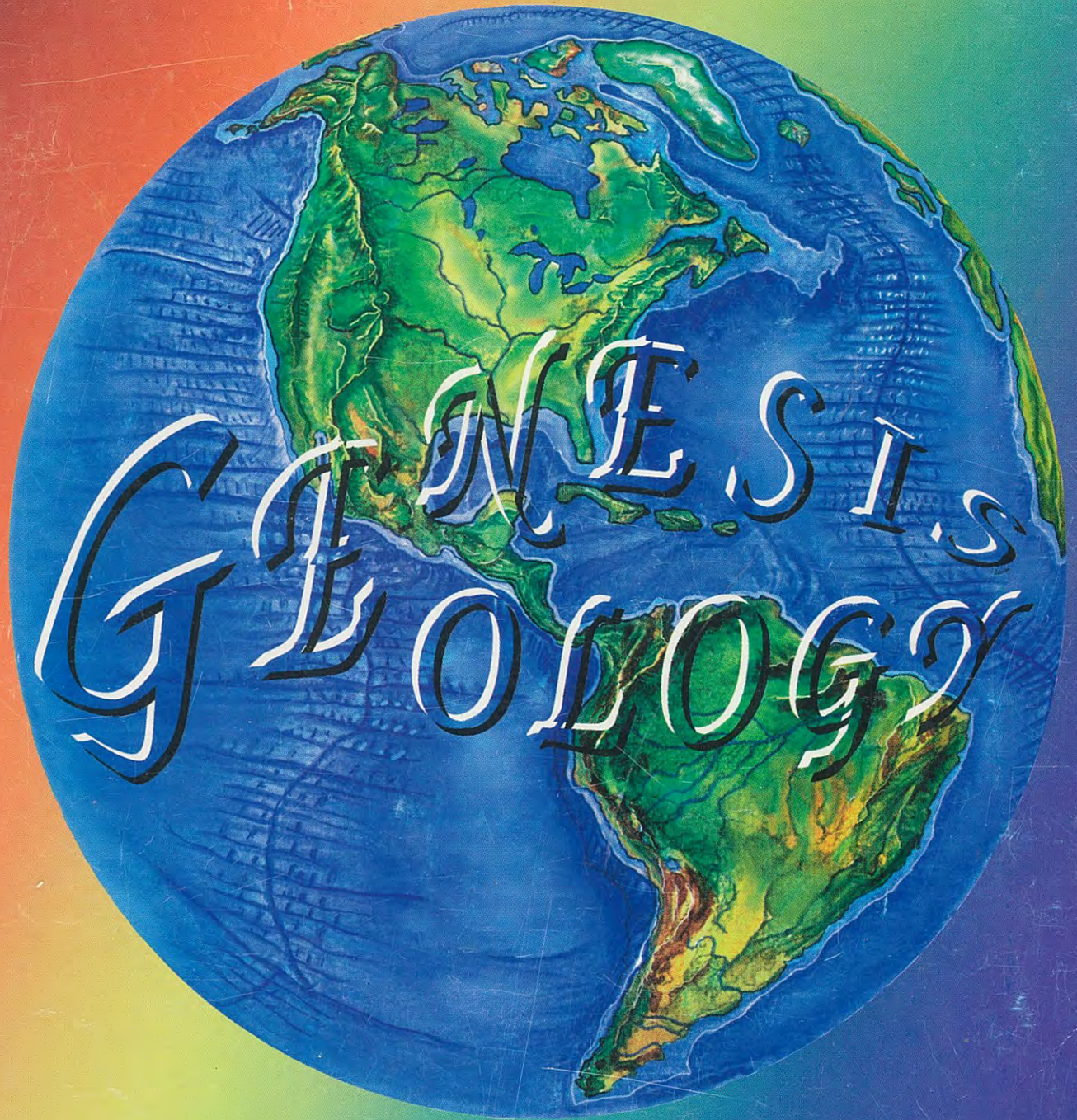


*Fountains of the Great Deep
Explored at the Ocean Floor*



*Written & Illustrated by
Tomas & [redacted] Zeman*

Prologue . . . by Tomas

A sobering conversation with a close friend whom I regard as a brother revealed his doubt, if not outright unbelief in the literal Word of God and Creation. He asked me, “Do you actually believe all those stories in the Bible?” I replied, “Well yes, I do – but why do you think they are just stories?” His response was, “You’ve been in the woods too long. Don’t you know anything about science and evolution? It’s obvious there is no need for a Creator.” I was startled because he had been raised in a Christian home and had gone to church most of his life. I valued the literal Word of God as a hidden treasure so it was difficult to comprehend how this could have happened to my friend. But then again I was only an uneducated treeplanter who lived and worked in the woods of Oregon. How could I know what he really meant unless I became educated myself?

Differences of thoughts and opinions regarding evolution had not been competing or conflicting issues in my life prior to college. My first personal conflict with the theory of evolution was in a physical science class. This was when I began to realize that people’s belief systems, thought patterns, and opinions had been imposed upon them through public institutions. I felt compelled to ask, “Is evolution fiction or science, and how does it relate to geology and geological data?” However, peer pressure and the suppressive environment of the “lecture-style” classroom were not conducive to a debate.

It became evident that misleading questions were asked in order to manipulate the desired answers. Logical fallacies were presented as principles and theories in support of evolution’s unwarranted assertions. Asking the “right” questions and relating them to observable facts was critical for an objective learning process. Discernment revealed that the geological features of earth did not confirm evolution theories. It was then that I began to realize the scope of intellectual and

*Evolution -- A belief system that takes the observable facts or data and produces concepts about how they came to be in their present form. A body of concepts that rely upon circumstances to prove that all living and non-living things originated by gradual development from earlier forms and not by special Creation.**

Ideology -- A systematic body of concepts, especially about human life or culture, that is held in common by a group or culture and asserted as a sociopolitical program.

spiritual captivity invoked by evolution when presented as an absolute fact.

Evolution is not an observable fact. It is a belief system because it takes observable facts or data and produces concepts about how they came to be in their present form. Evolution is a body of concepts that relies upon circumstances to prove that all living things originated by gradual development from earlier forms, as opposed to special Creation. The belief system of evolution is, therefore, the antithesis to Creation fostering a disbelief in the existence of God who created man and woman in His likeness (Genesis 1:27.)

Some people may consider Creation a by-product of ancient Hebrew poetry, and a remnant of pre-scientific ignorance, but modern technology and geological data continue to reveal the accuracy of God's Word. Holy Scriptures have withstood the test of time by explicitly and accurately portraying geographic formations and geophysical processes that were not discovered until the twentieth century. Overwhelming evidence for a global cataclysmic event is displayed by geological data and the ancient story of an extraordinary, catastrophic deluge has been recorded by cultures around the world.

In the name of science, evolution beliefs are manipulated as Trojan horses into educational institutions. They serve as illusive smoke screens obstructing the truth and scientific accuracy of historic records. Our community has accepted a complete integration of evolutionary beliefs into all levels of scientific research and education. The media has surreptitiously provided a host of amusing cartoons, sci-fi movies, and nature documentaries that condition the public to accept evolution propaganda. This convenient partnership has evolved into a multi-billion dollar business at our expense.

The foundation of the Judeo Christian ethic is disintegrating along with traditional family values. In our public schools today innocently administered inoculations of evolution ideology are impacting the way we respond to one another and the world

around us. If we do not question the information that influences and establishes our beliefs, the fruits of ignorance – confusion and deception – will be harvested.

This book is not strictly about science, although, it is scientifically oriented. It speaks to personal discernment and choices. Genesis Geology presents that Holy Scriptures offer a blueprint for scientific inquiry and a vision for global understanding and cooperation. By careful examination of scientific research in light of the literal Word of God we hope to draw out the truth and restore a foundation which defines our common ground.

Genesis Geology challenges readers to step outside of conventional thinking, let down preconditioned responses and question the information that governs their beliefs. We are sharing our discovery, inspiration and understanding of historic records in relationship to geology so that the global community may begin to see each other in a new light as diverse brothers and sisters of a noble human family.

Genesis -- Coming into existence. A beginning or origin. The first book of the Old Testament recording the creation of the universe and earth, and the account of Noah's Flood.

Geology -- The science concerned with the origin, history and structure of the earth. Includes studies of earth's matter in relationship to internal and external processes responsible for geographical formations and structural composition.

*We have laid out the book with side bars to illuminate important words or concepts. This was done in order to make it easier for the reader to understand the content of the text without having to continuously refer to the glossary. Sources used to compile the meaning of words in side bars and glossary are cited on page 182.

Pre-history . . . Science or Fiction?

THOU, LORD, IN THE BEGINNING DIDST LAY THE FOUNDATION OF THE EARTH, AND THE HEAVENS ARE THE WORKS OF THY HANDS;” – Hebrews 1:10

The Evolution Revolution

Is there a difference between science and fiction when knowledge is based upon assumptions about a pre-historic past? Nobody was there to observe or record pre-history. The book of Genesis is a historic document recording human ancestry and the events experienced by those who lived thousands of years ago. History and science to be meaningful should be based upon the recorded foundation of the past.

Key Scriptures that describe earth and lay the foundation for a geologic understanding of our planet’s creation have been either misunderstood or ignored. As a result, evolution theories thrive. *Genesis Geology* is written to promote belief in the literal Word of God as historically and scientifically accurate and to restore faith and vision to those influenced by evolution ideology.

“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth was formless and void, and darkness was over the

Prehistoric--Of the ancient period before written records of events were made. Completely out of date.

Pre-history -- A fundamental concept that advocates the theory of evolution and states that there was a time before recorded history.

History--A continuous methodical record of important events.

Chronology--The arrangement of events in the order in which they occurred, as in history or geology.

surface of the deep; and the Spirit of God was moving over the surface of the waters.” – Genesis 1:1&2.

The widely accepted interpretation of “formless and void” as being a chaotic state indirectly supports the theory that all things evolved from chaos and random chance. Genesis Geology proposes that “formless” and “void” are distinct geologic descriptions of earth and that God did not use evolution to create. The literal translation of a geologically formless and void earth is fundamental to understanding all subsequent geologic activity and provides a working model of God’s unfolding plan for planet earth. (Cross reference to Scriptural Data-Base page 91).

The use of Holy Scriptures in relationship to the study of earth is not an appeal to supernatural explanations or religious belief systems. The Word of God stands up to scientific investigation. Geological data produces facts, but most interpretations of geological facts are subject to bias. It is the interpretation and evaluation of geological data from within our belief system that instigates a bias. For example, the incomprehensible and indiscernible time frame of 4.6 billion years has been blown out of proportion to accommodate the biased belief system of evolution. To think that the world cannot be young because of the time needed for gradual evolution is a process of dysfunctional circular reasoning. Evolution theories contradict objective historical accounts and the recorded chronology of Holy Scriptures which attest to the time span of a young earth. They also fail to take into consideration the dynamic power, exacting precision, and intelligent design characterized by the nature of all creation.

Evolution theories seem to be so deeply entrenched within our society that any possibility for recourse or rethinking the way we view our earth’s history is out of the question. Prevailing notions about “highly evolved primates” and “survival of the fittest” attitudes stem from the precepts of evolution and sow seeds of discrimination and anger. What qualms are there about killing humans if they are just highly evolved animals?

Evolution's sublime influence on western society may prove to be devastating if it remains unchallenged.

To understand evolution fully one must scrutinize the type of society that reflects the evolution dream and its underlying ideology. Karl Marx, the father of communism, believed in evolution. He was convinced that belief in God was the opiate of the people hindering their development and progress. Adolf Hitler was also convinced by evolution. He was driven by the belief that "survival of the fittest" justified extermination of the weak.

The belief system of evolution is highly respected as science in America today and subtly influences our world views. For example; if evolution concepts portray the newly developing human fetus as a fish with gill slits, it appears more "acceptable" for us to take that life away. The naive acceptance of evolution concepts has led to discrimination, intolerance, factions and a loss of respect for human life, as a result, suicide, euthanasia, abortion, violence, and drug abuse are on the rise. Our potential for constructive understanding and action is hindered by preconceptions that condition us to compromise our integrity. By questioning the information that governs our beliefs we can begin to reestablish the principles that provide for a compassionate community.

We need to examine our sources of information, challenge "theories" that are presented as absolute fact, and investigate perspectives that fortify discernment of the truth regardless of fashionable opinions. The very fabric of democratic society is unraveled by the misrepresentation of scientific and historic data dedicated to fostering a belief in evolution.

Belief systems are exclusive, dividing one sect from another, but the Word of God applied literally and personally is unifying, profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction and for training in righteousness. Independent of institutionalized religion, Holy Scriptures offer a wealth of understanding about the world around us and how we are to govern our lives. It is

Science--The systematic study of the observable world using the five senses and the conclusions drawn in accordance with the investigators ability to repeat consistent results with experiments.

Theory -- A general principle formulated to account for certain observable phenomena. To be considered scientific a theory must be testable. A convincing theory must be impressive by exerting more confidence than the facts can support. Because a theory is a preconception it must resort to circumstances from which the concurrence of facts in dispute "might be" inferred.

Creation -- The act of creating. Something that is created, all things in the universe. The belief that both living and non-living things were spoke into existence by the Word of God. The idea that things were formed by an intelligent designer in contrast to evolution.

through a practice of discernment that we embrace simplicity and are inspired to a meaningful existence.

Is it prevailing opinion or pride that prevents us from hearing and seeing another side to the story? Or is it reputation (concern about how others will perceive us) that gets in the way of our telling the emperor that he has no clothes on. As presented in the article, “*Has plate tectonics resulted in a revolution in geology?*” (Bartos Kyriakidis 17) . . . we are facing more than a struggle for scientific truth – intellectual well being, prestige, and the material good things of life are at stake in the process of defining how we will perceive and what we will believe about, the facts at hand. “*Therefore erroneous scientific directions are rather of great vitality and can darken for a long period of time the once flashed up light of truth*” (Bartos-Kyriakidis 18).

Beyond the point of direct observation, scientific evidence enters the realm of faith and what we choose to believe about the facts on hand is influenced by the prevailing opinions surrounding the evidence. As Christians we must struggle decisively against the “esotericity” or “prevailing opinions” of religious beliefs and continue to reach for the literal truth of God’s Word.

A Case of Mistaken Identity

In 1492 Christopher Columbus set out across the Atlantic Ocean in search of a route to India. On his way to India he discovered a “new land” – America. Ironically the natives of this new land were labeled as Indians when actually they were Iroquois, Modoc, Comanche or Cherokee etc. And the case of mistaken identity has prevailed for over 500 years.

In the 1950’s Maurice Ewing set out to chart the undersea frontier of the Atlantic Ocean. In the course of his research he discovered a deep canyon running up and down the entire length of the Atlantic Ocean. His findings would be confirmed

Cartographer -- A person skilled in the making of maps.

by a talented cartographer, Marie Tharp, who mapped out the entire length of the canyon as it wound its way around the earth like, “. . . *the seam on a baseball*” (Nixon 9).

This cavernous channel with its intersecting channels at the sea floor was named the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone, and the scientific community eagerly accepted it as evidence for the theory of plate tectonics. No one ever suspected that the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone might be the remains of a cleft channel for fountains of the great deep. The exposed towering rock walls of the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone do not show signs of fracturing from intense pressure. They extend hundreds of kilometers as intact solid complexes of intrusive, sheets of basalt known as “a sheeted dike complex”. “*Large scale fractures run for 100’s of kilometers*” (Monroe 327). “*Shaped like giant sheets of paper; individual dikes often measure only 1 meter thick, yet they may stretch 1,500 meters vertically and 5,000 meters horizontally*” (Monastersky 140, 324). Perhaps this towering, vertical structure throughout the world’s ocean floor has been mistakenly identified as a plate boundary.

The theory of plate tectonics claims that the Mid-Ocean Ridge is a place where the sea floor is spreading apart and that over millions of years new ocean floor is being produced and destroyed by a circulating system of convection cells. Because the earth is not growing any larger as the sea-floor spreads apart, it is proposed that older sections of it are subducting back into the earth at the edges of continents. In the 1960’s an American geologist Harry H. Hess suggested that, “. . . *the old sea floor and the lithosphere, upon which it rides are destroyed in the deep-sea trenches at the edges of continents and along volcanic island arcs. Here the rocks dive back into the Earth, where they are broken up, re-melted, and reabsorbed into the mantle to be used over again in a continuous cycle*” (Erickson 82).

The concept of plate tectonics and sea-floor spreading has become an important cornerstone for validating evolutionary theories. Claiming to be virtually unchallenged it is taught and

Fracture -- A break in a rock resulting from intense pressure.

Sheeted Dike Complex -- A wall of intrusive igneous magma which cooled and solidified within the mold of earth’s crust to form basalt columns also known as tabular plutons and cymatogens. Magma injected into the mold of earth’s crust forms vertical pillars sheeted together as a complex unit that may extend for hundreds of kilometers. Uplifted dikes within the continent are called ophiolites.

*Objective Evidence --
Having real existence
outside of a person's mind,
not subjective. Evidence not
influenced by personal
feelings and opinions. An
objective account is based
upon the observable facts.*

*Circumstantial Evidence --
Evidence not directly
relevant to the facts in
dispute. Evidence that
resorts to circumstances
from which, the occurrence
of facts in dispute "might
be" inferred.*

accepted as absolute fact, although, the "objective" evidence to qualify this concept is not observed. Explanations for plate tectonics and sea-floor spreading are based upon vague notions about processes that happen so slowly, over billions of years, they are imperceptible. *"One needs to be chary [wary] of theories built upon assumptions that geological processes act slowly and accumulatively to give predictable results that may even be computerized by programming. They do nothing of the sort;" (King 215). Parenthesis ours.*

For the lack of objective evidence it appears that assertions about plate tectonics and sea-floor spreading are conjectural, founded upon circumstantial evidence. In the following chapters we will explore ways of discerning earth's records of observable geological data.

Dual Perspectives of Time and Events

There are two sides to a story and interpretations vary according to ones' perspective. Geologic information is interpreted with little or no regard for historic records of Holy Scripture which attest to a young earth. As a result, gathered information has become classified, categorized, and analyzed to create separate events and a pre-history independent of history. This discriminatory process makes it difficult, if not impossible, to comprehend the observed prominent features and characteristics of earth that exhibit evidence for a single catastrophic event.

For example, earth's upper continental crust is composed of multiple layers of strata that are considered to represent geologic time, as opposed to a geologic event. These layers are charted on paper in a vertical sequence that is referred to as the "geologic column." The study of the geologic column along with the use of index fossils is a special branch of geology known as stratigraphy.

In the 1600's a Danish scientist, Nicolas Steno (1638-1686), developed the principle of "superposition;" a theory that



Grand Canyon
By Gordon Porter

younger layers of strata are deposited on top of older layers of strata. *“This concept, the law of superposition, is the basis on which the relative geological time-scale has been erected”* (Kirkaldy 6). The notion that deposition takes place very slowly counteracts the probability that a single event was responsible for the deposition and composition of strata layers within the geologic column.

Each strata and rock layer is portrayed to represent a separate geologic period or era which is described in extremely long spans of time and depicts the lowest layers of strata as the oldest deposited layers. The bottom layers are presumed to represent the Archeozoic Era which supposedly evolved for over two billion years, a time when the earliest organic structures appeared. The next deposited layers would represent the Proterozoic Era, another 1.8 billion years. The Precambrian Era portrays a layer of time when our obscure ancestors evolved from floating scum on a pond.

Geologic Column -- The total vertical sequence of layered strata deposited rapidly one on top of the other before erosion had a chance to occur between layers. The geologic column does not necessarily represent billions of years of deposition or a systematic sequence of geologic eras.

Deposition -- The process whereby sedimentary materials have accumulated at earth's surface. A depositional site differs in physical aspects, chemistry, and biology from adjacent environments. Multiple layers many miles deep, composing the geologic column appear to be the result of ballistic transportation and rapid deposition. The abyssal plains are depositional sites at the earth's surface on the ocean floor.

The pre-historic evolution theory continues as layers of strata are interpreted to represent periods of the Paleozoic era (Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian Periods). These sedimentary and metamorphic rock layers are thought to have been gradually deposited over five or six hundred million years and contain numerous insects, invertebrates, fish, and small animals that were petrified, preserved or fossilized. Toward the end of this era, our pre-historic ancestors supposedly developed into tadpoles with tails.

