000 years. Nonetheless, residual Carbon 14 has been found not only in dinosaur bones but in all animal fossils, coal, and even diamonds, assumed by evolutionists to be many millions of years old. These have been tested using state-of-the-art accelerated mass spectrometry.

Evolutionists have theorized that the Carbon 14 is produced by neutrons resulting from alpha particles (from uranium or thorium decay in nearby rocks) hitting silicon or other light nuclei. However, in the case of coal, it would take a coal seam made up of almost entirely of Uranium-238 to create the concentration of Carbon 14 found in coal.³⁸ The presence of Carbon 14 in fossils, coal, and diamonds is consistent with a young earth model.³⁹

26. SPELEOTHEMS: STALACTITES, STALAGMITES, ETC.

Visitors to caverns are frequently told that stalactites grow very, very slowly – indicating ancient ages for the caves in which they are found. This is based upon radiometric dating, but the problem with radiometric dating is that no known conditions in karst, the classic cave-forming rock environment, can ensure constancy of dripping points over tens of thousands of years. The scientific community has demonstrated that speleothems can grow quickly.

“A remarkable illustration of the folly associated with such age determinations is evinced in an article ... published in *Arizona Highways* (Taylor, 1993). Jerry Trout, a geologist and an employee of the U.S. Forest Service who has spent a significant portion of his life studying cave formations, is quoted as follows: ‘From 1924 to 1988, there was a visitor’s sign above the entrance to Carlsbad Caverns that said Carlsbad was at least 260 million years old. In 1988, the sign was changed to read 7 to 10 million years old. Then, for a little while, the sign read that it was 2 million years old. Now the sign is gone.’ Mr. Trout confirmed in a telephone conversation that he was accurately quoted. He also indicated . . . that the maximum rate of stalactite growth he has observed is seven inches in 10 days, and that growth rates of several inches a month are common. Conditions must ... be just right for the rapid growth of stalactites . . . , but the point is that long periods of time are not required. It is likely that such conditions were common during the post-Flood period.”⁴⁰

Ian Juby wrote on 4/27/07: “I have tons of photos of stalactites from man-made structures, including ones that grew some ten inches in a year in a hydroelectric dam. We had those very stalactites chemically analyzed by Rocktell labs in Calgary, Alberta, and they were identical to cave stalactites. In fact, Vance Nelson had thrown in several samples he got from various bridges around North America, and what we found was that the stalactites most identical to cave stalactites grew the fastest, and the ones which were the most contaminated and most dissimilar to cave stalactites grew the slowest.”

Dr. Emil Silvestru, an authority on caves and speleothems, wrote that “constancy of infiltration, dissolution and precipitation is the key to speleothem formation. All of these were the norm in the years following Noah’s Flood.”⁴¹

27. CORAL GROWTH RATES

Daniel E. Wonderly, writing from an old earth perspective, affirmed the following about perhaps the largest coral reef on earth: “Eniwetok Atoll is a ‘cap’ of approximately 4,600 feet of coral-algal reef material, resting on an extinct volcanic cone which rises two miles above the ocean floor.” He then immediately wrote that “8 mm per year for such reefs” is “[t]he fastest known growth rate . . . for such reefs.”⁴²

Doing the mathematics, some might want to affirm that the youngest age of the atoll, therefore, would be 175,260 years. Whereas this does not exactly qualify as old in the sense that the earth is billions of years old, it does challenge the notion that the earth is young, maybe only 6,000 to 10,000 years old.

Perhaps to stretch the age estimate, Wonderly continued that this “cannot be simply applied to this thickness because periods of growth stoppage and weathering are revealed at several levels in the drilling cores.” In other words, he is suggesting that the coral is probably considerably older than a mere 175,260 years.

So how does one holding to a young earth timeframe respond to this “evidence” provided by Wonderly? Ariel A. Roth, Ph.D. in biology from the University of Michigan and former director of the Geoscience Research Institute at Loma Linda University, wrote an article entitled, “Coral Reef Growth.”⁴³ In the article, he indicated that H. T. Odum and E.P. Odum “suggest a growth rate of 80 mm/year.”⁴⁴ Using this figure for the Eniwetok Atoll, the age now becomes reduced to 17,526 years, much closer to a young earth view.

Roth also referred to two other publications. The first reported coral growth rate in the Bay of Bengal is “280 mm/year in the Andaman Islands. . . .”⁴⁵ Applying this figure to the Eniwetok Atoll for comparison, the age becomes 5,007 years, easily within a young earth timeframe.

The other publication⁴⁶ gave the maximum growth rate for Indonesian coral as “414 mm/year in the Celebes.” Doing the same as above with this new figure, the Eniwetok Atoll could be a mere 3,387 years old. This is easily more recent than Noah’s flood.

Regarding staghorn coral, Roth wrote that “Lewis et al. (1968) found in Jamaica a maximum rate of 264 mm/year.”⁴⁷ Doing the same comparison as above, this would place the age for the largest atoll at 5,311 years, also consistent with a young earth perspective.

Even *Nature* (3/6/97), no friend to young earth science, reported that the staghorn coral growth rate could be as high as 2.5 inches per year. This rate would form, for comparison purposes, the Eniwetok Atoll in 22,080 years.