Another 179 million years are represented by the Mesozoic Era. The Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous Periods of the Mesozoic Era signify layers where extinct and non-extinct fossilized animals, including dinosaurs, have been discovered. Toward the top we find ourselves at the surface layers of strata where the Cenozoic Era, a mere 66 million year period is represented. The Paleocene, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene Epochs of the Cenozoic Era represent a period of evolution when apes mutated and adapted into ape-people. So-called ape-people then walked through a threshold of time, the Holocene Epoch.

The concept of gradual deposition forming layers of strata over millions of years has some very distinguished problems. Missing layers in the sequence outlined above suggest that earth's strata was not deposited slowly and progressively from one era to the next. *"Two thirds of earth's land surface has only five or fewer of the ten geologic periods in place . . . 80% - 85% of earth's land surface does not have even three geologic periods appearing in "correct" consequential order . . ."* (Woodmorappe 46-71). It has also been discovered that human artifacts, footprints, and body parts are found dispersed throughout the various layers of strata and are not isolated only to the top layers. Fossils enveloped by layer upon layer of strata record an impressive historic occurrence.

Genesis 7:11 states that in one day all the fountains of the great deep burst forth and the floodgates of the sky were opened. This

catastrophic global transformation, documented by historic records as the Noahic Deluge, outlines a fascinating blueprint for understanding the geo-physical processes involved in the formation of geologic relicts of the past. At present we observe that dead things decay and turn to dust before fossilization can occur because exposure to oxygen decomposes organic matter. Scriptures present that fossilization was a direct result of all the fountains of the great deep bursting forth. *“Thus He blotted out every living thing that was upon the face of the land, from man to animals to creeping things and to birds of the sky, and they were blotted out from the earth; and only Noah was left, together with those that were with him in the ark”* (Genesis 7:23). All life was blotted out under layer upon layer of ballistically transported sediment and rubble. There were no survivors except for those fortunate few who were with Noah in the ark.

The fountains of the great deep bursting forth can be compared to a torrent of Mt. St. Helens eruptions. According to Steve Austin’s video *“Explosive Evidence for Catastrophe,”* amazingly layered deposits were formed in less than one day when Mt. St. Helens erupted. *“Historic eyewitness reports and photographic documentation confirmed the rapid formation of strata layers and micro thin lamination caused by hurricane-like velocities”* (1989.) The top thirteen hundred feet of Mt. St. Helens was ballistically transported by a hydrothermal explosion killing sixty people in a matter of seconds. Over 150 square miles of forest was leveled. Mudflows created canyons one hundred feet deep, and up to 600 feet of layered deposits have accumulated in the blast zone since 1980.

Direct observation of catastrophic deposition of strata layers during the St. Helens eruption proves that multiple layers can form within an extraordinarily short span of time, especially when hydrothermal explosions are involved. A “global” hydrothermal event would account for ballistic transportation and rapid deposition of strata layers just as they are found on continents above sea-level today. Widespread depositional environments such as the extensive Carmel, Dakota, and

Burst -- A sudden outbreak, explosion or eruption.

Fossil -- The preserved remains of living organisms that did not decay because they were trapped beneath rapidly deposited layers of strata. Three broad categories are recognized; the body fossil (bone, shell, etc.,) the trace fossil (trail, burrow etc.,) and fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil.)

Blot -- To correct or cancel by covering with something heavy. To hide or conceal. To annihilate and reduce to nothing by covering or crushing with dirt.

Catastrophism -- The theory that ancient geologic changes occurred largely in response to rapid and catastrophic processes, interposed with periods of constant and gradual change.

Morrison formations in the western United States cover hundreds of thousands of square miles. The uneroded horizontal lines of contact between these deposited layers indicate that they were deposited in rapid succession before erosion had a chance to take place.

If each deposited layer was to signify millions of years as evolution theories suggest, we could expect to see ragged and discontinuous eroded contact lines between the layers: What is observed instead are consistent, horizontal, lamination lines of uneroded contact for thousands of square miles (Roth). This objective data leads us to believe that the geologic column does not represent a “model age” but rather a catastrophic “model event.” The process of stratum deposition which seems to be the result of billions of years, may actually have taken place in a matter of seconds.

Caldera -- A large, steep sided, circular or oval volcanic depression formed either by summit collapse, due to underlying magma chambers being partly drained, or by a large explosion in which the summit is blown away.

According to the principle of uniformity (see glossary,) developed by James Hutton, present geological processes are adequate to explain the past and are a guide for better



*Crater Lake, Oregon
by Charlie Slote*

understanding our earth's history. What we observe at present is that widespread layers of new stratum are not being deposited; about 200 billion tons of sediment are lost into ocean basins annually suggesting that erosion exceeds deposition. Abrasive present day processes of erosion such as water, glaciation, wind and downslope mass movement are continually eroding the earth's surface and fossils are not being formed because dead things decay and dissolve before fossilization can occur. This leaves us with the following questions: a) What dramatic geologic conditions must exist for the transformation of living things into fossils within the geologic column? b) Is there a significant relationship between what historic records have to say about a catastrophic event and geological data which testifies to the occurrence of high velocity geophysical phenomena?

Dismissing the notion of an imperceptible evolutionary time-span of 4.6 billion years compels our sensibilities to focus on the historically documented geological time-span of approximately 5,996 years. Holy Scriptures have chronologically recorded this time-span from the beginning of creation in Genesis 1:1, to our present time 1996 AD – (See time-scale on page 126.)

The relationship of the biblical age of earth to the “absolute” dating of organic substances by radiocarbon analysis is extraordinary. When the 240 year margin of error is added to the 5,730 year half-life of carbon 14, the total of 5,970 years remains and is remarkably similar to the recorded geologic age of earth. Radiocarbon-dating reveals the isotopes present at the item's origin and informs us about its state of equilibrium within a constant environment. Any time frame beyond the half life of 5,730 years seems speculative because nature is capable of erratic environmental conditions.

“One of the most widely used methods of ‘absolute’ or chronometric dating is radiocarbon analysis. It is based on the fact that all living organisms absorb radioactive carbon (known as Carbon 14), which reaches equilibrium with that in the atmosphere, and that this absorption ceases at the time of

Erosion -- The four agents of erosion are abrasion, cavitation, direct solution and plucking. These processes loosen or remove surface material and transport it from one place on the earth's surface to another. Billions of tons of topsoil are eroded annually into ocean basins. Erosion is a present day process which does not alter the chemical composition of rocks.

Half-life -- The theoretical period of time that would be required for one-half of the quantity of radioactive isotope to decay, assuming constant rate of decay. Highly fluctuating rates of decay occur outside of the laboratory.

death. It is possible to measure in the laboratory the amount of radioactive carbon left in a given organic substance, because radioactive substances break down or decay slowly over a fixed period of time. Carbon 14 begins to disintegrate, returning to Nitrogen 14, emitting radioactive (beta) particles in the process. At death, about 15 beta radiations per minute per gram of material are emitted. The rate of decay is known as "half-life," and the half-life of Carbon 14 is 5,730 years. This means that it takes 5,730 years for one-half of the original amount of Carbon 14 to decay into Nitrogen 14" (Haviland 49).

Measurements of radioactive decay calculated within the constant environment of the laboratory are altered considerably when specimens are subject to harsh conditions. Radiocarbon readings in the millions of years could be the direct result of exposure to catastrophic environmental paroxysms. This would account for the contradictory readings of a variety of dating methods. Scientists admit that their equations ". . . will give a correct date provided that . . . the system has remained closed since the event to be dated, i.e. there was no loss or gain of parent or daughter atoms, except by decay;" (Brown and Mussett 247).

When applying radioactive decay (C14 dating) to non-living things such as rocks, scientists base their calculations on "model age" equations. There is no sure way of determining the original number or abundance of daughter atoms in correspondence to parent atoms so equation solutions are based on a "model age". "A "model age" requires that the initial number of daughter atoms (D_0) be known. No analytical equipment can give this value" (Austin 119). So the "model age" is based upon the sequence of strata layers and position in which rocks are found. The sequence of strata layers is based upon the assumption that older layers are deeper than the higher and younger layers (law of superposition). "In order to date a sedimentary rock and connect the age determined by fossils to the absolute age determined by radioactivity, it is necessary to find a place where igneous rocks have some clear time-relationship to the sedimentary strata" (Bascom 90).

Our contention with this theory is that it is based upon circular reasoning. It is difficult to discern science from fiction when knowledge is founded upon theories that are extracted from hypotheses based upon “assumptions” about a pre-historic past. Ages described in the billions of years are not within the scope of reliable observation and one must be wary of absolute conclusions based on presumptions that the earth is extremely old.

Alliance of Continental Drift & Catastrophic Plate Tectonics

The theory of plate tectonics was proposed in 1912 in order to explain newly discovered tropical fossil remains found in places like the Arctic and Antarctic Polar regions. Alfred Wegener, the German-born scientist, suggested that continents drifted away from equatorial regions because fossilized coral reefs as well as numerous temperate zone plants and animals were discovered off the coast of Siberia. Scientists were puzzled to find fossilized coral – which only survives in temperate equatorial regions – in the freezing waters of the Arctic. How is it that massive coal deposits were discovered in Antarctica where there are no signs of forests or trees growing anywhere on the isolated frozen continent? Wegener proposed that these Polar regions were at one time joined together at the equatorial zone and amassed into one isolated continent which he called Pangaea. He went on to suggest that Pangaea split up, and isolated sections of it drifted apart carrying tropical fossil remains to their present positions. Wegener’s ideas have served as a model for subsequent geologic research.

Scientists have gathered petrified fossil remains of tropical plant life and animals from all over the world and Biblical records corroborate this evidence by indicating that the whole earth was subject to a temperate climate. Holy Scriptures infer that when earth was formed a large mass of water evaporated from the surface to be suspended above the expanse of surface air as an ice canopy, or vaulted dome (Genesis 1:7 and Isaiah 40:22).

*Circular Reasoning --
When an assumption is
used to prove an
assumption about the facts
on hand it is circular
reasoning. Using evolution
theories to prove evolution
theories.*

*Continental Drift -- The
theory that the seven major
continents were once
joined as a single isolated
landmass that separated
with the various fragments
or continental plates
moving apart in respect to
one another. Problems with
this theory are: the seven
continents are not split
apart, they are joined by
the all encompassing
continental margin, and
this theory lacks a
“detectable” working
mechanism.*

Atmospheric Stability -- The tendency for vertical displacement of air not to occur. If the atmosphere is stable, displaced parcels of air will tend to return to their level of origin. If the atmosphere is unstable, displaced parcels of air will tend to accelerate to positions away from their level of origin. The greater the instability of the atmosphere the more likely is cloud formation, precipitation, and severe weather.

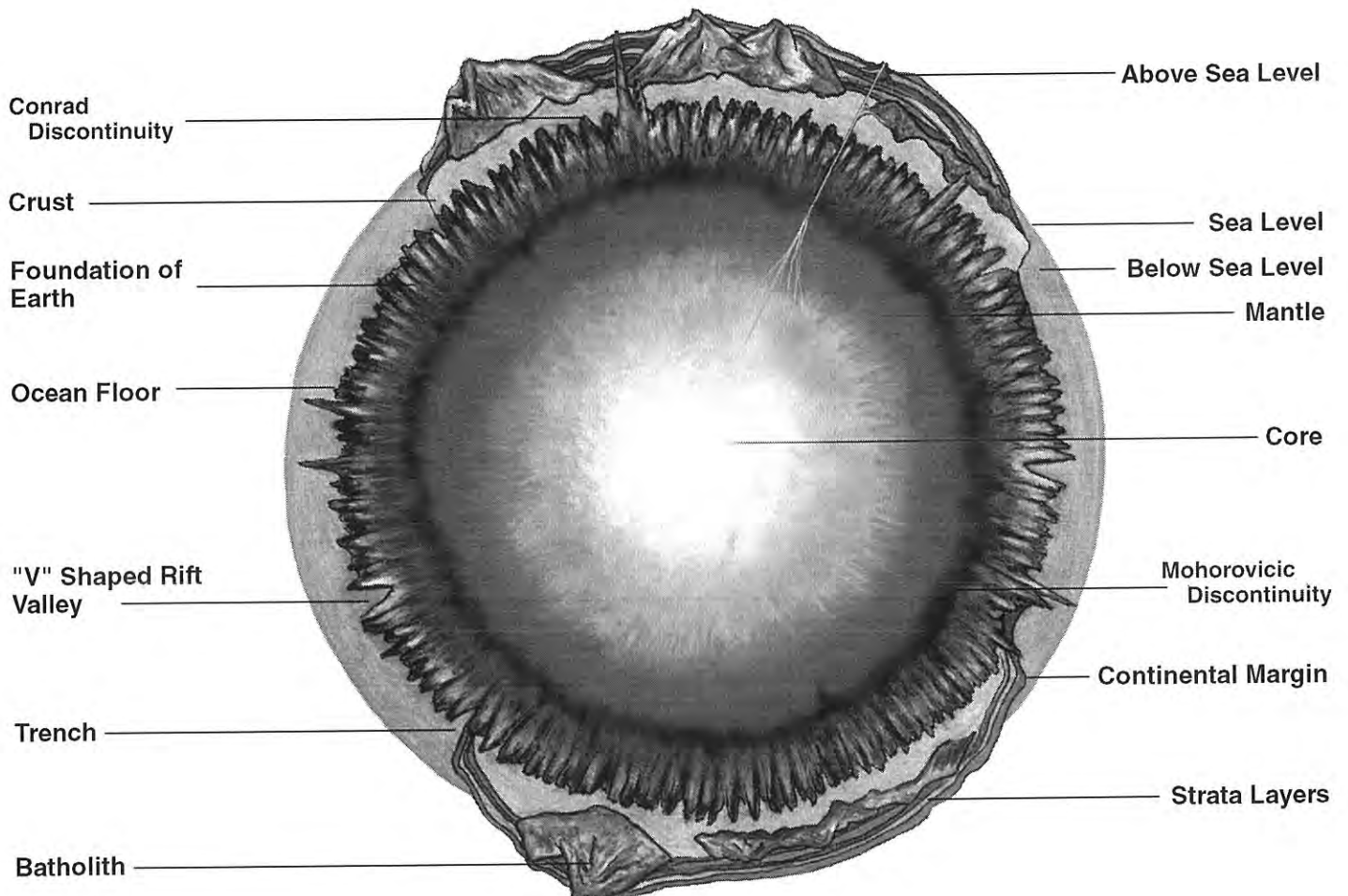
Plate Tectonic Theory -- The theory that the outer layer of earth is made up of rigid plates that are moving relative to one another. Sixteen major plates are recognized; African, Antarctic, Arabian, Cocos, Australian, Caribbean, Eurasian, Indian, Juan de Fuca, Nazca, North American, Pacific, Scotia, Philippine, Somali, and South American. The plate tectonic theory is fundamental to evolution because it advocates the concept of gradual change.

A vaulted dome enveloping earth's atmosphere, stabilizing and regulating the global climate, would have created an oxygen rich environment with constant high barometric pressure. Harmful solar radiation, vertical air flow, rain and snow formation would also be constrained from pre-flood earth. Under these ideal hyperbaric conditions, people, animals, and plants would have lived for hundreds of years and thrived prolifically all over the "formless" planet. The temperate and formless earth was literally "all land" as suggested by the true meaning of the word Pangaea, and was not necessarily an isolated supercontinent in the midst of an ocean.

Over the course of time the theory of plate tectonics has become well accepted by Christians and non-Christians alike. Some Christian scientists unintentionally reinforce the stumbling block of evolution by being in agreement with plate tectonics. Apparently some Christian scientists validate their own theory of 'catastrophic' plate tectonics with the single Scripture, "To Eber were born two sons: The name of one was Peleg ; for in his days the earth was divided" (Genesis 10:25). According to the context of this verse, the division that took place was well after the flood event and it was a geo-political division of earth. The land was being divided amongst the children of Noah. Further investigation presents that evidence from Scripture and geology fails to support this viewpoint.

In light of geologic and scientific research it seems quite plausible that continents did not migrate over the surface of earth on slabs of the foundation. Seismic studies confirm that the mantle is 2900 km thick (Bolt 10) and it is composed of solid rock (Monastersky 89, 344). Pavlenkova's geophysical studies of the upper mantle reveal that it is ". . . impossible to separate a single thick asthenosphere from where the convective cells could have been formed, capable of moving lithospheric plates" (78). She also calls attention to research by Dziewonski and Anderson, (1984) which indicates that continents have deep "roots" and are ". . . distinctly delineated as the areas with higher seismic velocities covering the larger part of the upper

Foundation of Earth



The sphere of earth cut in half reveals a spherical intrusive foundation of basalt underlying the continental land above sea level and exposed at earth's surface upon the ocean floor. The process of molten magma injecting within a mold of overlying crust is essential for the formation of an intrusive rock structure like that at the ocean floor. The sheeted dike complex and intrusive gabbro rock of the ocean floor evidence that they were once formed beneath an overlying crust. This "pillar-like" intrusive structure would not result from magma upwelling at the earth's surface at the ocean floor. Seismic studies reveal that beneath the observed rock structure of the ocean floor there is 2,900 km of solid rock mantle encompassing the earth's molten core.

mantle” (Bartos-Kyriakidis 79). Holy Scriptures seem to be correct when they say that earth is established upon a solid foundation. Whether slow motion or catastrophic, continental drift is still plate tectonics.

In direct contrast to the assumption that continents slide around on imaginary plates God’s Word tells us in Hebrews 1:10, *“THOU, LORD, IN THE BEGINNING DIDST LAY THE FOUNDATION OF THE EARTH.”* and *“He established the earth upon its foundations, So that it will not totter forever and ever” (Psalm 104:5).*

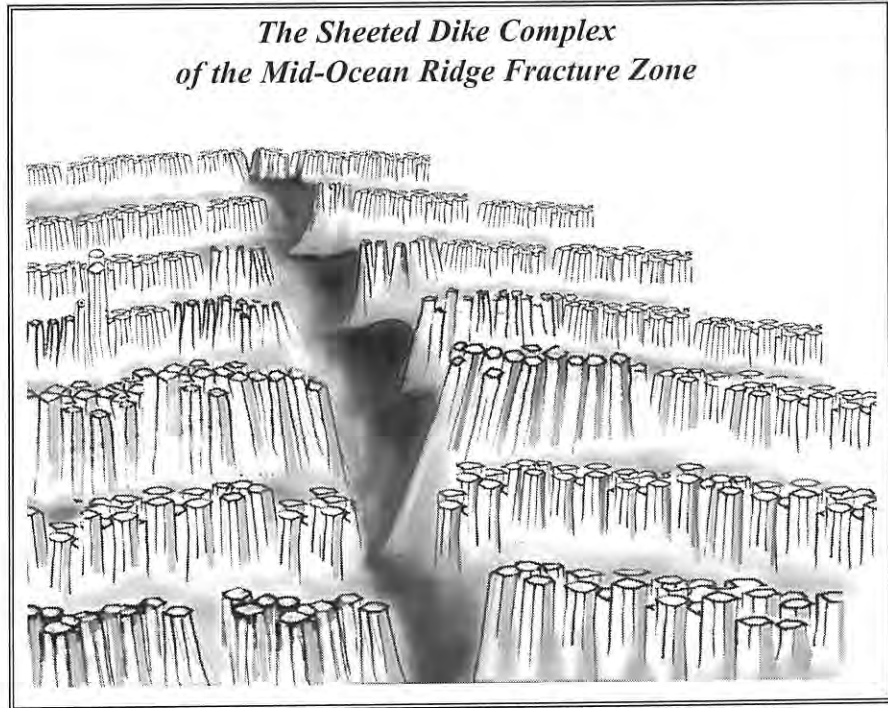
As geologist Lester King presents, it is a *“. . . quality, not of geological control, but of spherical geometry” (16). “From the interior of a sphere, there is only one way out: it is up toward the surface. Hence the active tectonics of the Earth are expressed radially (or at the surface, vertically); so the fundamental tectonic mechanisms of global geology are vertical, up or down” (King 16).*

The following chapters are a summary of accumulated geologic evidence which strongly supports historic records of earth’s genesis and the processes of dynamic planetary change. It is our hope that scientific research will be held up to the scrutiny of Holy Scriptures that provide an effectual framework for further investigation and research.

Process--A complex series of actions occurring in accordance with physical and chemical laws producing a change in composition, position, form or state.. That a process has occurred is usually obvious because of the changes evidencing that the process has taken place.