Also, “Using their own dating schemes, evolutionists have been unable to date coral fossils beyond about 5000 years old. The National Institute for Global Environmental Change published in its 1997/98 Annual Progress Report the ages of nine coral pieces (see NIGEC). Using conventional carbon-14 dating schemes, these old pieces were shown to be from 333 to 5958 years before present. High resolution sampling was conducted on four of the pieces, with radiocarbon corrected-calendar ages of AD 230, AD 1660, AD 1665, and 3960 BC. – all times that are quite consistent with the Biblical record.”⁴⁸

Geologist Carl Froede Jr., one of our contributors, has investigated coral at the Florida Keys⁴⁹ and found coral growth rates vary depending on the species. He believes “the most important framework corals is *Acropora palmata*.” He wrote that it is found worldwide and is a key coral in the Florida Keys: “Its modern growth rate can be as much as 4.0 inches a year! In fact, the Florida Keys Coral Reef Tract should have more of this coral than is currently found.” He added that “the present day coral reef environment found at the Florida Keys is BEST explained within the young Earth creation framework.”⁵⁰

Why would Wonderly report his low number of 8 mm as the “fastest” growth rate? There are perhaps at least two reasons. First, “[m]ost of the estimates of coral reef growth are based on growth rates at the surface of a reef.” Roth believes “that at the surface of the sea, natural ultraviolet light inhibits coral growth.” Second, the “reef surface where most studies are conducted may be a poor place to evaluate potential reef growth.”

Finally, “ancient” coral reefs which are often used as evidence for long ages have been shown to be coral growth over accumulated coral rubble. These coral rubble conditions are evidence of coral destruction that was piled up by some kind of storm situation.

CATASTROPHE

Current geology assumes a uniformitarian principle that states that the present is the key to the past. Although limited catastrophe events are now allowed, a global one is not. The Bible states that there was a world-wide flood. If this is true, there should be geological evidences for this event. The world-wide flood can be supported by the following observations.

28. MOUNT ST. HELENS

Mount St. Helens erupted in 1980, and scientists observed both the eruption and aftermath. For the first time, modern scientists witnessed a horizontal eruption, helping them to understand formations left from previous volcanic activity in other locations. It showed scientists that geological phenomena they thought took millions of years to form can form in mere weeks, days, or even hours.

Two years later, in March of 1982, a 140 foot deep, 20 mile length canyon formed in less than 2 days. This canyon, now called the Toutle Canyon, models, on a much smaller scale, the Grand Canyon. Both canyons share several

geological features. By comparison, the Grand Canyon could have formed in a very brief span by catastrophic events around the time of Noah.⁵¹

29. UNDERGROUND FOREST

Horsetails 30 foot tall, moss as big as trees, and a 6 foot long lobster-like creature preserved! AP writer, David Mercer, reported about an underground forest⁵² more than 100 miles south of Chicago. According to Scott Elrick of the Illinois State Geological Survey, “We never encountered one whole forest preserved in one shot like this. It involves 15 square miles and is 200 feet underground. It’s common to find small pockets of fossilized plants just above coal mines... But in this case, experts believe, a fault that runs through the area unleashed a major earthquake that quickly sank the forest beneath a deep layer of mud, preserving it.”

This event is clearly evidence for a massive deluge of great proportions with more than just a large earthquake and accompanying burial in “mud.” Ground and water levels changed drastically and the “mud” and water had to contain more than typical surface sediments to create such fossil evidence. Plentiful materials conducive to fossilization had to be supplied to these plants as they underwent their rapid burial. The materials needed to create these fossils rapidly would not occur during a typical earthquake and mud slide unless the fossilization minerals were already at, or near, saturation levels in the water that soaked the sediments.

The amount of required dissolved minerals and an accompanying uniform delivery method to so large an area points to an event of monumental proportions. It would appear that water saturated with high mineral content not normally found in these high concentrations in surface water was the fossilization vehicle. It is the dissolved minerals in the water, not the mud that made these fossils. This was no slow sedimentation over eons but a sudden, catastrophic plunge. The Bible speaks of the “fountains of the great deep” bursting open (Gen. 7:11). Could such fountains involve eruptions that brought great quantities of water and mud to the surface while covering over parts of a forest?

30. BILLIONS OF NAUTILOIDS

According to at least one estimate, there are billions of nautiloid⁵³ fossils in the Redwall limestone. That unit, visible at the Grand Canyon, did not form over millions of years, but rather was formed catastrophically and quickly. The creatures probably were killed and buried in sediments during a huge flood. Later, either from the receding flood or a bursting ice dam, the waters cut through still relatively soft rocks to form the Grand Canyon, exposing the nautiloid fossils, which have a fairly consistent orientation.⁵⁴

Incidentally, it also has been reported that the so-called oldest known nautiloid fossil is also the biggest, and there are no known ancestors for this biggest nautiloid! Nautiloids apparently became smaller as time progressed. See back cover.

31. MISSOULA FLOOD

Should the Missoula flood be connected with Noah's flood, was it completely distinct, or is there a sequential relationship? The global flood of Noah's day was catastrophic. There was more than just water upheaval; there was also great trauma to land. As the earth settled into an equilibrium following the flood, an ice age followed. This was separate from the flood but also related to it. The earth became much cooler, especially at the poles; ice sheets settled over what is today Canada and many other areas as well. As time progressed, however, intense heat from the sun dried up much land, which became deserts. The warmth spread toward the poles, and melting ensued. Large lakes formed, the biggest being Lake Missoula, covering much of Montana (USA). An ice dam, holding that immense lake back, eventually melted, flooding much of what is now northern Idaho and eastern Washington.

Meteorologist Michael Oard says that there is no evidence of erosion between flood intervals. Even 100 years ago, some geologists denied there was a single flood event, as this was too "biblical." Several mainstream geologists eventually accepted the catastrophic nature of the Missoula Flood, but despite evidence to the contrary, many continued to postulate multiple floods. The evidence was there from the beginning, what with huge boulders in the midst of a flat plain and other geological features; they could not accept a view which had young earth implications.⁵⁵

32. SMOOTHLY FOLDED STRATA



Geological strata will fold without cracking if they are wet. The many evidences of smoothly folded strata⁵⁶ point to relatively rapid, moist formation, as opposed to slow, dry changes over millions of years. Standard geology points to the gradual uplifting and down-warping occurring today around the world as evidence of the way geologic processes have been in the main over supposedly millions, even billions, of years. Gradual processes occur when the materials are solidified and show the cracks and breaks one would expect from trying to fold something that is brittle. However there are many places around the world where folding, even intricately, is present without the cracks one would expect from the old-age model.

A good example can be found in the cliffs bordering the ocean at Second Valley, South Australia. Here we see intricate folding, almost like swirling paint in a bucket, of layers of dolomitic limestone, slate, and quartz. Each of these minerals, in a hardened state, is brittle and breaks easily. However, the folding evident here defies breakage, and is evidence that the materials were not only deposited rapidly, but that the folding took place before they had hardened. There are a variety of helpful pictures of this phenomenon at <http://www.setterfield.org/>.

33. FLUIDIZATION PIPES

In geology, a fluidization pipe is formed when heat from molten rock causes the moisture in sand above to boil upward. This upward movement allows hot, liquid rock from below to enter the new cavity like squeezed toothpaste. After time, the softer rock, containing the pipe, erodes, but the fluidization pipe remains, leaving an interesting, geological structure. Numerous clastic “pipes” ascend many feet into the air.

All this is evidence of rapid formation and geological catastrophe. It also destroys millions-of-years. According to conventional geology, the pipe somehow squeezed up 25 millions of years after the surrounding rock was formed, but how can surrounding sandstone remain soft for 25 million years? Since sandstone can harden in mere hours, the time between original formation and subsequent squeezing is minuscule by comparison. For examples of fluidization pipes, see the Kodachrome Basin State Park in Utah, near Bryce Canyon National Park.

ASTRONOMY

34. RECEDING MOON

The moon slowly moves away from earth due to the interaction between the moon and ocean tides. New analysis shows that, due to this effect, the moon could not have been in orbit around the earth for billions of years. A detailed description of this analysis can be found at http://www.ridgecrest.ca.us/~do_while/sage/v5i5f.htm as well as numerous other websites.

35. THE EXISTENCE OF COMETS

In orbiting the sun, comets lose mass. Their very existence, especially with respect to the short period comets, suggests an age for the solar system in thousands rather than billions of years: “these comets must have comparatively short lifetimes, astronomically speaking, and probably no short-period comet can survive more than about 10,000 years.”⁵⁷

Those scientists believing in a very old universe theorize that comets must be coming from a band of comet nuclei out beyond Neptune, the so-called “Kuiper Belt.” However, the Hubble Space Telescope was recently used to

search for these objects. It found far fewer potential nuclei than the evolutionary model requires – less than four percent of the required number.

Apparently, the Solar System has no source of supply for short-period comets. Therefore, if the Solar System was really billions of years old, we shouldn't see any of these comets. Since we do see them, this implies the Solar System can't be billions of years old.

36. LIGHT TRAVEL AND EINSTEIN'S GENERAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY

The following paragraph and these endnotes^{58,59} (relating to possible speed of light decay) give several possible reasons why distant starlight can be seen in a young universe. It should be pointed out first, however, that this dilemma is not a scientifically valid reason to reject a young earth view since the big bang theory has the same problem. In the big bang it is termed the horizon problem; the Cosmic Microwave Background has a uniform temperature when according to the big bang model there has not been enough time for the temperature to equilibrate. Big bang theorists have suggested possible solutions including the idea of inflation.⁶⁰ The following paragraph gives one possible reason why it is possible to see distant starlight in a young universe.

According to Einstein's General Theory of Relativity, gravity warps time so that distant clocks run faster than those near the center of a gravitational field. This theory may support a young earth view. If the earth is near the center of the entire cosmos⁶¹ (not the same thing as saying the earth is the center of our solar system), then clocks on earth would be running much more slowly than clocks near the expanding edges. In the past, when the cosmos was smaller, the effect could have been very significant. Light which traveled 15 billion years, "Cosmos Edge Time," would have done the distance in 6,000 to 10,000 years, "Earth Standard Time." This model, therefore, could account for light, traveling from extremely distant regions, actually arriving on earth, a 6-10K years old planet.⁶²

37. SUPERNOVAS

In the parts of our galaxy that humans can see with telescopes, there is evidence for about 200 supernovas, and it is estimated that a new supernova is added about every 25 years. The math is as follows: $25 \times 200 = 5,000$ years. If the universe were older than a few thousand years, we would expect to see evidence of many thousands or even millions of supernovas.⁶³

In 2006, scientists reduced the age of the oldest supernova on record from 10,000 years ago to 2,000 years ago. "I think it is very interesting that we can now say with some confidence, but not absolute certainty, that RCW 86 is the remnant of A.D. 185," said Jacco Vink of the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands."⁶⁴

To the anticipated objection that there would not be sufficient time in a young universe for even one star to explode, 1 Corinthians 15:41b should be considered: ". . . star differs from star in glory." When the Lord created stars, He may have created them with a wide distribution of initial states (temperature,

size, mass, composition, spin, etc). Some could be initially in a state that would make them explode soon after the Fall of Adam (cf. Romans 8:20-22).