“A significant number of earth scientists are beginning to realize that our community has become intoxicated by the apparent success of plate tectonics and a cold and critical examination of it is necessary because a lot of phenomena and processes are incompatible with this theory” (Bartos Kyriakidis vol. 1, V). There seems to be enough scientific evidence to completely discredit both slow and fast plate movement over the surface of the earth. “Say amongst the nations the Lord reigns. Indeed the world is firmly established,” (Psalm 96:10).

*The Sheeted Dike Complex
of the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone*



"For the pillars of the earth are the Lord's, and He set the world on them" – 1 Samuel 2:8d



To Examine A Masterpiece

“When He established the heavens, I was there, When He inscribed a circle on the face of the deep, When He made firm the skies above, When the springs of the deep became fixed, When He set for the sea its boundary, So that the water should not transgress His command, When He marked out the foundations of the earth; Then I was beside Him, as a master workman; And I was daily His delight, Rejoicing always before Him, Rejoicing in the world, His earth, And having my delight in the sons of men.” Proverbs 8:27 - 31.

Using The Model To Solve The Puzzle

Through a comprehensive investigation of “The Floor of the Oceans” and “World Ocean Floor” maps, we hope to cast new light on elusive geologic interpretations and geologic data. Perhaps the 43,000 mile long “V” shaped rift valley at the ocean floor is a clue for an event that resulted in ocean basins, a ruptured crust, and the all encompassing continental margin. The artful architectural design of submarine seascapes unravels a mysterious interplay between spontaneous elements of nature. Evidently violent were the forces that forged the face of a lacerated earth with rips and gashes so deep and wide that earth’s surface remains largely inundated by the water that burst forth to seize its life, only to subside into abyssal trenches and give life back again in measure.

Crust -- The outermost layer of the earth; the upper part of the lithosphere which is separated from the mantle by the foundation of earth. The crust consists of oceanic crust and continental crust which is inclined in a generally horizontal position overlying the foundation of earth.

Subterranean -- Existing or operating beneath the surface of earth.

Observations of the ocean floor give clues to a mystery which was hidden until the late 1950s. Ocean floor maps reveal the Mid-Ocean Rift as a vast canyon that encircles the globe, a circumterrestrial chasm intersected at right angles by deep channels. Characteristics of the submerged superstructure indicate that it may be the exposed foundation of earth that was laid bare as a result of dynamically combined forces.

Labyrinth -- An intricate structure of winding, interconnecting passages.

For centuries geologists have studied the earth, recording and mapping with precision its intricate geologic details. To stand back and observe ocean floor maps as a model of earth expands our perspective and unifies the details. Mountains, strata, and rock formations above and below sea level attest to a dramatic geologic reconstruction of earth. The Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone may represent two major events as opposed to a procession of events. The first event would have been the rapid expansion and construction of earth during Day One of Creation Week; the second event the rapid expansion of matter and reconstruction of earth during the Flood.

Circumterrestrial -- Surrounding or revolving about the earth.

The possibility that ocean floors bear witness to an excavation of the global-supercontinent Pangaea by fountains exploding from the depths is worthy of consideration. Such an explosive process would expose the remaining substructure of chambers that burst forth as cleft channels veiled by an ocean of water. A portion of this water would have been originally contained by the subterranean channels that burst forth. The chasmal submarine structure at ocean floors today resembles a geometrically inscribed labyrinth. The strategic isolation, extreme terrain and symmetrical architecture of the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone suggest that perhaps it once was “. . . the storehouses of the deep” (*Psalm 33:6-7*).

According to the Scriptural model, subterranean chambers were originally formed as a circumterrestrial network of interconnected passages beneath the surface of the earth. They served as a naturally occurring void designed to receive the surface water that would recede on Day Three of Creation Week when the dry land appeared. Once filled with water, the void

became a hydrodynamic circulatory system for planet earth. Surface rivers flowed to subsurface aqueducts housed by channels cleft within the foundation of earth.

The Mid-Ocean Rift is a fixed boundary set in the towering vertical escarpments of earth's foundation and does not necessarily represent a diverging boundary, spreading center, or convection zone as many geologists and scientists assume the circumterrestrial boundary to be. The claim that a minutely detectable measure of spreading occurs between continents is based upon insubstantial data. Erosional variables, tidal forces, and the possibility of a margin of error between the far reaching spherical distances of planet earth are not taken into account.

In light of the great deluge event, all pieces of the puzzle that make up the whole picture of earth fit together perfectly without any undue manipulation. Continents do not need to slide apart in order for pieces of the puzzle to fit together, especially when we take into consideration the explosive velocity of a rupture that may have taken place when fountains of the great deep burst forth.

The present model of earth as displayed on ocean floor maps is a key to the past. Each piece of the puzzle has its place and fits precisely into the model picture. The observed continents of earth do not need to be rearranged in order to represent an ancient model of earth. When assembling pieces of a puzzle together, we study the model picture for perspective and clues to missing pieces that take us back to the original model without rearranging or manipulating the pieces to fit.

A Global Supercontinent Versus Pangaea

It is not in dispute that there was one single continent. It is the extent of the continent and its separation process that needs to be re-examined. Was Pangaea an isolated continent surrounded by oceans, or was it "all land," a global supercontinent with isolated seas? By studying "The Floor of the Oceans" map, it

Void -- A naturally occurring cavity, recess, or system of interconnected passages beneath the surface of earth. An empty space waiting to be filled.

Spreading Center -- The theoretical concept that plates are separating and new oceanic rock is forming to fill the spreading center. However there is no objective data available to substantiate active volcanism within the sediment filled Mid-Ocean "V" shaped rift valley.

Divergent Plate Boundary -- The boundary between two plates that are hypothetically moving apart and new oceanic rock is being formed. The Mid-Ocean Rift.

Relief -- The difference in elevation between the lowest and highest portions of a geographical area.

Continental Margin -- The true geologic margin of a continent is a submerged boundary, roughly 600 ft. below sea level.

can be observed that the surface of earth is divided into two levels, below sea level and above sea level. The variation between the two levels totals 65,000 feet. The surface below sea level is traversed by the boundary of the Mid-Ocean Rift, and the surface above sea level is contained by the boundary of an all encompassing girth, the continental margin.

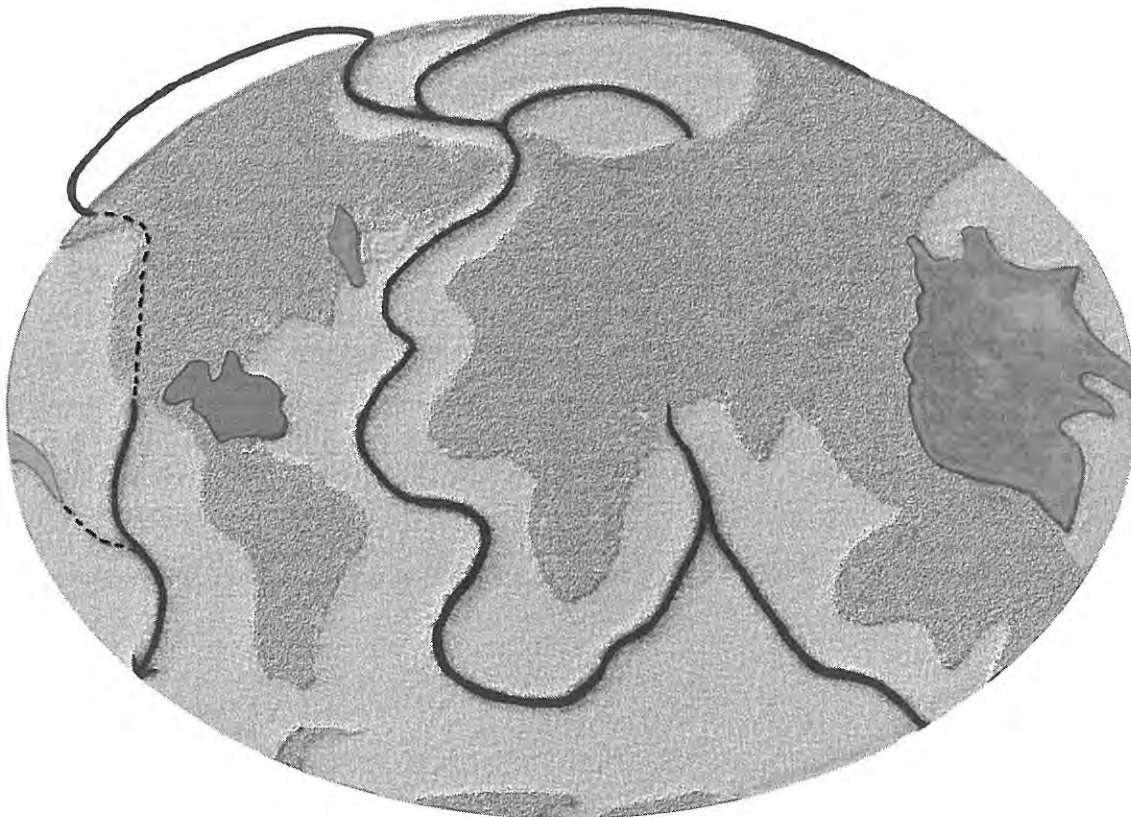
The continental margin is a submerged boundary about six hundred feet below sea level which separates the continental landmass from the deep sea floor. The moderately sloping continental shelf and steep continental rise are defined by the margin. This is an important geologic feature which discloses overwhelming evidence against continental drift because all land above sea level is outlined and contained by this continuous, unbroken boundary.

Six of the seven continents: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia are united by the continental margin. Antarctica's continental margin coincides with the global continental margin. It is separated by channels etched between two groups of islands at the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula and the southern tip of South America. Ocean basins define the perimeter of a steeply eroded continental rise and trench system. The contour of the coast corresponds with the continental margin along the relief of ocean basins. *"The true geologic margin of a continent – that is, where continental crust changes to oceanic crust – is below sea level" – (Monroe 319).*

It should not be denied that the earth is in a continual state of dynamic change. However, the simulation of sea-floor spreading does not result in the present geologic characteristics of planet earth. If the isolated supercontinent Pangaea was spread apart by upwelling asthenosphere and magma, at volcanic fissures and convection zones within the supercontinent Pangaea, it would be logically apparent that a growing extrusive volcanic ridge would form upon the continent above sea level. To suppose that such an extrusive igneous structure would cave in upon itself and end up at the sea-floor after millions of years, as a gapping canyon, is

conjectural speculation. The towering vertical structure of the sea-floor does not lend itself very well to this concept.

In contrast to this theory, Genesis presents that the literally “all land” supercontinent of Pangaea was separated by an enormous blast when the fountains of the great deep *burst* forth. If we take into consideration that (a) ocean basins portray a gap excavated by fountains bursting forth on a global scale from channels cleft within the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone, and (b) the remaining landmass of a global supercontinent is contained by the continental margin. It then becomes evident that the boundaries between the two require no manipulation. When viewed from the Genesis perspective no diverging or converging of ocean floors or continents is required. From a global perspective the prevailing geologic data – including deposited layers of metamorphic rock and sediment – supply



The “All Land” Supercontinent – Black lines depict “ground zero” where the fountains of the great deep burst forth to breach the global supercontinent. The light grey area emphasizes the blast zone and the dark grey area emphasizes the zone of deposition.

the evidence that earth was transformed by dynamic vertical relief and not the speculated horizontal movement of continents over the face of the earth.

The 'Pangaea' of Genesis is literally "all land." The Greek meaning for the word Pangaea is "all land" and yet the idea of an isolated continent surrounded by a vast ocean is well received. Africa and South America are presumed by plate tectonics to have been joined together and surrounded by water. *"It was the roughly interlocking shapes of the coastlines of the African and American continents that inspired the theory of continental drift" (Shipman 678).* By reasoning backwards, scientists came to the conclusion that magma upwelled within these two regions of land and pushed them apart over millions of years. This theory was developed to explain why similar mountain ranges and fossil formations were found in adjacent lands across the ocean basin.

The present day model of earth as outlined by maps and geologic data is precisely represented by a literal reading of the Genesis account. The compelling evidence of fossil discovery on adjacent continents lends itself very well to the thesis of a global supercontinent being excavated by synergistic hydrothermal explosions. The dry land that appeared on Day Three of Creation Week depicts one formless global supercontinent with isolated and shallow fresh water seas connected by subterranean chambers. Today's ocean basins appear to be the gaping region of an enormous hydrothermal blast from subterranean channels, and a remnant supercontinent is girded by the continental margin. Parallel regions of land display matching life forms that were instantly trapped within layers of rubble deposited by the explosion.

The Discovery of a Cleft Channel

According to Marie Tharp there is a prominent 'V' shaped rift valley at the crest of the Mid-Ocean Ridge (Tharp 53). This rift valley could also be referred to as a bilateral ridge that circles

the globe, or a circumterrestrial channel identified by the French as a cordillera. *“Bruce and I got our first real look at the rift valley in 1959 in movies taken by Jacques Cousteau . . . the great black cliffs of the rift valley sprinkled with white glob ooze, loomed up through the blue green water”* (Tharp 62). It is the cordillera, submarine canyon which splits the Oceanic Ridge Zone into distinct equiangular, symmetrical halves. The undersea cordillera is intersected at regular intervals by a vast network of interconnected cliffs and canyons of compelling proportions and confounding equilibrium. *“The Mid-Ocean Ridge is cut by deep right-angle slashes which extend along the sea floor on both sides of the ridge. These are called fracture zones”* (Nixon 43).

Cartographers of the deep, Marie Tharp and Bruce Heezen suspected that *“. . . If there was such a thing as continental drift, it would have had a connection with a midocean rift valley. If drift did indeed exist, the valley would have been formed where new material came up from deep inside the earth, splitting the midocean ridge into two and pushing the sides apart. That in turn, would move the continents resting on their various tectonic plates”* (Tharp 1956).

The theory of plate tectonics proposes to explain mountain building, metamorphism of rock, deposition, petrification of biological life forms, and the extinction of entire species found preserved as fossils and fossil fuels within massive deposits of sedimentary and metamorphic strata. The theory asserts that the Mid-Ocean Ridge continues to be a diverging spreading center and transforming plate boundary, and that the ocean trenches are converging plate boundaries and subducting zones. The operating mechanism of this theory is that the spreading ridge is a location where converging convection cells of asthenosphere and magma are upwelling and forcing plates apart at the ocean floor.

The claim is made that upwelling magma exerts enough force to create a pressure ridge from within the Mid-Ocean Rift. Hypothetically, the pressure ridge would gradually spread the ocean floor and continents apart, a theory known as continental

Subduction Zone -- The theoretical concept that long, narrow trenches are convergent plate boundaries where the earth's crust subducts and re-enters the mantle. This theory is based on circumstantial evidence that associates earthquakes and volcanism with subduction zones.

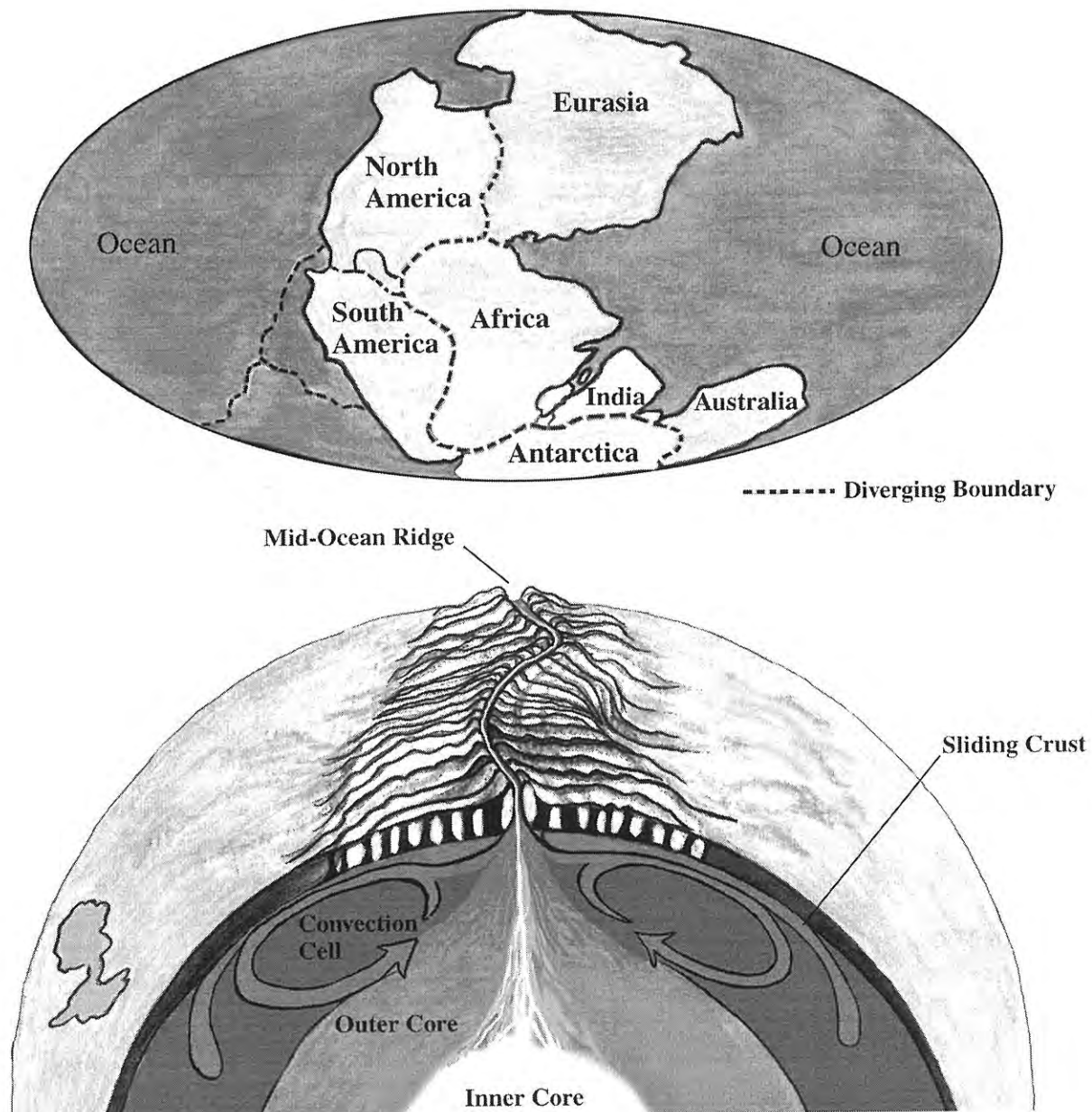
drift. Some scientists claim that tectonic plates are somehow pulled apart and magma upwells to fill the spreading centers. The plate tectonics theory aggressively promotes that “. . . Earth's outer shell is broken into several individual units called plates. The optimum place for movement is at the plate boundaries, and the major earthquake belts of the world are observed in these regions” (Shipman 667).

The physical evidence to prove sea-floor spreading remains to be observed. Lines of heat-convecting magma chambers beneath the circumterrestrial rift have not been found. Geologist Lester King claims that, “*Convection is never a regular process. Stable convection cells of the size prescribed have nowhere been demonstrated. The zig-zag parts of a ridge-rift system are difficult to account for on an hypothesis of tensional spreading, and some other explanation seems required. Bullard states that convection does not normally happen along lines, and certainly does not happen along lines broken by frequent offsets such as affect the major oceanic ridges. Elsasser assesses the situation: 'there is no actual evidence for convective motion in the upper mantle caused by primary heating from below'*” (King 75-79).

According to scientific studies, a continuous system of convection cells within the asthenosphere does not exist (Bartos-Kyriakidis 78). N. I. Pavlenkova from the Institute of the Physics of the Earth suggests that movement of lithospheric plates over long distances, as single rigid bodies, is hardly possible and their research, “. . . does not agree on the large horizontal displacement of the lithosphere plates regarding lower parts of the upper mantle” (Bartos-Kyriakidis 84).

The Mid-Ocean Rift should not be confused with volcanoes which are continuing to be a place of pressure release when erupting. Volcanic eruptions have nothing to do with hypothetical diverging or converging zones, and the Mid-Ocean Rift does not necessarily represent a diverging boundary. The submarine channel is not a volcano, a series of volcanoes, a volcanic trench, or “hot spot” fissure. It is also unlikely that

magma upwelling in the middle of the supercontinent Pangaea would result in a gaping 'V' shaped, bilateral ridge thousands of feet below sea level. What is observed at present is that when magma upwells within a continent it forms an above sea-level, 'A' shaped volcanic ridge or mountain.



Theoretical Division of the Supercontinent Pangaea – Magma rising to the surface from beneath the continental crust to separate Pangaea would logically produce an extrusive igneous volcanic ridge above sea-level.