38. SIMILAR GALAXY TWISTS

Current astronomical models hold that gravity is the force governing the forms of structures scientists see in outer space. If this is true, then the structures they see the furthest away should be showing less form (be less wound) and more dissociation than they do. This is the reason some secular astrophysicists have proposed the existence of dark energy and dark matter to provide the gravitational force required for a universe assumed to be billions of years old. In addition, if gravity is the force predominant, then the structures at the very edges of the known universe should still be “coming together” and not well-formed. Using the Hubble Space Telescope, what is seen at great distances is fully-formed galaxies with tight twists and evidence of elements heavier than lithium, which should not be there in an early universe. This challenges the supposed great antiquity associated with the so-called Big Bang.

39. EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD

Earth's magnetic field is decaying at a rate which projects back reasonably to only 20,000 years. Conventional theories accept the current rate of decrease of the earth's magnetic field, but cannot adequately explain its maintenance over billions of years. The young earth theory is based on geophysical science and offers explanations for key features of the field: its creation, rapid reversals during the Genesis flood, surface intensity decreases and increases over time and its steady decay since the time of Christ.⁶⁵

40. YOUNG SOLAR SYSTEM

On the basis of a young planetary model, Dr. Russell Humphreys predicted in 1984 that Uranus' magnetic dipole moment would be “of the order of 10^{24} ” Joule/Tesla, and in January of '86, Voyager 2 passed by the planet. The measured results were consistent with Dr. Humphreys' prediction. Additionally, Voyager 2 passed by Neptune in August of '89, and its magnetic moment was “in the middle” of Dr. Humphreys' prediction. Old-age models, by way of contrast, involving millions and billions of years, were off. For example, the prediction for Uranus was 100,000 times too low.⁶⁶ This demonstrates that the young solar system model is capable of specific, verifiable, and, at least in this case, accurate predictions. If earth's solar system is young, then earth is young.

41. SATURN'S RINGS

Saturn's rings cannot be billions of years old because they would have dissipated long ago. Further, they have unusual structures such as spokes and braids: “After all this time we're still not sure about the origin of Saturn's rings . . . there's a growing awareness that Saturn's rings can't be so old.”⁶⁷

Saturn's moon, Enceladus, is spraying ice out from a huge geyser on its south pole, but it should have cooled off and quieted down billions of years ago:

“Scientists are shocked by this volcanic activity on what should be a small, quiet moon.”⁶⁸

42. OTHER PLANETS AND MOONS LOOK YOUNG

Mercury, if it truly were billions of years old, should not have a magnetic field, but it does. Venus is supposed to be over four billion years old, but evolutionists admit these billions of years are “missing” from its history; the surface has very few impact craters and looks young and fresh. Jupiter’s moon Io is the most volcanically active place in the Solar System and would have recycled itself through its own volcanoes several times if it was really billions of years old. Saturn’s moon, Titan, has very few impact craters, again confounding long-age expectations.

Neptune (the farthest planet from the sun) was expected to be old, cold, and geologically dead, but it is not. It radiates almost twice as much energy into space as it receives and has the most violent winds in the solar system (1300 miles per hour). Beyond Neptune, asteroids in the so-called Kuiper Belt were recently discovered to have fresh ice on their surfaces. Apparently, there are active volcanoes on some of these objects; this is quite possible if they are young but impossible according to long-age theories because these objects would have frozen solid eons ago.

43. NEPTUNE & URANUS BOTH EXIST!

Evolutionary models say that Uranus and Neptune need at least ten billion years to form – more than twice as long as the evolutionists’ alleged age of the Solar System. One evolutionary source explains: “Psst . . . astronomers who model the formation of the solar system have kept a dirty little secret: Uranus and Neptune don’t exist. Or at least computer simulations have never explained how planets as big as the two gas giants could form so far from the sun. Bodies orbited so slowly in the outer parts of the sun’s protoplanetary disk that the slow process of gravitational accretion would need more time than the age of the solar system to form bodies with 14.5 and 17.1 times the mass of Earth.⁶⁹” Since these planets do actually exist, a Creationary explanation is the more reasonable conclusion.

BIBLE AND CHURCH

44. THORNS AND THISTLES

All of creation, not just mankind, suffered the degenerative effects of Adam and Eve’s fall: “Because you listened to your wife and ate from the tree about which I commanded you, ‘You must not eat of it,’ cursed is the ground because of you; through painful toil you will eat of it all the days of your life. It will produce thorns and thistles for you, and you will eat the plants of the field. By the sweat of your brow you will eat your food until you return to the ground, since from it you were taken: for dust you are and to dust you will return” (Gen.3:17-19). Thus, death and destruction on earth followed Adam’s sin – did not precede it by millions or billions of years as evolutionary chronology demands.

45. ANIMAL EXTINCTIONS

We read in Jonah 4:10-11: “But the LORD said, ‘You have been concerned about this vine, though you did not tend it or make it grow. It sprang up overnight and died overnight. But Nineveh has more than a hundred and twenty thousand people who cannot tell their right hand from their left, and many cattle as well. Should I not be concerned about that great city?’”

Notice especially the phrase, “and many cattle as well.” If the Lord of the Bible is concerned about the death of animals during the time of Jonah, why would He allow the slaughter and extinction of billions of animals during the supposed millions of years prior to the fall of the first parents? Corruption entered the world because of man’s rebellion, when Adam and Eve were clothed in skin, indicating the sacrifice of an animal. Not until the entrance of sin into God’s “very good” creation does the Bible know about creation’s travail in death as portrayed by the Apostle Paul in Romans 8:

“For the creation was subjected to frustration, not by its own choice, but by the will of the one who subjected it, in hope that the creation itself will be liberated from its bondage to decay and brought into the glorious freedom of the children of God. We know that the whole creation has been groaning as in the pains of childbirth right up to the present time. Not only so, but we ourselves, who have the firstfruits of the Spirit, groan inwardly as we wait eagerly for our adoption as sons, the redemption of our bodies” (Rom.8:20-23).

46. THE TESTIMONY OF THE APOSTLE PAUL

The Apostle Paul also wrote: “Therefore, just as sin entered the world through one man, and death through sin, and in this way, death came to all men, because all sinned – for before the law was given, sin was in the world. But sin is not taken into account when there is no law. Nevertheless, death reigned from the time of Adam to the time of Moses, even over those who did not sin by breaking a command, as did Adam, who was a pattern of the one to come” (Rom.5:12-14).

According to Old Earth proponents, death, extinctions and decay reigned long before Adam, but 1 Cor.15:21 says “death came through a man.”

47. THE TESTIMONY OF AURELIUS AUGUSTINE

St. Augustine was not an inspired writer as were Apostles, but he was very influential. He wrote, “They are deceived, too, by those highly mendacious documents which profess to give the history of many thousand years, though, reckoning by the sacred writings, we find that not 6000 years have yet passed.”⁷⁰

48. THE TESTIMONY OF JOHN CALVIN

John Calvin, later in the Church Age, was also influential. He wrote:

“First, in that history, the period of time is marked so as to enable the faithful to ascend by an unbroken succession of years to the

first origin of their race and of all things. . . . We must not be moved by the profane jeer, that it is strange how it did not sooner occur to the Deity to create the heavens and the earth, instead of idly allowing an infinite period to pass away, during which thousands of generations might have existed, while the present world is drawing to a close before it has completed its six thousandth year. . . . However wide the circuit of the heavens may be, it is of some definite extent. . . . In their cupidity they affect to go beyond the world, as if the ample circumference of heaven and earth did not contain objects numerous and resplendent enough to absorb all our senses; as if, in the period of six thousand years, God had not furnished facts enough to exercise our minds in ceaseless meditation. . . . With the same view Moses relates that the work of creation was accomplished not in one moment, but in six days.”⁷¹

49. THE TESTIMONY OF CHURCH HISTORY BEFORE DARWIN

A leading promoter of the Old Earth concept is Davis A. Young. In his book, *Christianity and the Age of the Earth*,⁷² he asserted that:

“Until the end of the eighteenth century, Christians were virtually unanimous in the belief that the Earth was about six thousand years old according to the teaching of Scripture . . . In general, the church fathers regarded the days of creation as ordinary days corresponding to our existing sun-measured, solar days. . . . We find absolutely no one arguing that the world is tens of thousands of years old on the grounds that the six days are used figuratively for indefinite periods of time. . . . Many of the church fathers plainly regarded the six days as ordinary days. Basil explicitly spoke of the day as a twenty-four-hour period. . . . It cannot be denied, in spite of frequent interpretations of Genesis 1 that departed from the rigidly literal, that the almost universal view of the Christian world until the eighteenth century was that the Earth was only a few thousand years old.”

It is significant that these words were written by a leading proponent of an old earth view.

50. THE TESTIMONY OF CREATOR CHRIST

The Lord Jesus Christ, who often spoke of Himself in the third person, said “that at the beginning the Creator ‘made them male and female’” (Matthew 19:4). If Adam and Eve were created on day six, as Genesis 1 says, then day six of that very first week would essentially be “at the beginning.” The first parents, consequently, existed “at the beginning” of Creation.

Much time had lapsed between Adam and Eve’s creation and Jesus’ speaking the words cited. The Great Flood, for example, was not at the beginning. If the six days of Creation are considered as thousands, if not millions to billions, of years in length, then Creator Christ’s words seem untrue. In other

words, the first parents would have come thousands to billions of years after the beginning! Would Creator Christ, Who stressed the importance of every “jot and tittle,” have wanted to mislead His hearers in this way?

The Lord Jesus Christ is also the Person of the Godhead Who wrote the Ten Commandments with His finger. Many people disconnect Jesus from the Old Testament (OT) but should not. When God manifested Himself to man in the OT, in general, it was the Second Person of Trinity.

Additionally, many people think Jesus left nothing written on earth, but He wrote the Ten Commandments in stone. In them is an explicit reference to the “six days” of Creation and Sabbath observance. Holding to an old-earth view, therefore, is to challenge Creator Christ in what He wrote. One cannot follow Sabbath observance for seven-thousand (or million) year periods.

In support of the above, Jesus said, “Now if I drive out demons by Beelzebub, by whom do your followers drive them out? So then, they will be your judges. But if I drive out demons by the finger of God, then the kingdom of God has come to you.”⁷³

This passage reveals that Jesus had authority over demons because He was/is divine, and the “finger of God” was/is an aspect of His Person. This same “finger of God” is also associated with the writings of the Ten Commandments.⁷⁴ Putting the Luke and Exodus passages together, therefore, God the Son, prior to His incarnation, wrote the following words with His (God’s) finger:

For six days, work is to be done, but the seventh day is a Sabbath of rest, holy to the LORD. . . . The Israelites are to observe the Sabbath. . . . It will be a sign between Me and the Israelites forever, for in six days the LORD made the heavens and the earth, and on the seventh day He abstained from work and rested (Ex. 31:15-17).