Extrusive -- Rock that forms from the cooling and crystallization process of molten magma (lava) extruded and layered onto the earth's surface. In contrast to intrusive rock.



*Mt. Lassen, extrusive rock
by Gordon Porter*

Intrusive -- Rock that cools and crystallizes from molten magma intruded into rock and molded in place within the earth's crust.

The only place that magma is observed to be upwelling within the Mid-Ocean Ridge is in Iceland where it forms an extrusive volcanic island above sea level. Is it scientifically correct to assume that upwelling magma and asthenosphere could exert the force required to spread the sea floor apart and then leave a gaping canyon in its place? Even in Iceland where the Mid-Ocean Ridge is exposed and can be easily studied – evidence for successively upwelling rifts of magma does not exist. King interprets research by Icelandic geologist Einarsson (1967, 1968) to say that “*whereas the two lateral traces should (on the geomagnetic interpretation of sea-floor spreading) be older than the axial zone, all three strips of volcanics are of the same age!*” (King 107).

Geologist N. Hast’s stress measurements also indicate results inconsistent with the theory of sea floor spreading. A ninety degree angle of maximum horizontal pressure would be “. . . *expected if new material was extruded to form the Atlantic Ocean floor*” (King 107). The

towering escarpments of the sheeted dike complex display vertical relief and the very nature of their structure **denies** any indication of horizontal movement. According to Marie Tharp, the towering vertical cliffs, positioned in equilateral formation, compose channels that are aligned as finely as stitches on the seam of a baseball (Nixon 15). “*Deep-sea drill holes have penetrated through the upper oceanic crust into a sheeted dike complex, a zone consisting almost entirely of vertical basaltic dikes*” (Monroe 334).

Examination of the symmetrical pattern of channels at the sea floor discloses that these dike-like sheets of solid, vertical, intrusive basalt rock extends beneath the continental landmass

as well, suggesting that the earth's outer shell is continuous. "This basaltic, lower crustal type is universal beneath the continents and ocean basins alike" (King 74). The vertical-sheeted dike complex which composes the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone is a discordant pluton that is now exposed at the earth's surface, on the ocean floors. "A dike is a tabular or sheetlike discordant pluton . . . a pluton is an intrusive igneous body that forms when magma cools and crystallizes within the earth's crust" (Monroe 604 & 610).

Another term for the oceanic crust is ophiolite ". . . Accepting that ophiolites really do represent slices through the top 10 km or so of ocean lithosphere" (Brown & Mussett 130). Ophiolites are representative of oceanic crustal composition but they are distinguished by the fact that this part of the ocean floor complex is found within certain regions of land above sea level. "Slivers of the oceanic crust and upper mantle . . . removed from the ocean floor and emplaced over a continental margin . . . is called an ophiolite or ophiolite complex" (Bearman 64).

According to data gathered by Gass (1982) Lewis (1983) and Spray (1991) the uppermost layer of the ocean floor structure is covered with about .5 km of sediment (approx. 1,500 feet). Below the sediment is 1.7 km of pillow lava seated above 1.8 km of sheeted dike complex. Below the sheeted dike complex is 3 km of gabbro seated above approximately 7 km of peridotite – (diagram, Brown & Mussett 129).

Peridotite is a solid crystalline rock that reflects seismic wave patterns revealing an increase in rock density. This layer of peridotite – many miles thick – makes up the reflective boundary known as the Mohorovicic discontinuity or the Moho for short. "The Mohorovicic discontinuity is a sharply defined boundary that separates the crust from the mantle, the next layer down" (Shipman 674). It is interesting to note that mixed in with the peridotite of the upper mantle is serpentine, another crystalline type rock that is laced with asbestos fibers. Because of its ability to resist heat asbestos performs as an insulating, fire retardent blanket protecting the upper layer of earth's crust.

Basalt -- A dark grey to black, dense to fine-grained, rock formed from magma. May be intrusive or extrusive.

Pluton -- An intrusive igneous body that formed when magma cooled and crystallized deep within earth's crust and is now exposed at the earth's surface. The Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone is an intrusive igneous solid state structure or pluton.

Gabbro -- A compositional equivalent of basalt. It's coarse grained (phaneritic) texture indicates that it is of intrusive origin and slow cooling. The lower part of the foundation of earth is composed of massive gabbro.

Seismic -- Of or relating to an earth vibration caused by an earthquake or artificially produced vibrations (ie. explosions).

Foundation of Earth -- The lower portion of the lithosphere which consists of a vertical basaltic dike complex and underlying massive gabbro seated upon the dense crystalline peridotite of the Mohorovicic Discontinuity. It is the intrusive basaltic crust which underlies continents world-wide and is exposed at ocean floors. The foundation of earth should not be confused with the upper lithosphere which is composed of less dense rock and layered deposits.

Discontinuity -- A marked change in the velocity of seismic waves indicating a significant change in earth materials or their properties.

Bruce Bolt writes in his book *"Inside the Earth"* that one of the earliest triumphs of seismology was the discovery that the Earth has a crust – the insight of A. Mohorovicic (73). The dense crystalline qualities of the Moho underlie gabbro, a coarse grained crystalline basalt that is also referred to as a pluton. The intrusive pluton of gabbro is injected by tabular sheeted dikes above it. These intrusive sheets of basalt and solid crystalline peridotite of the Moho, serve as an established foundation for the huge body of water and land above. Layers of the oceanic crust total up to about fourteen kilometers, or eight and a half miles of solid intrusive rock.

According to Scripture the distinguished, layered foundation of earth, which is exposed at ocean floors, continues beneath the continents as the foundation of earth (Job 38:4). Evidence for the upper boundary of this intrusive basalt foundation under continents, is found in seismic studies confirming a distinction between the upper and lower continental crust. A mid-crustal boundary known as the Conrad Discontinuity was “. . . a concept that soon became widely, albeit not universally, accepted” (Litak 89). Charles Richter himself believed “. . . in the existence of an oceanic crust-type basaltic layer beneath the continents” (Litak & Brown 89).

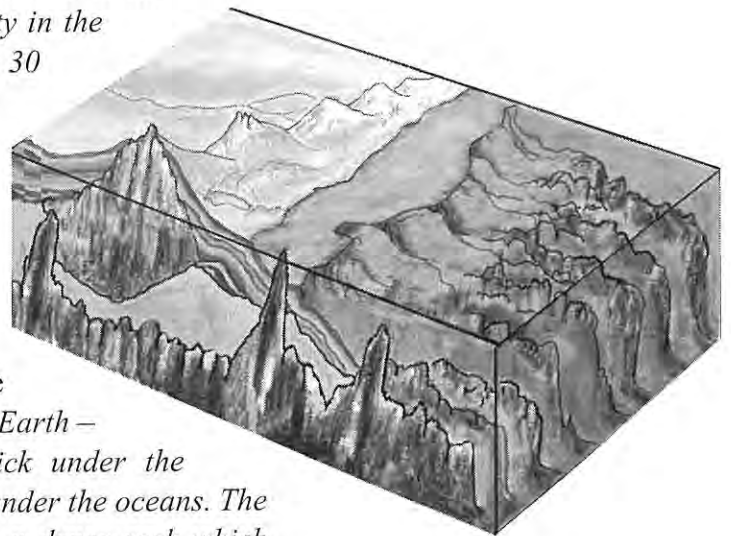
With the eager acceptance of plate tectonics the “Conrad” seems to have been forgotten or ignored. Using the latest technology, modern geology has amplified the existence of the Conrad into so many details that it just isn’t there, although variations in depth for this important boundary do not indicate that it is non-existent. There are certain places where the Conrad is uplifted within the continental crust or exposed at the surface. It seems as though this significant boundary of oceanic crust extending beneath the continents has become an obstruction to the subduction of theoretical tectonic plates.

The Conrad is significant because it reveals the upper boundary of a denser intrusive basalt foundation of earth beneath the continents. The evidence for a spherical foundation of earth, laid bare at ocean floors and continuing beneath the continental

landmass, is outstanding! Variances in seismic velocities indicate that “. . . phase transformations between gabbro and eclogite could occur beneath the normal continental crust” (Mareschal & Gangi 4729). “Above the Moho, the continental crust has a layered structure similar to the oceanic crust . . . the seismic discontinuity in the mid-crust, at depths ranging from 10 to 30 km, is usually known as the **Conrad discontinuity** after its discoverer” (Brown & Mussett v2 189).

The distinct features between an intrusive foundation and overlying continental crust are also obscured by identifying them as one body, the **lithosphere**. “The rigid, outer shell of the Earth – the lithosphere – is up to 250 km thick under the continents but is only about 100 km thick under the oceans. The lithosphere consists largely of peridotite, a dense rock which forms the upper part of the Earth’s mantle. The uppermost part of the lithosphere is the crust” (Bearman 26). Not enough emphasis has been placed on how different the two sections of lithosphere are. There needs to be concern regarding an over-generalization of the term lithosphere. As we will try to demonstrate, the basalt foundation of earth and overlying continental crust are two independent structures differing in composition, structure and function.

The lower portion of the lithosphere may be referred to as the foundation of earth. It can be distinguished from the overlying continental crust by its intrusive igneous composition and verticality. The floor of the ocean bears witness to this phenomenal structure. From the upper portion of the oceanic crust a sheeted dike complex plunges 6000 feet into the earth where it intrudes crystalline magma called gabbro. Fractures at the sea floor which tower thousands of feet above gaping canyons are the exposed portion of this sheeted dike complex. The Scriptural model for earth suggests that prior to fountains of the great deep bursting forth, the intrusive rock foundation



Conrad Discontinuity -- A distinctive boundary between the less dense upper lithosphere or continental crust and the denser, lower lithosphere composed of intrusive basalt.

Continental Crust -- The igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic, and granitic continental rocks overlying the intrusive and rugged topography of the foundation of earth. The upper portion of the lithosphere is the continental crust.

Ophiolite--Slivers of oceanic crust and upper mantle found within the continent are called ophiolites.

Detailed studies reveal that an ideal ophiolite consists of a layer of deep-sea sedimentary rocks underlain by pillow basalts and a sheeted dike complex. Further downward in an ophiolite is massive gabbro. Beneath the gabbro is a crystalline barrier of peridotite and serpentine representative of the Mohorovicic Discontinuity. Ophiolites found within continents are identical with layers of oceanic crust observed within deep-sea drill core samples.

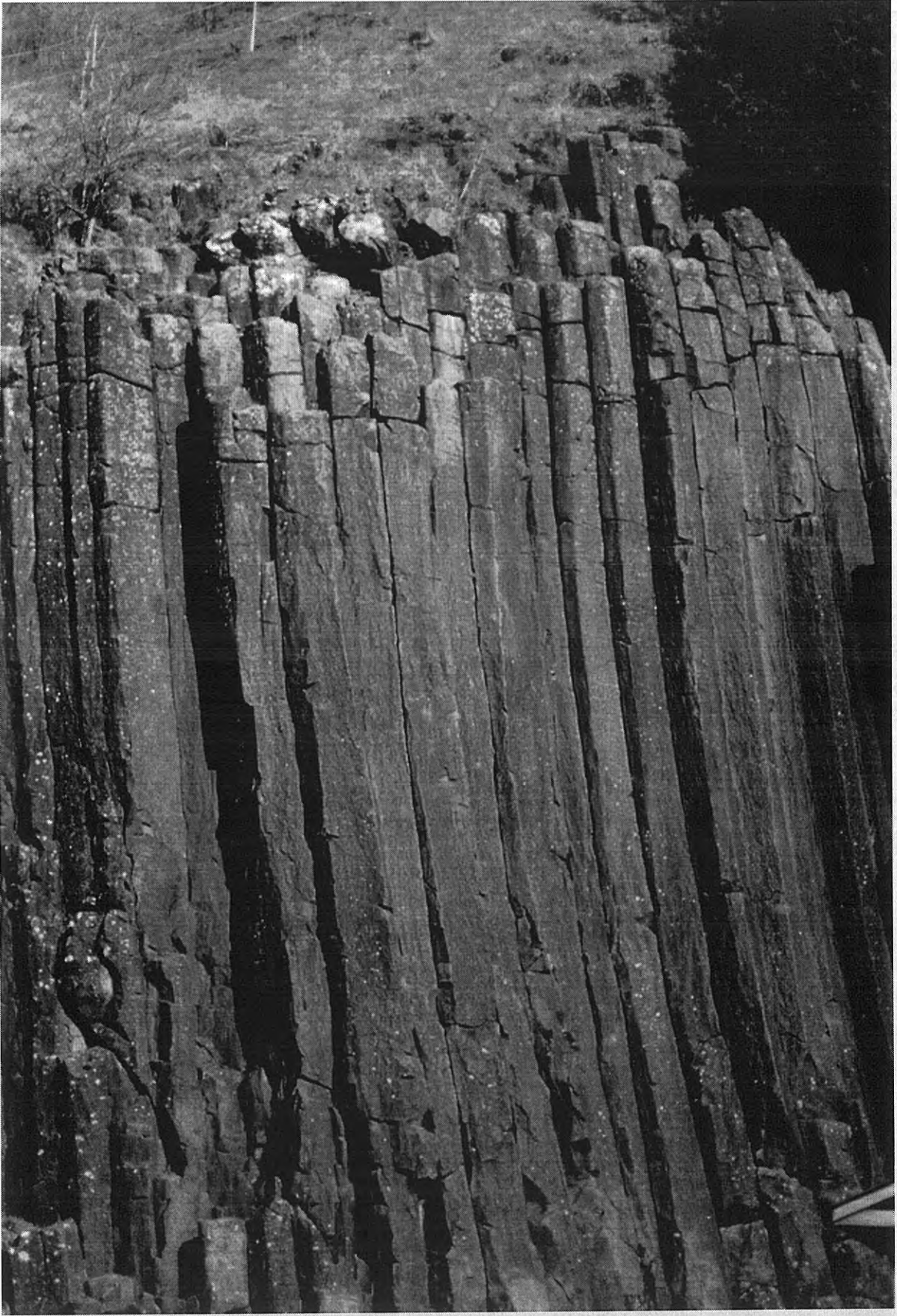
Metamorphism -- An alteration in the texture, chemical composition, or overall structure of rock produced by intense fluid heat and or pressure. Four types of metamorphism are recognized:

- 1. Hydrothermal*
- 2. Thermal*
- 3. Dynamic*
- 4. Regional. Due to the compositional stability of rocks, metamorphism is not within the scope of reliable observation.*

that we see at ocean floors today, was a support system for the overlying caprock of continental crust. Deep ocean basins did not exist and planet earth was literally "all land". Resulting from the explosion of fountains from the great deep, an intrusive foundation of earth was laid bare at the ocean floor. At the perimeter of excavated ocean basins, within the boundary of the continental margin, remains an unbreached continent above sea level supported by the intrusive foundation of earth.

The upper lithosphere or continental crust differs in composition from the foundation of earth because it is mostly composed of intermediate material. According to geologists *Brown and Mussett*, "the overall composition of ocean crust is mafic or basalt and the overall composition of the continental crust is intermediate (i.e., 55-64% silica) **on almost all estimates**" (192). Intermediate rock composition means that this type of rock has been exposed to conditions which transform a parent magma into a variety of crystalline forms by exposure to varying degrees of intense vaporous heat and pressure, a process known as metamorphism.

"Considerable differentiation by partial-melting processes produce the earth's silica-rich continental crust" (Brown & Musset 186). What really sets the upper lithosphere apart is the generally "horizontal" layering of deposited, chemically altered, material. This is referred to as layers of strata or the geologic column. Penetration of the continental crust by the uplift of intrusive ophiolites and mantle rocks indicate that it is seated upon a somewhat generic, intrusive, spherical foundation. The continental crust is in a class of its own. Girded by the continental margin, it abides as a crustal blanket overlaying the solid rock foundation of earth.

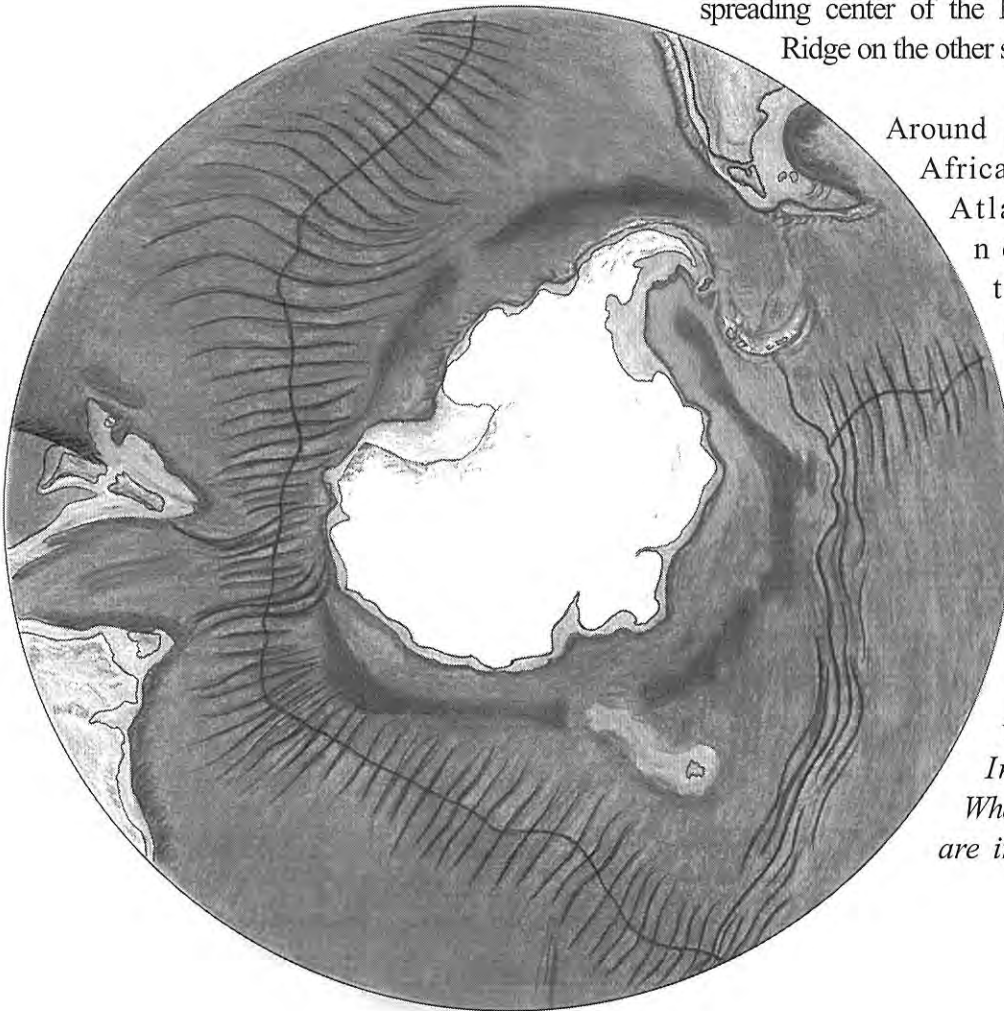


Eugene, Oregon
by Elke Schulz

A Submarine Tour of The Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone

The Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone is the exposed portion of intrusive basalt foundation “. . . covering as much of the earth’s surface as all the continents put together” (Nixon 15). Our tour of this monumental underwater channel begins towards the center of the Indian Ocean. It is here that the Mid-Indian Rift is merged by the South West Indian Rift off the eastern coast of Africa and Madagascar. The Southwest Indian Rift stretches between South Africa and Antarctica.

Here compounded problems arise for the concept of a spreading rift valley because Antarctica is surrounded on three sides by the so called diverging boundary of the Mid-Ocean Rift. The plate tectonics theory proposes that Antarctica broke away from South America and drifted south, but this direction of movement is “toward and against” the spreading center of the Mid-Antarctic Ocean Ridge on the other side of Antarctica.



Around the tip of South Africa where the Mid Atlantic Rift extends north-bound through the middle of the Atlantic, another problem arises where supposedly, “. . . Africa drifted east from the Mid Atlantic Rift but at the same time it has drifted west from the Mid Indian Ridge. What real movements are in-volved and what

is the mechanism employed?" (King 176). From the middle of the Atlantic, the rift valley travels north to converge with the Reykjanes Rift south of Iceland.