In summary, Jehovah Jesus, God the Son, wrote that the heavens and earth were made “in six days.” This could not be long-period-days because He connected it with Sabbath observance. It is obvious that He did not intend for Jews to work for six thousand (or million) years and then rest for one thousand (or million) years. Creation chronology parallels Sabbath chronology.

SUMMARY

While the above evidences may not “prove” that the earth is young, they do show that such a view is scientifically and biblically responsible. Most people have been led to believe that scientists accept an old age (billions of years) because of the evidence. In reality, the belief that the earth is very old came from a shift in philosophy.⁷⁵ Both the view that the earth is very old (billions of years) and the view that it is young (thousands of years) are based on assumptions and faith. How the evidence is interpreted usually gives away the person’s starting assumptions.

Although much evidence is more easily interpreted within the young earth view, this is not the primary reason most young earth creationists hold this view. Instead, to answer the historical question of the age of the earth, they turn to a historical document, the Bible. According to the Bible, God is an eyewitness to creation and reveals, particularly in the book of Genesis, what He has done and much of earth's early history.

From this information, including details from the genealogies and some dates known from secular history, the earth's age can be estimated to be between 6,000 and 10,000 years old. Christians do not have to commit intellectual suicide to accept a young earth, the view most consistent with a straightforward reading of the Bible.

May all who read these words place wholehearted confidence in Creator Christ Himself. He is the faithful and true "Witness" whose words can be trusted (cf. Revelation 3:14, Psalm 119:160; Proverbs 30:5). Not only did He triumph over the cross and death for His people, but prior to that, as Hebrews 1:10 teaches, He laid the foundations of the earth and the heavens were/are the works of His hands. Jesus Christ is Lord of lords, King of kings, and Creator of all. May His Name be praised!

END NOTES

1. Master and baccalaureate degrees are not listed.
2. In the June 12, 2005 issue of *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, for example, Ronald P. Smolin of Philadelphia wrote the following concerning the editor of this booklet: "When Paul G. Humber declares that the Earth is less than 20,000 years old, I shake my head and realize that we are traveling backward along the road to wisdom. The Bible and the Koran in the 21st century are being greatly manipulated by zealots. It's not an especially good time to be human!"
3. Creationists do not object to micro-evolution (variation within a kind). When evolution is mentioned subsequently, we are talking in general about molecules-to-man (or common-descent) evolution.
4. The date was November 20, 2003. Persons interested in receiving a copy of the videotape may write to paulhumber@verizon.net.
5. See <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2007/04/070412140942.htm>
6. See L.H. Dhmer, D. Kouznestsov, A. Ivanov, J. Whitmore, J. Detwiler, and H. Miller, 1990: "Report on chemical analysis and further dating of dinosaur bones and dinosaur petroglyphs," in R.E. Walsh and C.L. Brooks (editors), *Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Creationism*, volume 2 (technical symposium sessions), pp. 371–374, Creation Science Fellowship, Pittsburgh PA.
7. "Dating Dilemma – Fossil Wood in 'Ancient' Sandstone" by Andrew Snelling (Ph.D., Geology), *Creation* 21(3) June-August, 1999, pp.39ff.

8. The coelacanth is thought by some to have had its origin 400 million years ago, but it lives today. In an article, "Coelacanths, The Fish That Time Forgot" (*National Geographic*, 6/88), author Hans Fricke wrote, "No specimen had ever been found less than 60 million years old, leading scientists to believe that coelacanths had become extinct around that time" (p.825). Many have been caught alive since 1938, however! In 1987, the author and his team photographed a living specimen. Something was wrong with the "60 million years old" dating assumption.
9. Interested readers may contact the editor by email and request a "pdf" montage attachment showing seven pictures, three of which are of the particular track in question.
10. More about this may be found on Dr. Patton's website, <http://www.bible.ca/tracks/taylor-trail.htm>
11. *Scientific American*, Volume 162, January, 1940: "The Carboniferous Mystery" by Albert G. Ingalls.
12. Source: The Children's Museum of Indianapolis. See <http://www.insideindianabusiness.com/newsitem.asp?ID=18136> See also <http://www.creationism.org/csshs/v01n1p23.htm>
13. See <http://www.bible.ca/tracks/tracks-cambodia.htm>
14. Herodotus, *The History of Herodotus*, tr. George Rawlinson, The Library of Living Classics, ed. by Manual Komroff, Lincoln MacVeagh—The Dial Press, New York, 1928, p. 106.
15. The word, pterodactyl, is similar. It also comes from Greek and means "winged finger." This creature was apparently slender like a finger/snake, but it could fly. Is it possible that they had venom that could kill?
16. Flavius Josephus to Herodotus *The Antiquities of the Jews*, Book 2, Chap. 10, pp. 64-65 (*The Works of Flavius Josephus*, tr. William Whiston, London: Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd).
17. David J. Rodabaugh, "The Queen of Science Examines the King of Fools." *Creation Research Society Quarterly*, June, 1975, pp 14–18.
18. *Genetics*. 2003. 163:1519.
19. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 1979. 76:3440.
20. Kondrashov. 1995. *J. Theoretical Biol.* 175:583.
21. See *Nature*. 1999. 397:344 and *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 2001. 98:2928.
22. For additional reading, see John Sanford's *Genetic Entropy and the Mystery of the Genome* (2005) Ivan Press, Lima, NY.
23. *Nature*. 1987. 325:31.
24. *Nature Genetics*. 1997.15:363.
25. The reader may consider <http://www.trueorigin.org/mitochondrialeve01.asp>

26. These words by contributor D. Russell Humphreys originally appeared in <http://www.icr.org/article/1842/> See that publication for additional references.
27. See S. A. Austin and D. R. Humphreys, The sea's missing salt: a dilemma for evolutionists, Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Creationism, vol. II, Creation Science Fellowship (1991), Pittsburgh, PA, pp. 17-33. Alternatively, see <http://www.icr.org/article/1842/> and http://tccsa.tc/articles/ocean_sodium.html
28. See <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v380/n6575/abs/380612a0.html> A layman's summary of this info is at <http://www.creationontheweb.com/content/view/578>
29. See <http://www.answersingenesis.org/tj/v3/i1/lamination.asp>
30. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Unconformity and <http://www.lpi.usra.edu/science/treiman/greatdesert/workshop/greatunconf/>
31. "Moon, Mann, and Otto," by Stephen Jay Gould. *Natural History*, vol. 91, no. 3; March 1982, pp. 4–10.
32. "Anything into Oil — Technological savvy could turn 600 million tons of turkey guts and other waste into 4 billion barrels of light Texas crude each year" by Brad Lemley (photography by Tony Law). DISCOVER Vol. 24 No. 5 (May 2003). Also, see <http://www.spiritofmaat.com/announce/newoil.htm>
33. See *RATE I: Radioisotopes and the Age of The Earth*, L. Vardiman et al., eds. (San Diego, CA: Institute for Creation Research and the Creation Research Society, 2000), 676 pp. This book was published prior to the experiment. Five years later, this book was published: *RATE II: Radioisotopes and the Age of The Earth: Results of a Young-Earth Creationist Research Initiative*, (Volume II), L. Vardiman et al., eds. (San Diego, CA: Institute for Creation Research and the Creation Research Society, 2005), 818 pp. This book gives the results of the experiment. This *RATE I* book may be downloaded free online. Please consider p 333ff. I also encourage you to see <http://www.science-frontiers.com/sf092/sf092c14.htm> : "Thirty years ago, Otto Reifenschweiler was searching for a compound which could protect Geiger-Mueller tubes from damage when they are first ionized. He found the compound, which became a money-spinner for Philips, in a mixture of titanium and radioactive tritium. He also discovered that as the mixture was heated, its radioactivity declined sharply. No process known to physics could account for such a baffling phenomenon: radioactivity should be unaffected by heat. Nevertheless, as the temperature increased from 115°C to 160°C, the emission of beta particles fell by 28%."
34. The reader is referred to "Polystrate Fossils Require Rapid Deposition" by Michael Oard and Hank Giesecke, March 2007 issue of the *Creation Research Society Quarterly*.
35. One contributor wrote, "The rate of subduction is measured to be zero . . .

and it's physically impossible.”

36. Dr. John Morris, *The Young Earth*, p.89.
37. See http://www.accessmylibrary.com/coms2/summary_0286-5480553_ITM
38. Russell B. Rotta, Evolutionary Explanations for Anomalous Radiocarbon in Coal?: “The simplest explanation for radiocarbon presence in coal is that it was there when the coal formed. Radiocarbon dates of coal are typically 40,000 years, which obviously conflict with typical carboniferous coal geological ages of 300 million years. The viability of various evolutionary motivated explanations for the anomalous radiocarbon ages are considered, and the effects are demonstrated to be several orders of magnitude too small to account for the observed radiocarbon concentrations. The only reasonable explanation is the radiocarbon was incorporated at the time of formation, the geological ages are fictitious and the methodology of the 170 year-old Lyellian geological column is flawed.” *Creation Research Society Quarterly*, Volume 41, Number 2, September, 2004.
39. See *RATE I: Radioisotopes and the Age of The Earth*, L. Vardiman et al., eds. (San Diego, CA: Institute for Creation Research and the Creation Research Society, 2000), 676 pp. This book was published prior to the experiment. Five years later, this book was published: *RATE II: Radioisotopes and the Age of The Earth: Results of a Young-Earth Creationist Research Initiative*, (Volume II), L. Vardiman et al., eds. (San Diego, CA: Institute for Creation Research and the Creation Research Society, 2005), 818 pp. This book gives the results of the experiment.
40. Wolfrom, G.W. 1994. Carlsbad “Signs-off.” *Creation Research Society Quarterly* 31(1):34. For the original statement by J. Trout, see Taylor, M. 1993. Descent. *Arizona Highways* 69(1):9. See also *In Search of the Genesis World* by Erich A. von Fange.
41. This was received in a personal communication to the editor of this booklet.
42. Wonderly’s article may be found at <http://www.ibri.org/RRs/RR016/16coral.htm>
43. See *Origins* 6(2):88-95 (1979), <http://www.grisda.org/origins/06088.htm>
44. Odum, H.T. and E.P. Odum. 1955. Trophic structure and productivity of a windward coral reef community on Eniwetok Atoll. *Ecological Monographs* 25(3):291–320.
45. Sewell, R.B.S. 1935. Studies on coral and coral-formations in Indian waters. Geographic and Oceanographic Research in Indian Waters No. 8. *Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 9:461–539.
46. Verstelle, J. Th. 1932. The growth rate at various depths of coral reefs in the Dutch East Indian Archipelago. *Treubia* 14:117–126.
47. Lewis, J.B., F. Axelsen, I. Goodbody, C. Page, and G. Chislett. 1968. Comparative growth rates of some reef corals in the Caribbean. *Marine*

Sciences Manuscript Report 10. McGill University.