The Rift Valley crosses Iceland in a north-south direction and is visible on land. *"Iceland is an island which was created by volcanic activity along the Ridge" (Nixon 14). Iceland is an isolated example of extrusive igneous volcanism at the Mid-Ocean Rift. Upwelling magma is not observed at any other place along the rift valley. In Iceland, where magma does upwell, we observe that it forms an extrusive volcanic island above sea level – not a gaping canyon. It is presumed that volcanism has occurred along the entire rift zone in order to satisfy the demand for a working mechanism that would explain matching fossil evidence found within continents on opposite sides of the ocean basin.*

It stood to reason that because the ocean floor is composed almost entirely of basic magma in the form of basalt and pillow lavas, continents must have been pushed apart by upwelling magma at the ocean floor. Miller tells us that Wegener likened the material of the sea floor *"to pitch, which breaks like a brittle solid when hit with a hammer but flows plastically under its own weight in the course of time."* Wegener reasoned that if *"continents were floating in this pitchlike substance . . . moving vertically to achieve equilibrium (isostasy), then there was nothing to stop them from moving horizontally as well" (Miller 46).* Thus, the idea of sea-floor spreading was born.

The concept of successive upwelling rifts of magma is discredited in light of Icelandic geologic research. According to Icelandic geologist Einarsson, the three rift valleys of Iceland were formed within the same time span and evidence for successively upwelling ridges spreading the sea-floor apart does not exist (King 107). This geologic evidence, combined with Hast's stress measurements, suggests that the rifts were already established and formed as an intrusive structure within the mold of earth's crust.

North of Iceland the Rift continues and the Arctic Mid-Ocean Rift pitchforks into three separate Arctic Ridge Rifts.

Cordillera -- A group of mountain ranges forming a mountain system of great linear extent often consisting of a number of more or less parallel chains. The mid-center channel of a mountain chain that is flanked by steep sided, parallel escarpments.

Lomonosov Ridge is flanked on one side by the Alpha Ridge, and on the other side by the Nansen Cordillera. The Alpha Ridge appears near the North Coast of Alaska's Brooks Range and seems to merge with the great North American Cordillera extending from Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico. This phenomenal region of connecting mountain chains exposes areas of rock like that of the ocean floor rift valleys.

The Brooks Range converges with the Rocky Mountain Range which stretches through British Columbia and the western United States. The Rockies extend to Mexico's Sierra Madres Mountain Range and paralleling West Coast Range. The Sierra Madres parallel the Gulf of California and Baja Peninsula where the East Pacific Ocean Rift converges with the west coast of Mexico and the United States.

Southbound, the East Pacific Ocean Rift stretches across the Pacific and becomes the Mid-Antarctic Pacific Rift just south of New Zealand and Australia. To the northwest it forms a triple junction by joining the South West Indian Ocean Rift and Mid-



Yosemite, California
by Gordon Porter

Indian Carlsberg Ocean Rift. The Mid-Indian Ocean Rift extends northwest towards the Gulf of Aden completing a circumterrestrial underwater circuit about 43,000 miles long. *“The extension of the valley into the narrow Gulf of Aden and southward into the Rift Valley of East Africa finally convinced Heezen in mid-1953 that the Mid-Oceanic Rift Valley was a globe-encircling, tensional feature throughout its 70,000 kilometres length. In fact the Mid-Oceanic Rift Valley takes its name from the terrestrial Rift Valleys of Africa”* (Tharp 82, 22).

Earthquakes and Earth Quakes

The association of sea-floor spreading and continental drift with seismic activity within the rift zone may also be unwarranted. Beno Gutenberg and Charles F. Richter noted in 1944 that *“an active belt of shallow earthquakes follows the Ridge very closely”* (Tharp & Frankel 86, 54). Marie Tharp and Bruce Heezen also took note of the shallow earthquakes occurring within the confines of a central valley running down the axis of this vast ridge system. This information led to the conclusion that there was *“a huge tension crack in the earth’s crust caused by the splitting apart of the earth’s crust”* (Tharp & Frankel 86, 60).

Most scientists associate earthquake activity with internal properties of earth. However, there are many external properties which play an important role in shallow earthquake activity, especially at the sea floor. Highly sensitive seismographs may be detecting earth’s external properties in action as earthquake activity and ground vibrations. The position and motion of earth, moon, and sun with respect to one another, are the external properties that determine the varying distances and forces of attraction. It is these forces that influence the most prolific external substance on earth – water. Alternate rising and falling tides of the ocean’s surface, along with circulation of currents, are the result of gravitational forces in action.

Ocean water, as the most prolific substance on earth, exerts extreme pressure upon the ocean floor and the adjacent

Earthquake -- The sudden release or transfer of energy because of stress within the earth's lithosphere. Highly sensitive seismographs detect continual stress in earth's lithosphere. (see reciprocal equilibrium).

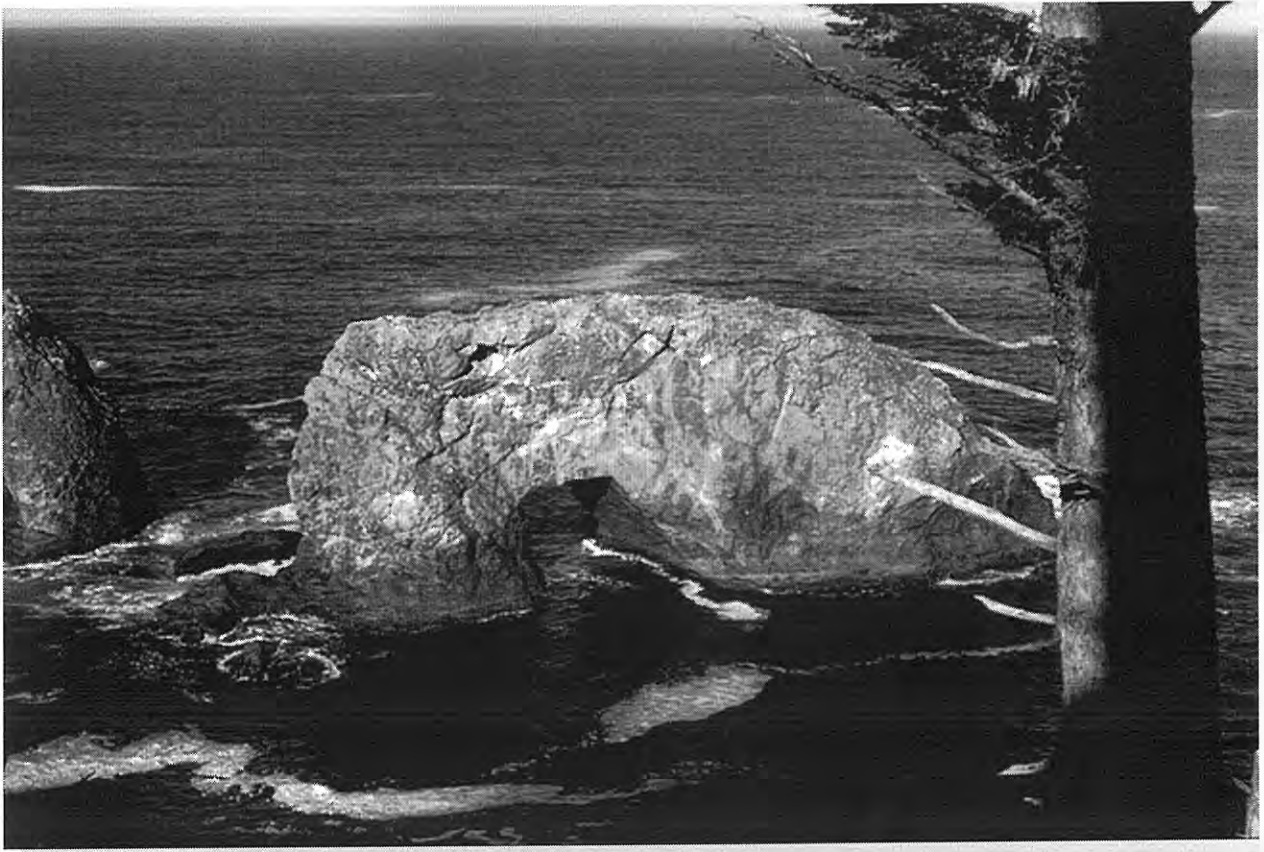
Reciprocal Equilibrium -- A dynamic complementary, balancing process between opposing forces and active influences -- the exertion of continuous force by opposing bodies.

Gravity -- The attractive central gravitational force of earth about which its mass is evenly balanced. The gravitational force of earth's inertia is its weight equal to its mass (matter) times the speed of orbital spin. A property of matter is that it remains in uniform motion, in the same straight line, unless acted upon by some external force; any change in the motion being measured by the acceleration of the center of mass.

continental crust, and may be responsible for the lack of isostatic rebound at the sea floor. Fluctuating pressure, created by the extreme weight and depth of circulating ocean water currents, could be what generates the shallow-focus earthquake activity within abyssal recesses and between towering escarpments. *"Half the seismic activity of uparched sea floors is narrowly associated with the rift zone and is shallow in terms of crustal origin. Furthermore, it is associated with fracturing. The other half is more widely scattered and shows no special association with superficial features. . . As this is true of both land and sea-floor areas, and as crustal spreading is not evident about the land rifts, perhaps it is not real upon the sea-floor either"* (King 79). It is usually deep focus earthquakes that are associated with volcanism.

Reciprocal equilibrium is a delicate balance between opposing forces. Naturally occurring forces between the dense continental lithosphere and voluminous water within ocean basins exert constant pressure against one another. This spontaneous exchange of energy may be detected as vibrations or shallow-focus earthquake activity within the Mid-Ocean Rift and at the great depths of abyssal trenches. Water pressure and density increase with depth and breadth, making it the heaviest external substance on earth. A dynamic interplay of opposing forces could very well be the external mechanism responsible for shallow focus earthquakes.

Earthquakes and tsunamis are often described as originating from two plates sliding past each other on the ocean floor or from plates subducting beneath continents at abyssal trenches. This phenomena has never been observed and cannot be proven to be true and yet it still remains a major argument for the association of plate tectonics with earthquake and volcanic activity. Research by Toksoz et al. (1971) demonstrated that if there were such a thing as downgoing slabs of ocean lithosphere at 700 km deep the slab would no longer be brittle enough to accumulate the stress required to provoke an earthquake, (Bartos-Kyriakidis 248). In contrast to the idea of subducting plates causing earthquakes, it seems more likely that isostatic



adjustments and sudden underground subsidence would trigger the settling of lithosphere. Vertical relief and collapse of overlying structures would occur as a result.

Oregon Coast
by Charlie Slote

“Hot Spots,” Volcanoes & Catching the Drift

The acceptance of plate tectonics has fostered the “hot spot” theory which claims to determine the absolute motion of sliding plates. The “hot spot” theory also tries to explain the formation of the Hawaiian Islands in the central Pacific Ocean. Hawaii, at the southern extension of the Hawaiian chain of islands, is a favored “hot spot” for plate tectonics and sea-floor drift. According to Monroe, hot spots may provide reference points to determine the absolute motion of plates, *“The reason that the Hawaiian Islands and Emperor Seamounts are progressively older as one moves toward the north and northwest is that the Pacific plate has moved over an apparently stationary mantle plume”* (Monroe 369). However, the fact that there are active

Volcanism -- The process whereby magma and its associated gases, primarily steam, rise through the earth's crust and are extruded onto the surface or into the atmosphere.

Hot Spot Theory -- The theory that central-plate volcanic chains are being formed as a result of plate movement over a hot spot beneath them. It is thought that a localized zone of melting exists below the lithosphere and as the plate moves across that zone volcanism is detected at the earth's surface. Volcano -- A vent in the earth's crust through which molten rock, ash and gases are ejected. A mountain formed by the ejected material.

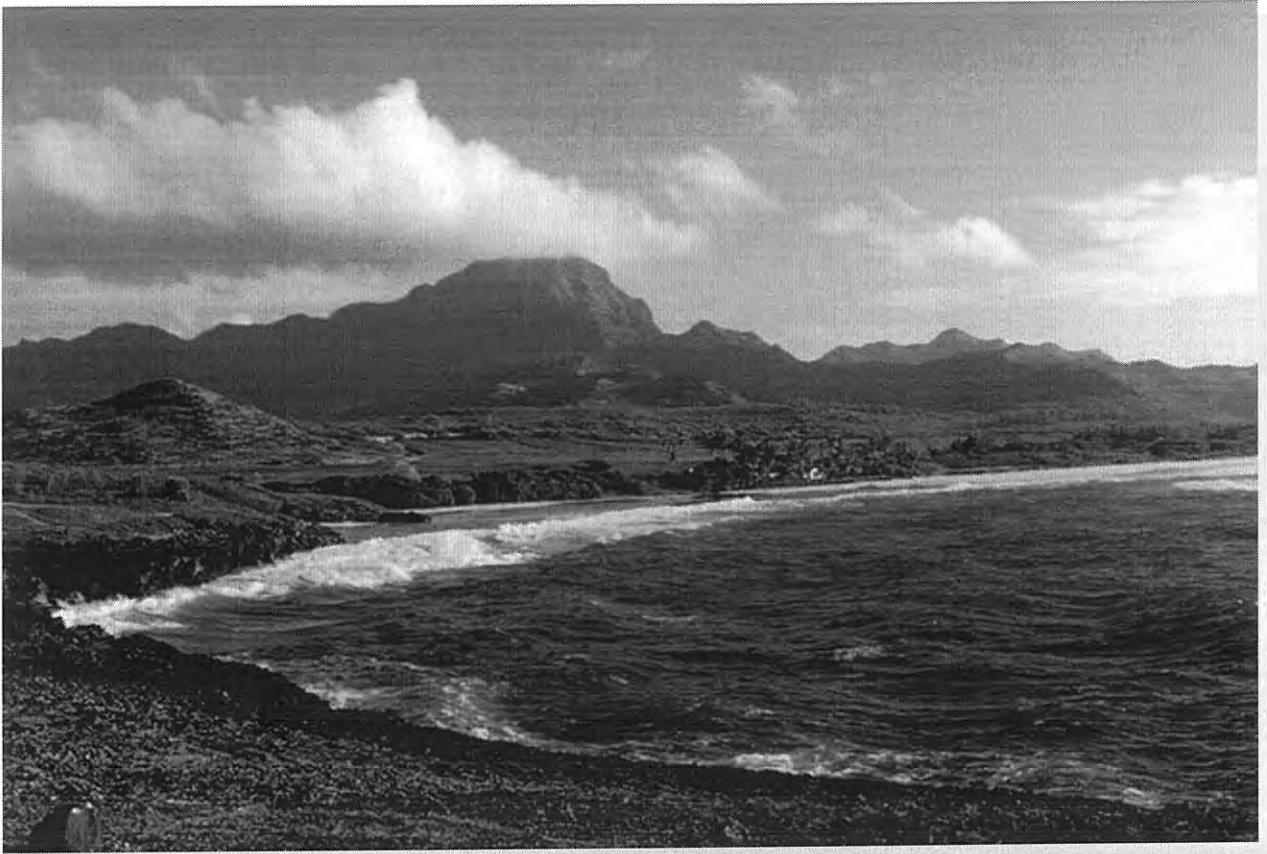
volcanoes directly south of the Hawaiian Island chain at the Loihi Seamounts (an extension of the Line Islands), is a challenge to this theory. The Line Islands merge with the volcanic cones of Tuamotu Archipelago. Tuamotu Archipelago merges with volcanoes of the Easter Island Fracture Zone, which intersects with the Pacific Mid-Ocean Ridge and continues on, to merge with the volcanoes of the Nazca Ridge.

Nazca Ridge then merges with the Peru-Chile Trench and it is evident that chains of volcanoes are linked and distributed north and south of Hawaii as volcanic vents releasing pressure, magma, steam, and heat. Volcanoes do not necessarily validate the theory that plates are drifting over stationary hot spots. *"Not every island chain appears to fit the theory, so geologists have more work to do in explaining earth's internal processes"* (Shipman 655).

According to the "hot spot" theory, the island of Maui, which is north of Hawaii, would have to be older than Hawaii because it passed over the "hot spot" first. However, Haleakala Crater at



Haleakala Crater, Maui
by Shirley Zeman



the top of Maui indicates a violent volcanic eruption of recent origin suggesting that the crater erupted after the hot spot moved on. *“Explosive volcanoes may lie dormant for years, centuries or even thousands of years and then finally erupt with such violence that it blasts apart the volcanic cone that it had previously constructed and lays waste the surrounding country side”* (Shipman 652). All types of volcanoes, whether extinct or active, below or above sea level, most likely have their original source or mantle plume directly beneath them and do not result from plates sliding over a stationary “hot spot”.

Kauai, Hawaii
by Gordon Porter

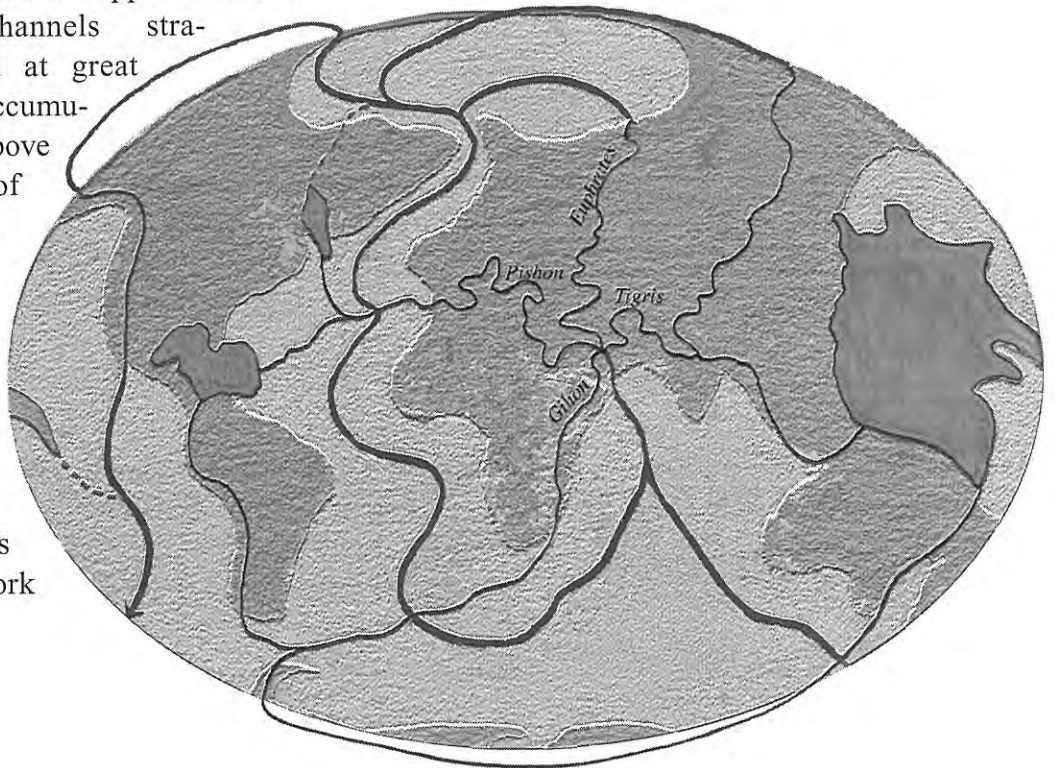
Volcano--A vent in the earth's crust through which molten rock, ash and gases are ejected. A mountain formed by the ejected material.