48. See “Coral Reefs—Diving for Answers” by Brad Harrub, Ph.D., <http://www.apologeticspress.org/articles/2058>
49. See item #2 on this page: http://creationresearch.org/crsq/abstracts/sum35_4.html
50. Personal email correspondence with editor.
51. See www.creationscience.com
52. “Researchers probe fossilized rain forest” by David Mercer, Apr. 23, 2007. See <http://www.physorg.com/news96518559.html>
53. Nautiloids were mollusks. Like the modern nautilus, they had external shells. Many types are now extinct.
54. See Austin’s *Grand Canyon: Monument to Catastrophe* (Paperback). One reviewer wrote: “Standard geology textbooks teach us that, while individual events may be rapid, geologic change (such as erosion) is very slow overall. Austin deftly dispenses with the straitjacket of uniformitarianism, and shows how the Grand Canyon could have been eroded rapidly. Instead of a little river acting over a lot of time, we had a large body of water (Floodwater and its remnants) acting over a short period of time.”
55. See <http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs2003/1209missoula.asp>
56. Consider also the southern Rocky Mountains near Sullivan River in British Columbia. The clear impression is given that the layers were soft at one time. Hardened rock snaps, but there is a “smoothness” associated with the folds of these buckled mountains. What tremendous mechanisms, we might ask, could produce such a result? The global flood in Noah’s day is a sensible answer. Some secularists probably would scoff at such, but this is insufficient. They must offer a sensible alternative.
57. R. A. Lyttleton, *Mysteries of the Solar System* (Oxford, England: Clarendon Press, 1968), p. 110.
58. Another approach relates to Professor V.S. Troitskii of the Radiophysical Research Institute in Gorky, Russia. He, an astrophysicist and an evolutionist, published an article in *Astrophysics and Space Science* (1987, vol.139, pp. 389–411) affirming that “the initial value of C (velocity of light) was of the order of 10,000 million times its current value” (*Creation Research Society Quarterly*, 3/89, p.191). In other words, the speed of light “constant” may not be constant. “If the velocity of light is constant, how is it that, invariably, new determinations give values which are lower than the last one obtained ... There are twenty-two coincidences in favour of a decrease of the velocity of light, while there is not a single one against it” (M. E. J. Gheury de Bray, “The Velocity of Light,” *Nature*, 4 April 1931, p. 522). Though this is a different approach than #27, it may be another possible approach to the light-from-distant-stars problem for the young-earth paradigm (see <http://www.journaloftheoretics.com/Links/Papers/BS-GR.pdf>)

See also <http://www.setterfield.org/>

59. Yet a third approach involves the mathematical analysis of the Hafele-Keating, Sagnac, Michelson-Gale, Trouton-Noble, and Michelson-Morley experiments, which suggest that the Earth has a local ether atmosphere that changes the speed of light (Antonis Agantheleids, "Implications of Hafele-Keating, Michelson-Morley, & Michelson-Gale Experiments" *Galilean Electrodynamics* Vol. 12 No. 3 May/June 2001). If light speed in the local ether atmosphere is much lower than light speed far from mass this may explain why we get light from galaxies believed to be billions of light-year away in only a few thousand years. The Pioneer Anomaly (<http://physicsweb.org/articles/world/17/9/3>) may provide further evidence that extrapolation of local physics into deep space is a mistake.
60. Newton, Robert (pen name for Jason Lisle while he earned his Ph.D.), Light-travel time: a problem for the 'big bang', *Creation* 25(4):48–49, 2003. This article can be found on the web.
61. Genesis 1:6,7,9 says the created earth was "in the midst" of the rest of the matter of the cosmos.
62. One of our contributors is Dr. Russell Humphreys; he has written a book explaining this, *Starlight and Time*.
63. See <http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs/4005.asp> See also Davies, K., *Distribution of supernova remnants in the galaxy*, Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Creationism, vol. II, Creation Science Fellowship (1994), Pittsburgh, PA, pp. 175–184.
64. See <http://www.cnn.com/2006/TECH/space/09/26/supernova/index.html>
65. <http://www.icr.org/article/1842/>
66. <http://www.icr.org/article/329/>
67. See http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2002/12feb_rings.htm
68. See <http://space.newscientist.com/article.ns?id=dn7924>
69. "Birth of Uranus and Neptune," *Astronomy* 28(4):30, 2000.
70. City of God 12.10.
71. *Institutes*, Book 1, Ch 14, from sections 1&2.
72. Zondervan, Grand Rapids, 1982, pp. 13,20,22,25.
73. Luke 11:19–20.
74. Exodus 31:18 says explicitly that such were "inscribed by the finger of God."
75. Mortenson, Terry, *The Great Turning Point: The Church's Catastrophic Mistake in Geology – Before Darwin*, Master Books, 2004. Many points are summarized in an online article "Philosophic naturalism and the age of the earth: are they related?" <http://www.tms.edu/tmsj/tmsj15d.pdf>