Exploring The Ocean Floor

*"The important thing is not to stop questioning."
Albert Einstein*

Ancient Channels of Water

Earth's geology, ocean floor maps, and ancient Holy Scriptures indicate the existence of subterranean channels that were once connected as a complex drainage system with surface water rivers. Surface water would have flowed through a network of solid rock aquifers at upper levels to subterranean channels strategically located at great depths. Water accumulated from an above ground system of rivers would funnel through subterranean corridors and surge back to the surface as an artesian fountainhead. A vestige of this complex network



Fault Block Mountains – Mountains that were built by normal faulting, in which giant pieces of earth's crust were uplifted.

remains at the sea-floor winding between the continental margin and weaving collectively with adjoining mountain ranges. *“The mid-ocean ridges extend throughout the world's oceans, and appear in places to continue beneath continents” (Keen 138).*

According to Scriptures, the interconnected channels of underground water were laid bare at the ocean floor as a result of fountains bursting from the great deep, and rivers cleft within cordillera systems above sea level were exposed by vertical relief towards the end of the great Flood. (See Fault block Mountains)

Perhaps the Andes Mountain Range cordillera system is a relict of these ancient rivers. These high altitude cordilleras flanked by steep granitic escarpments contain numerous lakes and provide headwaters for the Amazon River drainage basin. In Central America *“Lake Nicaragua is especially interesting. At 3,000 square miles (7,770 sq. km.), it is the largest body of water between Canada and Lake Titicaca. . . Lake Nicaragua is the only freshwater lake in the world that contains tarpon, sharks, and swordfish, fish that normally live in salt water” (Hanmer 9).* Migratory salmon and steelhead trout navigate both fresh water streams and ocean basins, confirming the possibility of fresh water fish surviving a dramatic transformation of fresh water into ocean water. To the north, the North American cordillera extends some 4,500 miles to the Bering Strait. This great chain of intrusive oceanic type rock – dikes, ophiolites and faults – exhibits uplift by dynamic forces in the past. *“The vast complex and wonderfully diversified mountain region known as the North American cordillera extends . . . from Bering Strait to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 4,500 miles” (Dana 287).*

Fractures intersecting at right angles to the ‘V’ shaped rift valley resemble cornerstones forming a perfectly symmetrical pattern on either side of the mid-center cleft channel. It is observed that fractures extend equal distances on either side of the rift valley throughout most of the ocean floor. Where the

Pacific Mid-Ocean Rift Fracture Zone enters the Gulf of Baja California, the eastern half of its fractures disappear beneath North America and its “V” shaped rift valley subducts beneath the heart of California. It is here that numerous underground faults exist and the Colorado River drains into the “esophagus” of the Gulf.

To the north, the Mendocino fracture zone stretches uninterrupted from Northern California (where it seems to merge with the San Andreas Fault) and across the Pacific to the tip of the Southeast Hawaiian Volcanic Ridge. It is here that the Emperor Sea Mounts and Hawaiian Ridge define the western parameter of the North Pacific Fracture Zone. The Hawaiian Ridge is a southern extension to the Emperor Seamounts which merge with the Aleutian and Kuril Trench. These three geographic formations form an arrowhead configuration in the extreme North Pacific.

East of this arrowhead formation arches the Aleutian Trench which resembles a huge hydro-electric dam connecting the continental margin of Asia and Alaska. The Aleutian Trench is an extension of the North American continental margin that stretches all the way to the Peru Chile Trench. The Central American Trench and Peru Chile trench parallel the Andes Range. The Peru Chile Trench reaches depths of up to 26,300 feet below sea level and the paralleling Coastal Andes reach up to 23,000 feet above sea level, revealing an amazing vertical relief towering over 49,300 feet in elevation.

The western margin of the Aleutian and Kuril Trench converges with the Japan Trench, Bonin Trench, Mariana Trench (36,000 feet deep), Yap Palau Trench, Bismark Archipelago, Solomon Trench and finally the New Hebrides Trench in the South Pacific. The New Hebrides Trench winds around the Fiji Islands. The Kermadec Tonga Trench northeast of New Zealand merges with the Heezen and Tharp fracture zones that intersect with the South Pacific Mid-Ocean Rift. These two unusual fracture zones, named after their discoverers, are a homogenized blend of volcanic cones, seamounts, and towering

escarpments. Where the South Pacific Mid-Ocean Rift crosses the Heezen and Tharp fracture zones it is offset by approximately 400 miles. Directly east of the Mariana Trench is the Ryuku and Philippine Trench, thought to be a fossil subduction zone.

The Kermadec Tonga Trench converges with the Samoa Islands and Marshall Gilbert Ellice Islands towards the center of the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean Basin and abyssal trenches are estimated to hold nearly two thirds of the world's ocean water and vast amounts of sediment as well. The North Island of New Zealand is severed by Cook Strait, a southern extension of the Kermadec Tonga Trench. The Macquari Ridge merges with the South Island's Southern Alps. Scott Fracture Zone parallels the Macquari Ridge and appears to traverse the two islands of New Zealand intersecting the Pacific Antarctic Rift directly southwest of New Zealand.

The Scott Fracture Zone appears to converge with the Trans Antarctic Mountains which traverse the Antarctic continent skirting the South Pole and wrapping around the Antarctic Peninsula. Here the South Orkney Islands, which are an extension of the Antarctic Peninsula, run parallel with the South Sandwich Trench and Scotia Ridge. The Bovet Bristol Ridge converges with the "U" shaped Scotia Ridge and South Sandwich Trench between the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula and the tip of South America. The continuity of the continental margin is evidenced by the Scotia Ridge. The Mid-Ocean Rift and intersecting fractures weave together with volcanoes, seamounts and abyssal trenches that tower to meet a corresponding margin, continent, and mountains – mere wrinkles in a tapestry, apparently blown apart and fused back together by simultaneous processes.

Linking Mountain Chains Above and Below Sea Level

The heart-shaped Arctic Basin is contained within a continuous continental margin which connects North America and Eurasia

into one continent. According to Marie Tharp: *“The Arctic . . . continental shelves are by far the largest on Earth, averaging 400 miles wide. The shelf in the Barents Sea approaches 900 miles. The mid-ocean ridge enters the Arctic Basin from the east as an extension of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. The upper end is buried by sediments. This rift system probably enters Asia at the Lena River area. Roughly parallel to the mid-ocean ridge is the Lomonosov Ridge that passes through the North Pole. Just south is Alpha Ridge, thought to be a fossil*



The Arctic

The heart shaped Arctic Basin is contained by a broad continental margin that serves to connect North America and Eurasia as a solitary landmass. The Mid-Ocean Rift enters the Arctic where it pitchforks into three separate rifts. The Lomonosov rift is submerged under the Arctic ice pack directly below True Geographic North Pole. It is flanked on the right by the Nansen Cordillera, which skirts the Eurasian Arctic coast, and on the left by Alpha Ridge above North America.

spreading center. The three major ridges of the Arctic are flanked by abyssal plains; the Barents, Pole, Fletcher and Wrangel. The large Canada Abyssal Plain occupies the northern Beaufort Sea. The Chukchi Cap and Northwest Escarpment on the left form an extension of the continental margin. There are no trenches in the Arctic Basin” (Heezen & Tharp 81,4). It is of significant interest to note that there are three spreading centers and no trench-like subduction zones in the Arctic!

A critical drawback lies at the top of “The Floor of the Oceans” map where the Atlantic Mid-Arctic Ridge seems to disappear near Spitsbergen. At this point the single ridge divides into three separate ridges but only two of the three ridges reappear on the map north of Siberia. Also, the continental margin of the Arctic Basin is not shown in its entirety at the northern edge of the map. The two Arctic rifts visible on the maps are – the Lomonosov just north of the Laptev Sea, and the Alpha Ridge near Chukchi Sea north of Alaska. The Lomonosov Ridge is submerged under the Arctic ice pack directly below the True Geographic North Pole. Lomonosov is flanked on one side by the Nansen Cordillera which skirts the Eurasian-Arctic coast and on the other side by Alpha Ridge.

The Nansen Cordillera appears to merge with Novaya Zemlya, an extension of the Russian Ural Mountain Range and Ob River drainage basin. Geologic features of the Urals confirm that oceanic rifts extend into continents. *“The most ancient formations of the Uralides being of riftogenic character” (Bartos-Kyriakidis 58).* Alpha Ridge skirts the Canadian-Arctic coast and appears to coincide with Alaska’s Brooks Range. Brooks Range is bridged to Asia by the narrow and shallow Bering Straight Sea and parallels with the Kolymskoye Mountains in the North East Siberian Plateau. The central Lomonosov Ridge submerges into the Laptev Sea where it appears to connect with the Lena River drainage basin which skirts the western side of the Verkhoyansk and Stanovy mountain ranges. Geologist Lester King describes the Lena river as flowing in a faulted trough (King 41).

The Stanovy mountains meet with the Yablonovy mountains on the eastern side of Lake Baikal. Baikal is a 400-mile-long, high-altitude, river-like lake that is situated within a rift that extends down 29,550 feet. Sediment fills 24,300 feet of this rift canyon and fresh water fills the remaining 5,250 feet. The crystal clear fresh water lake is home to seals and shrimp that are normally found in the Arctic ocean. *"Florensov (1969) considers that beneath the entire rift zone of Baikal lies a crust-mantle mixture extending up into the lithosphere. Indeed, seismic refraction velocities indicate the presence beneath Lake Baikal of slivers of oceanic-type crust such as are present in the much younger Red Sea, the Gulf of California and the southern Caspian basin"* (28 King).

Moving in a southward direction, the Yablonovy Range parallels with the Altai Range where it merges with the Tien Shan Mtn. Range. The Tien Shan Mtn. Range in China forms the northern portion of the Himalayan Range and Tibet Plateau. It is here where winding corridors, thousands of miles long, form Himalayan ridges that connect at a triple junction with the Hindu Cush Range. The Hindu Cush Range coincides with the submerged Owens Fracture Zone which intersects with the Carlsberg Ridge Cordillera, also known as the Mid-Indian Ocean Rift. The Mid-Indian Ocean Rift forks at the Gulf of Aden where it *" . . . appears to continue as the Red Sea on one hand, as the East African Rift valleys on the other. The features of the continents in such regions are similar to those of the ridges in some ways: they are elevated, fractured into the ridge and trough provinces. . ."* (Keen 139). The East-Central African rift system contradicts the idea of horizontal plate movement and spreading rifts. According to the South African geologist, Lester King, the East-Central African Rift is among the prominent phenomena caused by vertical crustal movements on a sphere (King 22).

To the north of the African Rift, the Red Sea Rift forks at Mt. Sinai and splits into the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Agaba. The Gulf of Suez forks towards the northwest where the Suez Canal drains into the Mediterranean Sea. The Gulf of Agaba forms the Jordan River Rift, between Israel and Jordan, which

extends beyond the Dead Sea and Sea of Galilee towards Turkey in the northeast.

Taurus and Zagros Mountains in southeast Turkey form the headwaters of the Tarsus River which empties into the Mediterranean Sea north of Cyprus. Cyprus marks the eastern extension of the Mediterranean Ridge. The Mediterranean Ridge runs through the center of the Mediterranean Sea and merges with the Italian Peninsula. The Italian Peninsula converges with the European Alps in Spain and Switzerland.

The Swiss Alps wind around into Austria and central Europe converging with the Carpathian Mountains where they make a loop around the Czech and Slovak Republics. In the opinion of van Bemmelen (1969), the case for arcuate – or bent like a bow – mountain belts and island arcs is a result of geodynamic processes acting in the upper mantle directly below the zone of deformation (28 King). The natural patterns of mountain formations display what kind of forces were active at their genesis and vertical uplift is indicated. V.A. Krayushkin's research reveals that subduction schemes of the Carpathians are extremely contradictory. The monolithic blocks at the Alpine stage of their geological history “. . . contained no traces of the important horizontal movements of the underthrust or shift types” (Bartos-Kryiakidis 50).

As presented by geologic features, vertical uplift predominates the land rifts and an intrusive foundation of earth is distinguished from the overlying continental lithosphere. A chain of rifts and congruent ridges below and above sea level strategically expose characteristics of an intrusive foundation.

Intrusions found within the continental landmass that are uniform in composition with the rock foundation at ocean floors are called ophiolites. Vertical relief indicates that there was no horizontal sliding of continents over the surface of earth. Seismic evidence collected from dome-like riftogenic uplift reveals intrusion at the base of the crust by masses of levitated mantle (King 24), and the dynamic vertical relief of a spherical, circumterrestrial foundation is pronounced.

Following is a list of rift valley cymatogen structures as outlined by King (1983): East African rift system; Equadorian (high Andean); Sao Francisco and Paraiba rifts of Brazil; St Vincent and Spencer Gulf rifts in South Australia; George VI Sound and Lamber Glacier rifts in Antarctica; Rhone Valley and Rhine Valley; Oslo graben and Leine graben of Europe; Rocky Mountain trench and Rio Grande rift in North America; Lake Baikal in Siberia; Andes of Peru and Bolivia; Atlas mountains; European Alps and Tararua Ranges of New Zealand (24 - 25).

Cymatogen -- Projecting, intrusive pillars of rock. (see sheeted dike complex or ophiolite.)

A Submarine Tour of the Continental Margin

The true boundary of a continent is the continental margin. The girth uniting seven major provinces as one supercontinent above sea level presents significant evidence for the concept that earth is firmly established upon a solid foundation. Asia and North America are united by the narrow and shallow Bering Sea which is defined by the continental margin. Follow this continuous boundary along the west coast of the United States to the point at which it coincides with the Peru Chile trench system. South of the Peru-Chile trench the continental margin winds around the tip of South America and Falkland Plateau. The islands of Scotia Ridge, South Sandwich Islands, and South Orkney Islands reveal a continuity of the continental margin between South America and Antarctica.

Going back up the east coast of South America notice that the Falkland Islands are contained by the continental margin. The broad continental shelf off the east coast of South America winds its way north towards Central and North America. Sediment-filled abyssal plains lie between the continental rise and the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone. The same continental margin on either side of Central America connects South America to North America and continues northbound to wrap around Baffin Bay and the coast of Greenland. The continental boundary enters the Arctic Ocean along the coast of Greenland, loops around the Arctic Ocean Basin and re-enters the Atlantic Ocean along the coast of Norway and Great Britain. The Arctic

Ocean Basin is contained within the broad continental shelf and margin.

The continuing margin stretches south of Great Britain along the coast of Spain, past the Rock of Gibraltar, along the coast of Africa wrapping around the tip of South Africa to progress north towards the Gulf of Aden. The Mid-Indian Ocean Ridge enters the Gulf of Aden where it forks into the East African Rift and Red Sea. The Red Sea and Gulf of Aden are both contained by the continental margin where it sweeps around the Arabian Peninsula and into the Gulf of Oman. The margin continues along the coast of Iran, Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka. It is of significant interest that the island of Sri Lanka off the southern tip of India is contained within the continental margin.

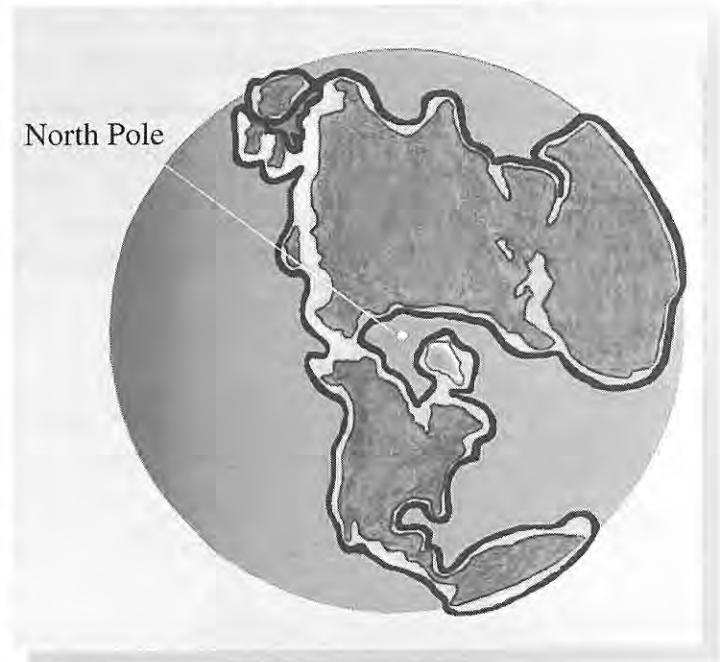
The boundary of the continent continues its route along Java Ridge Archipelago where it converges with the continental shelf north of Australia. The broad continental shelf of Indonesia and its many islands unite the mainland of Asia to Australia, just as Sri Lanka is united by the continental shelf to India. To the south of the continental margin uniting Australia and Tasmania lies the Great Bight Abyssal Plain.

The South Solomon Archipelago, south of New Guinea and north of the New Hebrides Archipelago, bridges New Zealand to Australia. The Philippine Archipelago lies at the eastern extension of Indonesia's continental shelf and sea. Where the continental margin coincides with the Philippine Trench which merges with the Ryuku Trench, it is called an "active" continental margin. However, the Philippine and Ryuku trenches are thought to be "fossil" subduction zones. The Ryuku Trench merges with the Japan Trench skirting the coast of the Japanese Archipelago. The Japan Trench merges with the Kuril Trench which merges with the Aleutian Trench off the coast of Kamchatka.

Our circumterrestrial tour of the uniform continental margin is complete. A steeply eroded continental rise and trench system defines the perimeter of excavated ocean basins. The existence

North View – Continental Margin

of a continuous continental margin is perhaps the most compelling evidence against horizontal movement of continents over the surface of earth and confirms the Scriptural concept of a firmly established earth ruptured by fountains of the great deep.



Reciprocal Equilibrium

Slow, gradual, geologic transformation may not be taking place now, invisibly – over billions of years – because a slow gradual mechanism does not suit the examined qualities of earth’s geologic formations. The complex mountainous region of India has been studied in great depth and in order to explain the tremendous geologic variations of this area it is proposed that different sections were uplifted, folded, and plunged together at different times over the millenia. However, every fold belt studied in India was discovered to have been formed with the principle compressive stress aligned to the north-south direction.

According to geologists A.K. Dubey and M.I. Bhat “*to expect the relevant colliding plates to be always in the N-S alignment through such a long time span and after long temporal intervals, though not impossible, would indeed involve too much coincidence*” (Bartos-Kyriakidis 151). It is very unlikely that a north-south direction of stress would remain the same over millions of years. Dubey (1986) and Bhat (1983) believe that the size of their study area and “. . . *the time span involved are large enough to demand an explanation in the total perspective of Earth’s dynamics*” (Bartos-Kyriakidis 151).

India is a favored place for geologists who promote the concept of continental drifting, crashing and mountain building. The theory is that India broke away from Antarctica, floated across

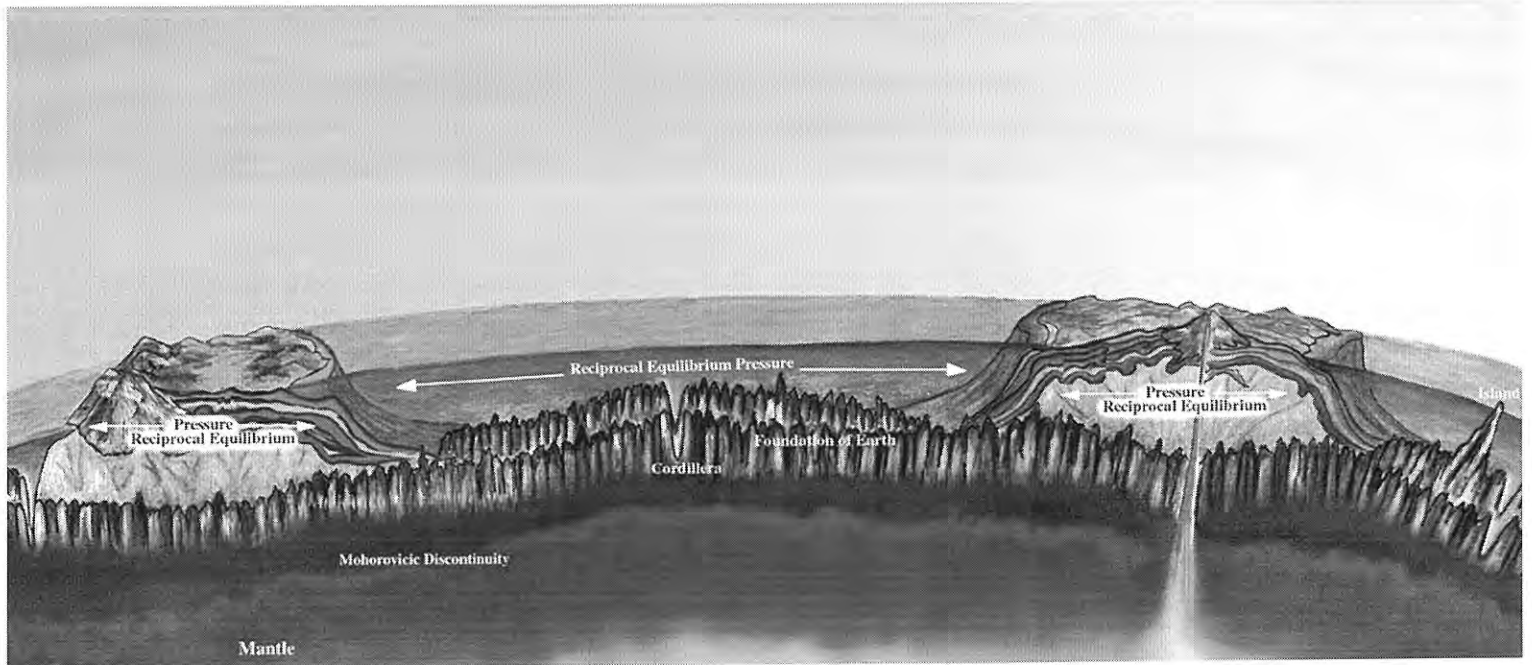
Continental Margin – Earth as viewed from the North Pole. Outlined in black is the continental margin, a girth between land and sea that unites the present day landmass as one supercontinent above sea level.

Equilibrium -- A state of balance and synchronicity. Flowing from a high point to a low point water seeks its own level, until it reaches a surface equilibrium at sea level.

the spreading center of the Mid-Ocean Ridge and then proceeded north-bound along the perfectly straight Ninety Degree East Ridge to crash into Asia. It is assumed that this continental collision exerted the pressure necessary to force the intrusive igneous batholiths of the Himalayas 29,000 feet above sea level. Although, geologic evidence reveals vertical uplift of ancient river beds in the Himalayas and the process of horizontal plate movement is not indicated. *“Of prime importance in this context is a variety of field evidence suggesting that the Himalayas have been uplifted vertically. Ahmad (1971) has drawn attention to a number of river terraces in the Nainital area, some even perched on top of spurs a hundred metres or more above the river beds, that are still almost perfectly horizontal. Similar terraces are reported from other parts of the Himalayas (Pascoe, 1964). They have not suffered the slightest tilt. This line of evidence would, indeed, be impossible to reconcile with the horizontal compression envisaged by the collision concept” (Bartos-Kyriakidis 134).*

An account that requires no undue manipulation of geologic data is reciprocal equilibrium, which is understood from the Scriptural perspective of mountains rising in relation to sinking valleys at the time of the Flood. Towards the end of the great deluge it is conceivable that a prevailing disruption of geologic conditions facilitated the increasing forces of “reciprocal equilibrium”. The mass density and weight of water laden with sediment would cause relief zones to collapse under pressure. Sinking abyssal trenches would have exerted extreme pressure upon the adjacent cooling, crystallizing, and condensing foundation of earth. This balancing act of dynamic equilibrium would force solid, intrusive, igneous mountain ranges to rise in correspondence with sinking trenches. Low pressure areas would result in elevating mountain ranges while high pressure areas would result in sinking abyssal trenches. Encompassing the Pacific Ocean are trenches reaching tremendous depths such as the Mariana Trench which plunges over 36,000 feet below sea level.

Sedimentary lithosphere would erode and sink away from rising mountains. Massive slumping and erosion of the upper



lithosphere would form alluvial fans like the Ganges Cone deposits which stretch thousands of miles into the Indian Ocean and terminate at the Ceylon Abyssal Plain. Extremely thick Indus Cone alluvial fan deposits extend to the Owens Fracture Zone and Mid-Indian Ocean Rift.

We propose that vertical relief of the Himalayas and their penetration of the continental crust was in response to combined dynamic forces of the Flood event. Massive erosion and slumping of sediments from rising batholiths formed India's adjacent sedimentary alluvial fans. The floor of the Arabian Sea is covered by a massive sedimentary fan, the Indus Cone. This huge deposit is separated from the cavernous Mid-Indian Carlsberg Ridge by vast abyssal plains.

An Underwater Mystery

The antithesis to the hypothesis of gradual sea-floor spreading (the operating principle of plate tectonics) is the greatest natural disaster ever recorded in human history – Noah's Flood. Although the plate tectonics theory may seem to explain the observed phenomena to some people, the book of Genesis

Catalyst -- A substance that increases the rate of a reaction but is not itself consumed in the reaction. The rate of a reaction depends on temperature, concentration, surface area, and the possible presence of a catalyst. H₂O is an ideal catalyst for most chemical reactions. When heated water turns into steam, pressure increases upon the surrounding solid until the solid resists the accumulation of heat and pressure. A sudden outburst of energy turns the catalyst and reactant into gas where bonding of atoms occurs. As pressure and heat is released the bonding of the chemical reaction slows down. The gas transforms into an aqueous solution and solid compound respectively. (see diamond.)

offers an alternative account that is just as reasonable, and we believe even more consistent with the data. The explosive hydrothermal activity of fountains bursting from the great deep would account for worldwide deposition of chemically altered rocks and sediments, folding, faulting, shearing, and vertical relief of intrusive rock structures. *“Crustal composition and structure have recorded the long history of the highly active crust: tectonic deformations, intrusions of magmatic melts, change of rock structure under the influence of high pressures and temperatures” (Bartos-Kyriakidis 6).*

Our world’s oceans are approximately 2.5 times the size of combined land areas, and deep ocean sedimentary plains make up about half the area of the entire globe. *“In between ridges and trenches lie sediment-covered abyssal plains” (Bearman 28).* Much of the sediment covering vast areas of the ocean floor has at some time in the past been exposed to the high pressure and temperature required for metamorphism. Upper portions of ophiolites reveal *“. . . fine-grained Fe-Mn-rich mud-stones, cherts, shales and limestones which match up with deep-sea sediment cores” (Brown & Mussett 130).* Base-metal sulphide deposits as well as evaporites are also found at the ocean floor.

Hydrothermal metamorphism prevails throughout much of the oceanic crust, and research has shown that *“. . . the temperature in the top 500m or so (of oceanic crust) is too low for metamorphism except in the immediate vicinity of ‘black smoker’ conduits” (Bearman 98).* *“‘Black Smokers’ vent thousands of gallons per minute of fresh water bearing only one-twelfth the salt of normal seawater. Within days new vents become rimmed with white calcium sulfate, a base for the deposition of mineral chimneys. Metals, including iron, zinc and copper, rising in hot vent fluids are quenched by cold seawater and precipitated out to line the chimney walls” – (National Geographic, 186).*

The scientific evidence for hydrothermal changes throughout the ocean floor indicates that there must have been much greater hydrothermal activity in the past. In light of these scientific findings, the Scriptural account of a hydrothermal explosion displays a convincing working mechanism for metamorphic transformation and layered deposition of

vast amounts of pulverized and chemically-altered material found worldwide above and below sea level.

Dynamic geologic processes are proclaimed by the very nature of earth's geologic materials. For example, tektites are tiny fragments of glass formed when molten elements (not of volcanic origin) are explosively sprayed into the atmosphere. According to Florenskiy and Dikov (1981) they acquire a "molten-droplet shape" during their passage through the atmosphere (92).

Geologists are convinced that tektites are the result of an enormous blast of gases with high temperatures vaporizing the parent material. Harold Urey (1971) discusses the composition and size variations of tektites: "The more glassy or acid ones with high silica content and high aluminum content would be very viscous liquids and would, in the melted state, hold together under the blast of gases. Also, the more basaltic type of rocks would probably be melted and disrupted into exceedingly fine particles, just as are found in the microtektites." According to Barnes (1969), tektites are most likely of terrestrial origin, and studies by Taylor (1966) reveal that their chemical composition is in close proximity to earth materials.

It is generally accepted that tektites are formed by giant meteorites impacting the earth but geologists have difficulty finding the evidence for crater impacts. In regions where no craters are found it is proposed that the area is so old that any evidence for a crater has been obscured. Australian and Asian tektites are not so easily explained because this area is supposedly a much younger field of tektites and geologists are still looking for evidence of meteor impacts (Wasson 105). The vastness of tektite distribution as microtektites, droplets, and pooled layers presents major difficulties for the meteor impact theory. Ejection from an impact site would spray within the immediate radius of the site but tektites are distributed over a vast expanse of the earth. So it is proposed that meteors hit the ground so hard that they would have sprayed melted material ballistically above the atmosphere ". . . distribution can only be

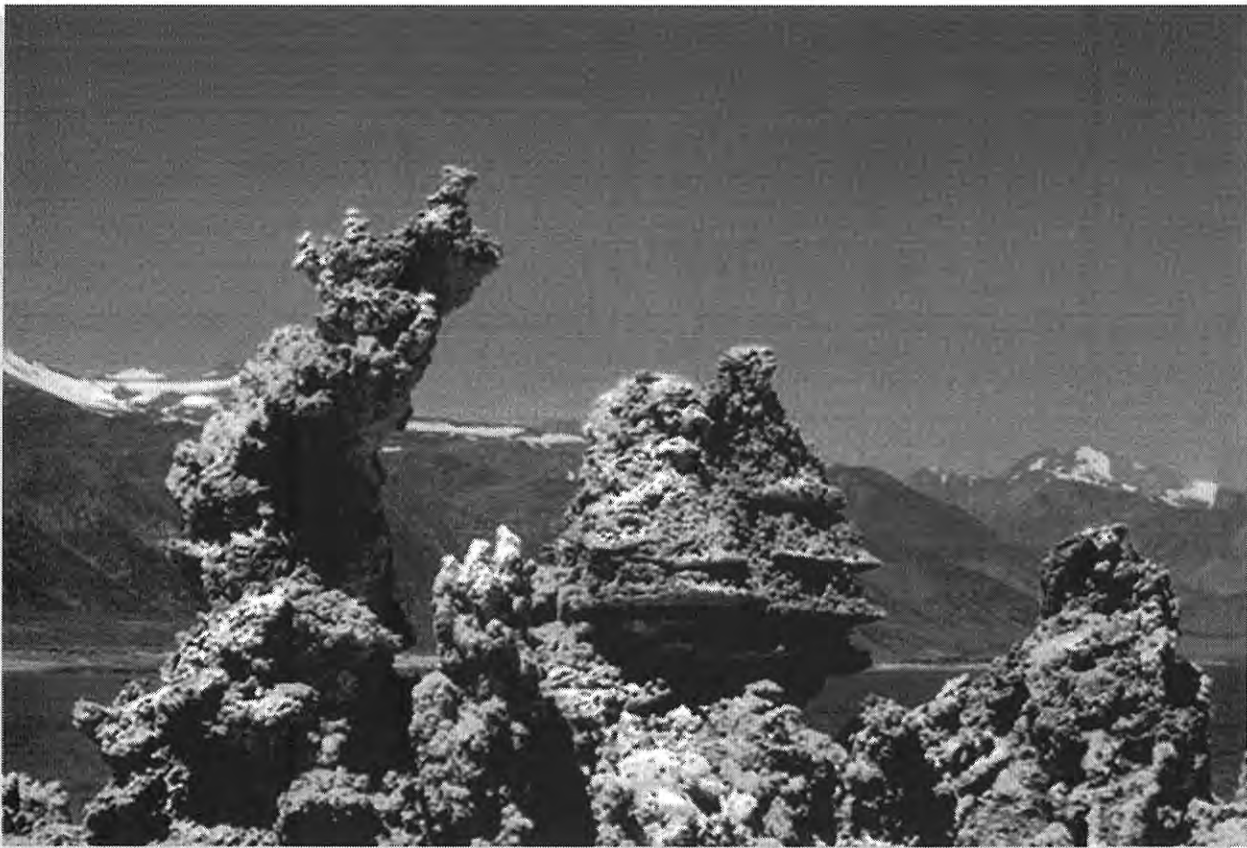
Metamorphic Rock -- Any complex rock that results from a change in pre-existing rock due to high temperature, high pressure, and chemical activity within heated fluids. Chemical properties or compounds in existence today break down or degrade into simpler compounds, a process of decomposition. It is not observed that rocks are forming into more complex compounds. Rocks remain compositionally stable and do not change as long as the environment remains the same.

Nuee' Ardente'--A superheated dense cloud of highly pressurized steam, highly heated pyroclastic material and ash ejected supersonically more or less horizontally from a volcanic vent. These are the primary types of eruptions that prove to be the most dangerous and catastrophic such as the Mt. St. Helens eruption.

achieved by ballistic transport above the atmosphere" (Wasson 106). This type of transport would require an enormous impact and there is no evidence of an impact site. The meteor impact theory also conflicts with the conditions required for pooling of layered tektites. Research indicates that layered tektites must have experienced (at least for minimal periods) a low pressure environment where dispersed vaporous drops could form pools or sheets of melts (Wasson 1990). "An outstanding problem of research on the tektites of SE Asia is to define the mechanism that produced pools of melt over an area >1140 km long" (Wasson 95).

It is understood that tektites have higher concentrations of rare earth elements than what is found in surrounding impact areas (Wasson 100). This suggests that tektites could not have been formed by a meteor impact because the elements required for their formation are not in sufficient supply at impact sites.

The concept of mineral-rich siliceous, superheated steam bursting from extensive cavernous channels as a *nuee' ardente'*,



Mono Lake, California
by Gordon Porter

presents ideal conditions for the formation and distribution of tektites. A blend of minerals and elements in viscous vapor solution would prevail throughout heating subterranean channels of water and a compounded high velocity explosion would account for expansive distribution and layering of tektites. *“Considerable compositional standardization and extensive chemical change are improbable for large volumes of melt; the changes evidently occurred in association with the finely divided state of the material, which presumably existed at the moment of explosion; it is very likely that the incandescent cloud contained material in the state of a silicate aerosol and vapors that condensed at the appropriate point and later formed larger silicate droplets” (Florenskiy & Dikov 96).*

Paradigm Unearthed

“Here we have to put a question: is a hypothesis a real acquisition or was it acknowledged under the influence of fashion? As an opinion expressed by energetic people is spread as infection among a crowd and is then called the prevailing opinion — the pretension without any sense — for a conscientious investigator” J.W. Goethe

The Illusive Anomaly

According to Bruce Heezen and Maurice Ewing, the paralleling crest of the Mid-Ocean Rift valley displays as a general pattern a large, positive magnetic anomaly associated with the entire rift system. (*Tharp & Frankel 62*). This geologic fact suggests that the 43,000 mile long rift valley was heated to the Curie point and lost its original magnetization all at the same time. An outstanding, phenomenal event is indicated by this evidence! When a magnetic anomaly “. . . is said to be positive” (*Smith 121*) . . . the magnetic line of force at earth’s surface is the same as the magnetic field of the magnetized body of rock.

“Paleomagnetism is the remnant magnetism in ancient rocks that records the direction and strength of the Earth’s magnetic field at the time of their formation. When a magma cools through the Curie point, its iron bearing minerals gain their magnetization and align themselves with the earth’s magnetic

Anomaly -- Departure from the normal form, order or rule. Something irregular or abnormal.

Curie Point -- The temperature at which iron-bearing minerals in a cooling magma line up with the applied magnetic field.

Axis -- An electromagnetic velocity line between two forces of torque. The internal torque being centrifugal force and the external torque being centripetal force. This magnetic line of force is responsible for atmospheric phenomena such as the Coriolis effect. Earth's terrestrial axis is aligned with the direction of the North Star Polaris. The equator of earth is inclined to the plane of its ecliptic at an angle of twenty three and one half degrees revealing the slant of earth's current axial rotation.

Original Polarity -- Rocks having a recorded magnetism (paleomagnetism) the same as the original magnetic field. True Geographic Magnetic North.

field recording both its direction and strength. As long as the rock is not subsequently heated above the Curie point it will preserve that magnetism. However, if the rock is heated above the Curie point, the original magnetism is lost, and when the rock subsequently cools, the iron-bearing minerals will align with the current magnetic field" (Monroe 310).

Due to all the fountains of the great deep bursting forth on a global scale we would expect to find indisputable evidence within the rock record indicating a dynamic geologic transformation. The sheeted dike complex of the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone contains an alternating magnetic sequence recorded by iron bearing minerals within the rock. This paleomagnetic record could be described as black and white pages of an extremely thick book which have been fused together simultaneously to form a solid volume. "Measurements of the remanent magnetism of rock on the ocean floor revealed long, narrow, symmetrical bands of magnetic anomalies on both sides of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. . . magnetic anomalies indicate that earth's magnetic field has abruptly reversed fairly frequently and regularly throughout recent geologic time. . . Why this and other reversals should occur is not known" (Shipman 680).

A magnetic reversal is, theoretically, a phenomenon where the north and south poles are completely reversed. Magnetic reversals are estimated to take place once every 700,000 years or so. Magnetic reversals are the hypothetical operating mechanism of fissure eruptions that occur in conjunction with polar wandering and sea-floor spreading. According to the plate tectonic theory, every time magma upwells at the Mid-Ocean Rift, an axial shift or polar wandering must occur in order to account for the numerous magnetic anomalies recorded within the rock record.

To call this magnetic deviation a reversal or to suppose that the earth's magnetic poles have repeatedly reversed is illogical in light of the precision of interstellar motion. Earth's axial rotation corresponds with the magnetic line of force generated

by its molten iron core. It is very unlikely that earth could sustain the stress of supernumerary north to south reversals because this would affect its axial rotation. It is also proposed that electromagnetic coupling at the core-mantle boundary influences the magnetic field at earth's surface. According to Lambeck, *"If electromagnetic coupling does occur, some correlation between fluctuations in magnetic field parameters and the planet's rotation may be anticipated"* (Lambeck 635 Geodesy).

Disregarding the evidence against earth's magnetic field repeatedly flipping over, scientists assert that, *"When these magnetic reversals occur, the earth's magnetic polarity is reversed, so that the north arrow on a compass would point south rather than north"* (Monroe 310). As with other puzzling predicaments in geology, a series of events within extended and incomprehensible, time frames are presumed and favored for the interpretation of this data.

The alternating magnetism within rock composing the sheeted dike complex of the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone, more likely represents a consistent sequence of magnetic change between true north, the original axial rotation of earth and – magnetic north, earth's current axial rotation and magnetic line of force. The alternating paleomagnetic indicators, catalogued throughout the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone seem to indicate a single axial shift resulting from an extraordinary isolated event. A one-time flare of earth's core heating alternate sheets of its foundation is proposed, contrary to the voluminous magnetic reversals that scientists suggest.

The Genesis account suggests that a single catastrophic, electromagnetic, hydrothermal event was responsible for the variances discovered within the magnetic lines of force recorded by rocks at earth's surface. Scriptures indicate that a powerful solar discharge of high energy particles may have formed a luminous arc at earth's axis, disrupting the earth's electromagnetic field. As the electromagnetic field became agitated, the molten iron core of earth would have flared,

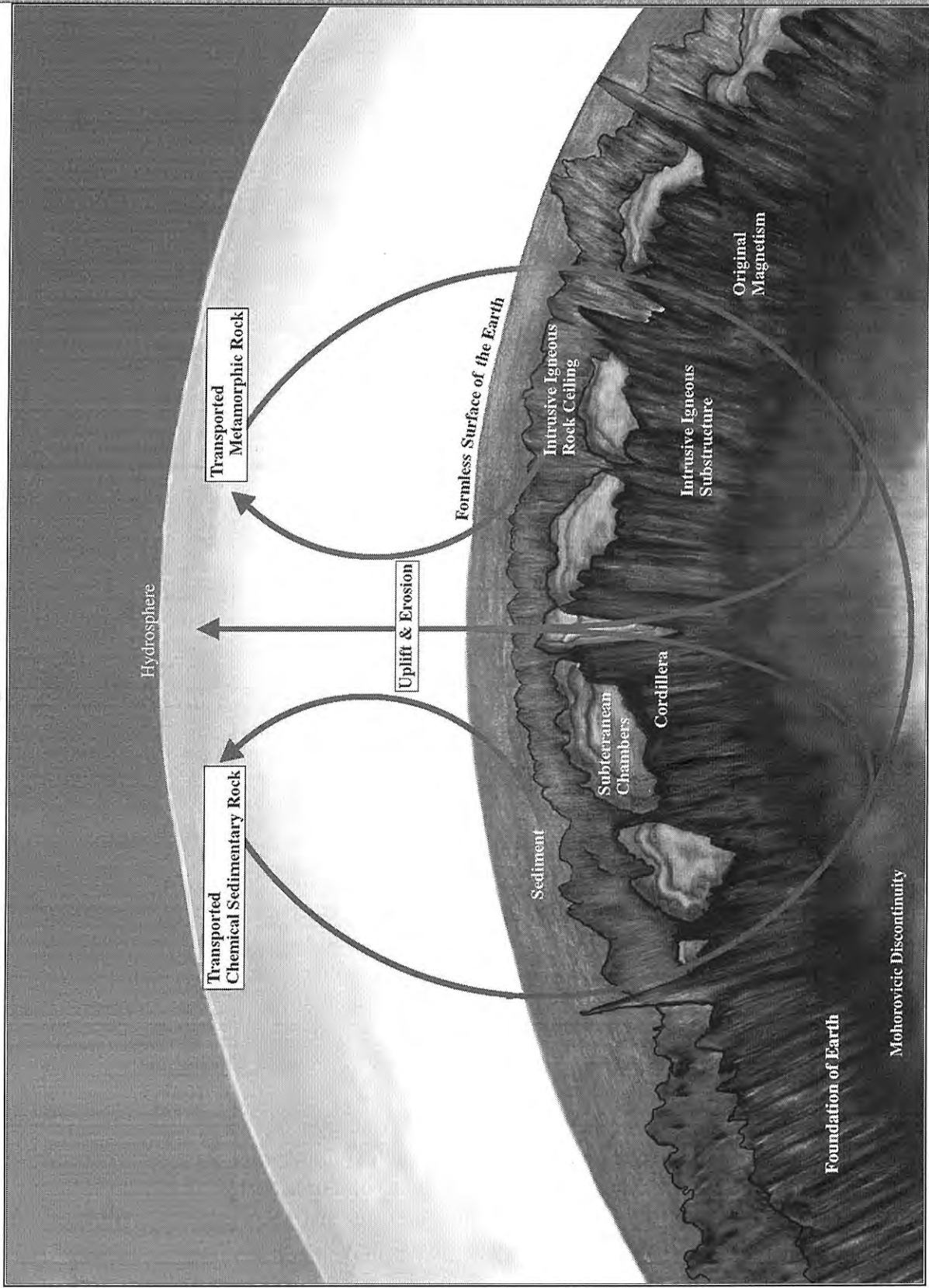
***Original Magnetic North -
Geographic North
or True North***



Current Magnetic North



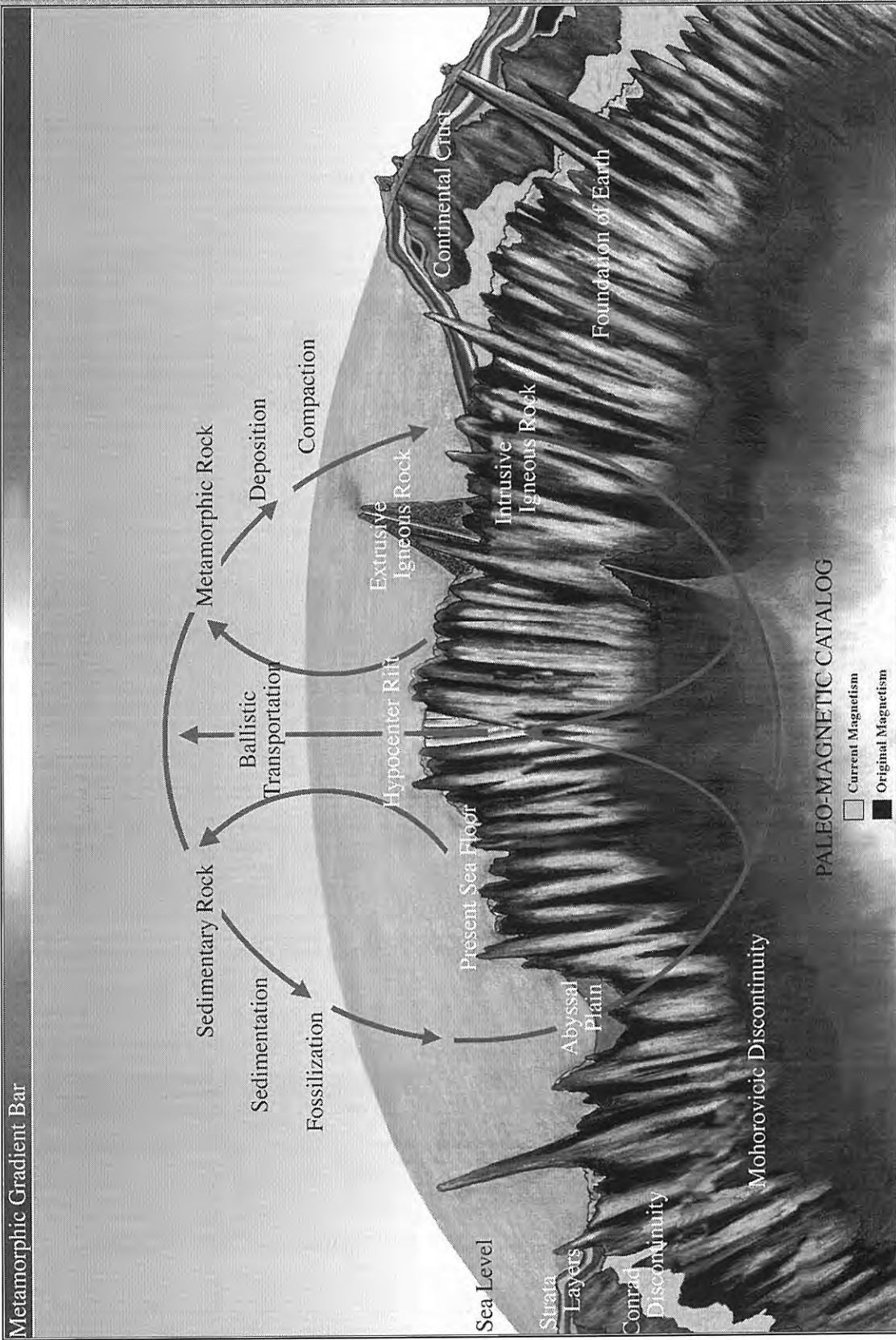
Pre-Flood Supercontinent Earth



Subterranean chambers beneath the formless surface of earth, prior to the flood, were the destiny of four rivers that flowed through cleft channels at earth's surface. Water surged beneath the ground through a vast system of aqueducts cleft within the rock foundation of earth.

As the rock foundation heated, water turned to steam. A vaporous solution of minerals and elements trapped within heating chambers created exo-thermal chemical reactions resulting in an explosive hydrothermal cyclone. The caprock above the subterranean chambers was removed by the explosion and the sphere of ice enveloping the pre-flood atmosphere was rent and produced forty days and nights of rain.

Post Flood Earth



Fountains bursting from the great deep metamorphically altered and ballistically transported overlying caprock. The rupture of a formless supercontinent would expose a substructure of cleft channels at excavated ocean basins.

The magnetic variance between True Geo-graphic North and Magnetic North Pole is revealed by the alternating mag-netic record frozen within the intrusive sheets of rock at the ocean floor.

“The channels of water appeared and the foundations of the world were laid bare” --Psalm 18:15.

Magnetic Field -- Earth is enveloped by a magnetic field which is generated by its molten iron core in combination with the influence of solar radiation and interstellar motion. The electrically conducting molten liquid outer core of earth generates the electrical currents that create earth's magnetic field. A magnetic field could be the area in which magnetic substances are affected by lines of magnetic force emanating from the earth. Or a force field in a region of space surrounding a magnet and/or an electric current.

generating internal heat to the intrusive rock foundation of earth that housed subterranean chambers.

Alternate sheets of rock heated faster because of lower silica content. Rock that remained solid was silica-rich. "Numerous networks of silica tetrahedra retard flow, because the strong bonds of the networks must be ruptured for flow to occur" (Monroe 87). Silica-poor sheets heated to the Curie Point and recorded the new and current magnetic line of force. We suspect that reduced silica content may also account for greater quantities of iron-bearing minerals within sheets recording a strong, magnetic line of force consistent with earth's present axial rotation.

Rapid re-heating and subsequent cooling of alternating sections of the intrusive sheeted dike complex would seal the signature of alternating magnetism within a bonded pattern one sheet to the next. Sheets that did not heat to the Curie point would maintain the ancient or "original" paleomagnetic alignment to the magnetic line of force at the True Geographic North Pole. This was most likely earth's original axial rotation recorded by the entire substructure of subterranean chambers prior to the catastrophic event which caused earth's axis to shift.

Moving water within the subterranean chambers would absorb radiant heat from the melting sections of rock. Conduction of an electric discharge, produced by the luminous arc at earth's axis, would be escalated by the dissolution of minerals and elements in a vaporous solution. The hydrogen and oxygen, mineral-rich vapor under pressure, would activate an exothermal chemical reaction. As a result, huge amounts of voltaic energy would suddenly be released causing a hydrothermal, supersonic explosion and a violent shift of the earth's magnetic field. Subsequently the rock substructure cooled and the current paleomagnetism was recorded in alignment with the new magnetic line of force at earth's current axial rotation by the portions of rock that heated to the Curie Point.

True North Pole at Geographic North indicates that the previous rotation of earth's axis and the geomagnetic line of force was

aligned with our present Geographic North Pole rather than our present magnetic North Pole, “. . . as measured from orientated samples of rock, it is possible to determine the position of the corresponding ancient geomagnetic pole, or paleomagnetic pole position . . . the geographic pole rather than the present geomagnetic pole. This is highly significant, for it seems to confirm the previous supposition that when averaged over a suitable time period the geomagnetic and geographic poles coincide” (Smith 117).

The current rotation of earth’s axis “. . . is some 13 degrees or about 930 miles south of the North Geographic Pole . . . The south magnetic pole is displaced even more from its respective geographic pole” (Shipman 178). Earth’s present geomagnetic line of force corresponds with it’s axial rotation and this point on the earth is known as the Magnetic North Pole. The alternating paleomagnetic catalogue recorded by iron bearing minerals in rocks most likely reveals the magnetic variance between True North Pole and Magnetic North Pole.

This magnetic change could be the result of a dynamic chain of synergistic events which began with a massive solar flare. We understand from the Scriptural model, that earth’s core flared in response to an immense solar flare because of a torque produced at the core-mantle boundary. This caused the foundation to heat up and water within subterranean chambers, housed by the heating foundation turned into steam. Pressure built to the point of explosion, and when the fountains of the great deep burst forth, earth’s axis would have shifted and consequently the electromagnetic line of force shifted as well.

At the time of paleomagnetic transformation from original magnetism to current magnetism, alternating segments of sheeted rock would lose their original magnetic alignment because they were heated to the Curie point and rapidly cooled as earth’s axis violently shifted. It is possible to determine some past events by observing present day processes. However, the process of magnetic reversals and paleomagnetic change are not now being observed. “We are evidently living in a period between pole reversals” (Shipman 80). So how do we know that

Magnetic Reversal -- The theoretical phenomenon in which the north and south magnetic poles are completely reversed, thus violating all laws of interstellar motion.

Electromagnetic Axial Disruption -- The theory that a sudden disturbance of earth’s magnetic field by a massive solar discharge of charged solar particles would result in a dramatic shift of the earth’s axial rotation from geographic-north pole to current magnetic north pole.

Catastrophe -- A natural geologic event of high magnitude (energy), wide extent (area), short duration (power), and low frequency (probability).

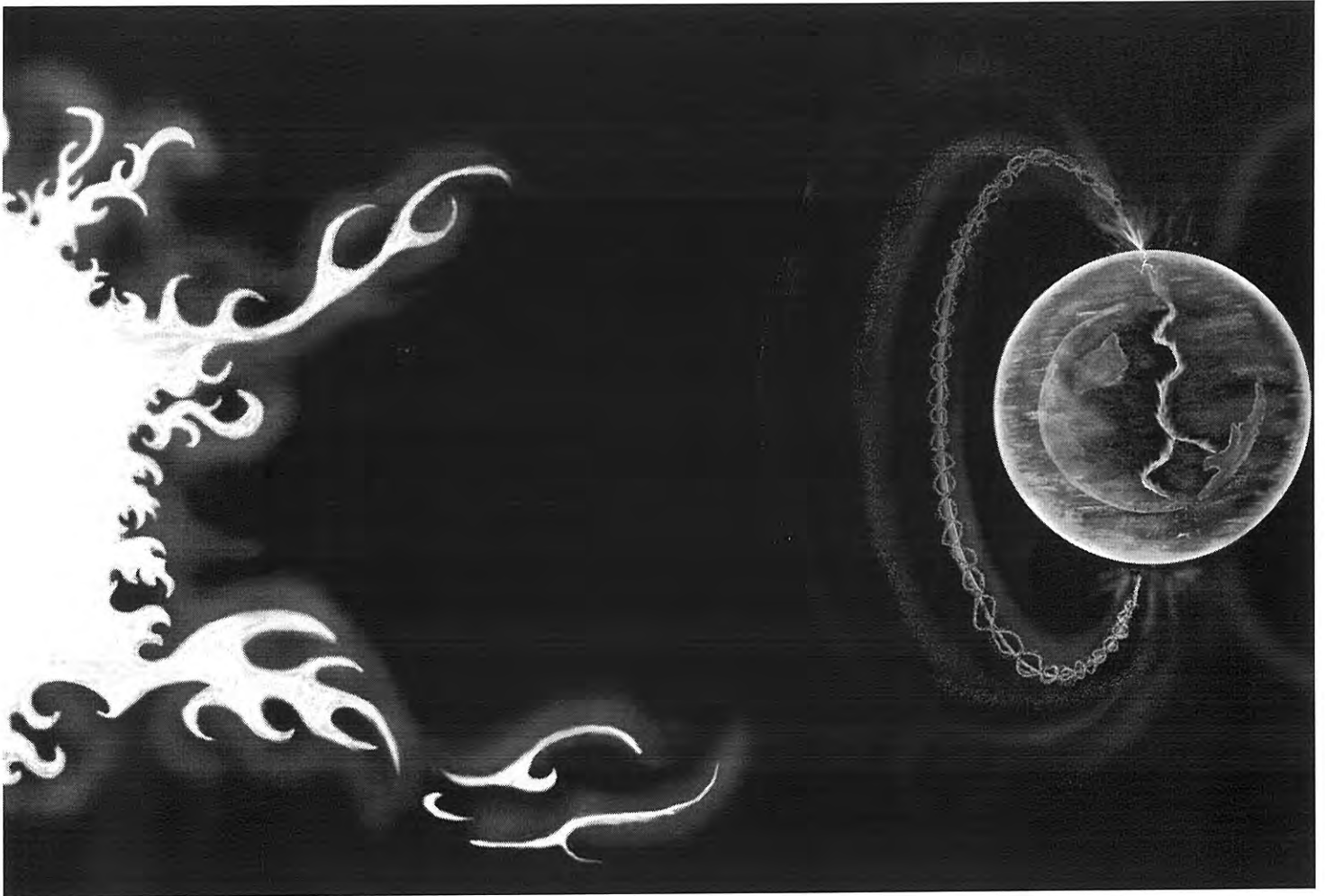
Scientific Method -- The orderly, logical approach that involves gathering and analyzing the facts or data about the problem under consideration

Arc -- A luminous discharge of electric current passing across a gap between two terminals (electrodes) to form an electric arc.

it happened in the past? Because a transformation has been recorded within the rock suggesting a great magnetic shift of earth's axis, we believe the alternating continuity of the paleomagnetic catalog within the Mid-Ocean Fracture Zone attests to a one-time dynamic natural disaster recorded in history as Noah's Flood.

A magnetic reversal is best described as an electromagnetic axial disruption with seemingly devastating results. The lack of any recent observation of an axial shift or a change in the tilt of earth's rotation does not mean that it did not happen in the past. If we were to make the erroneous assumption that natural laws have not changed at one time in history and "write off" the great natural disaster of Noah's flood as a myth, we could not hope to explain the prevailing geologic evidence without a bias. To assume that a sudden axial shift would not have invoked an immediate global, supernatural disaster would be to depart from the sensible discipline of the scientific method. The alignment of iron-bearing particles within solid rock does not change unless the rock is heated up to the Curie Point simultaneously with a shift in earth's magnetic field.

These facts present strong supporting evidence for the theory that the rift valley was a cleft channel and hypocenter for "Fountains of the Great Deep". *"Violent magnetic storms and electrical discharges are one of earth's oldest mysteries. A hardy breed of scientists – who don't mind odd hours or sub-zero temperatures – are investigating the powerful magnetic storms hidden within the aurora's glory. A few years ago some of these researchers put up a sign outside their University of Alaska lab near the tiny village of Poker Flats. It said it all: 'Center for the Study of Something which, on the face of it, might seem trivial, but on closer examination takes on Global Significance'" (Dowling).* Van Allen Belts are observed to this day in earth's outer space as luminous arcs extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic Poles. They are perhaps a vestige of trapped particles resulting from a significant, terrestrial, electromagnetic event.



Dynamic Synergy and Chain Reactions

The Solar Flare

David, the king of Israel, wrote about the Lord's awesome power and how God uses natural forces to carry out His will in Psalm 104:1-5. The following is a comprehensive study of scientific evidence in support of Scriptures written about the masterfully orchestrated event of Noah's Flood.

Scriptures suggest that the activation energy for this global calamity may have been an extraordinary solar flare “. . . And of the angels He says, ‘WHO MAKES HIS ANGELS WINDS, AND HIS MINISTERS A FLAME OF FIRE’” (*Hebrews 1:7*). The latest high tech scientific evidence confirms that solar flares have the potential to cause a disturbance within earth's molten core.

Synergy -- The action of two or more substances or agencies to achieve an effect greater than that which each is individually capable. (see exothermal chemical reactions.)

Chemical Bonding -- The electric forces linking atoms in molecules or solids. Three basic types of bonding are distinguished: ionic, covalent, and metallic.

Electrochemistry -- The study of chemical reactions that involve the consumption or production of electric current.

Electrolysis -- A chemical change, generally decomposition, effected by a flow of current through a solution of chemical compounds (elements/minerals). The decomposition is based on ionization. Very reactive free electrons are released in aqueous solutions by the action of ionizing radiation. An electrochemical property of water is that it can be decomposed by electricity into hydrogen and oxygen.

Volumes of scientific research have been collected with regards to the effects of solar flares upon planet earth. Only in the recent past have scientists had access to high-tech information from satellite systems that track and record changing magnetic and electric fields under the influence of solar radiation. The possibility of an immense solar flare causing a disturbance of earth's molten core is presented in light of the following research:

Electric currents generated within earth's molten core produce a magnetic field at earth's surface. According to Martin Walt, (33) *"Although the electrical currents flowing inside the Earth are the most important currents in the production of the geomagnetic field, the external currents flowing in the magnetosphere also influence the field."* High speed, electrically-charged particles emitted from the sun at the time of a solar flare generate external currents known as a solar wind. *"The solar wind is responsible, directly or indirectly, for most of the geomagnetic and energetic particle phenomena in the magnetosphere"* (McCormac 455).

Solar flares of intense magnitude result in the trapping of charged solar particles within the earth's electric field which is generated by its molten core. During a solar storm magnetic field energy is converted into particle energy (Walt 156). *"The high energy machines of the nuclear physicists, which can generate a stream of fast particles by means of changing electric and magnetic fields, reproduce in the terrestrial laboratory on a smaller scale the processes which take place in the solar atmosphere"* (Petrie 102). According to Malin and Hodder (1970) external variations have an influence on earth's geomagnetic field at intermediate time scales (726).

"Decade fluctuations are believed to be caused by electromagnetic torques active across the core-mantle boundary . . . The mantle is an electrical conductor . . . and the electrical field induces currents in the lower mantle which interact with Earth's primary magnetic field through the Lorentz force, producing a torque on the mantle (see Rochester, 1960)" (Anderson Cazenave 309).

In light of scientific research that confirms the influence of intense solar flares upon earth's magnetic field, it stands to reason that the electromagnetic torque within earth's core could also be influenced by penetration of magnetic fields of solar origin. *"The separation of solar and Earth generated magnetic fields is not complete, however, and field lines originating in the Earth can become topologically connected to solar field lines"* (Walt 94, 3). Parker (1969) proposed a model of *". . . two almost independent self-sustaining dynamos magnetically coupled . . ."* (Jacobs 128) as a mechanism for magnetic reversals. His model presents incredible insight when it is applied to the concept of a sun-earth dynamo.

According to Martin Walt, trapped radiation plays *". . . an important role in many geophysical processes."* The motion *". . . of trapped ions and electrons produces a magnetic field opposing the field of the Earth's core . . . In many ways, some only vaguely understood, the trapped population acts as a coupling agent transferring energy, momentum and mass between the interplanetary medium (sun) and the earth's atmosphere. This transfer is many-faceted . . . Unraveling these dynamic interactions is one of the principal immediate goals of magnetosphere research"* (Walt 4-5). *"Electromagnetic torques on the base of the mantle arise from penetration into the lower mantle of time dependent magnetic fields self-generated within the liquid core"* (Lambeck 567).

If we take into consideration the possibility of a massive solar flare disturbing the convection of magnetic currents within earth's molten core, it seems likely that the molten core would flare in response to an immense solar eruption. In the case of an extreme solar eruption, penetration of magnetic fields of solar origin would not necessarily have a time dependent, delayed impact.

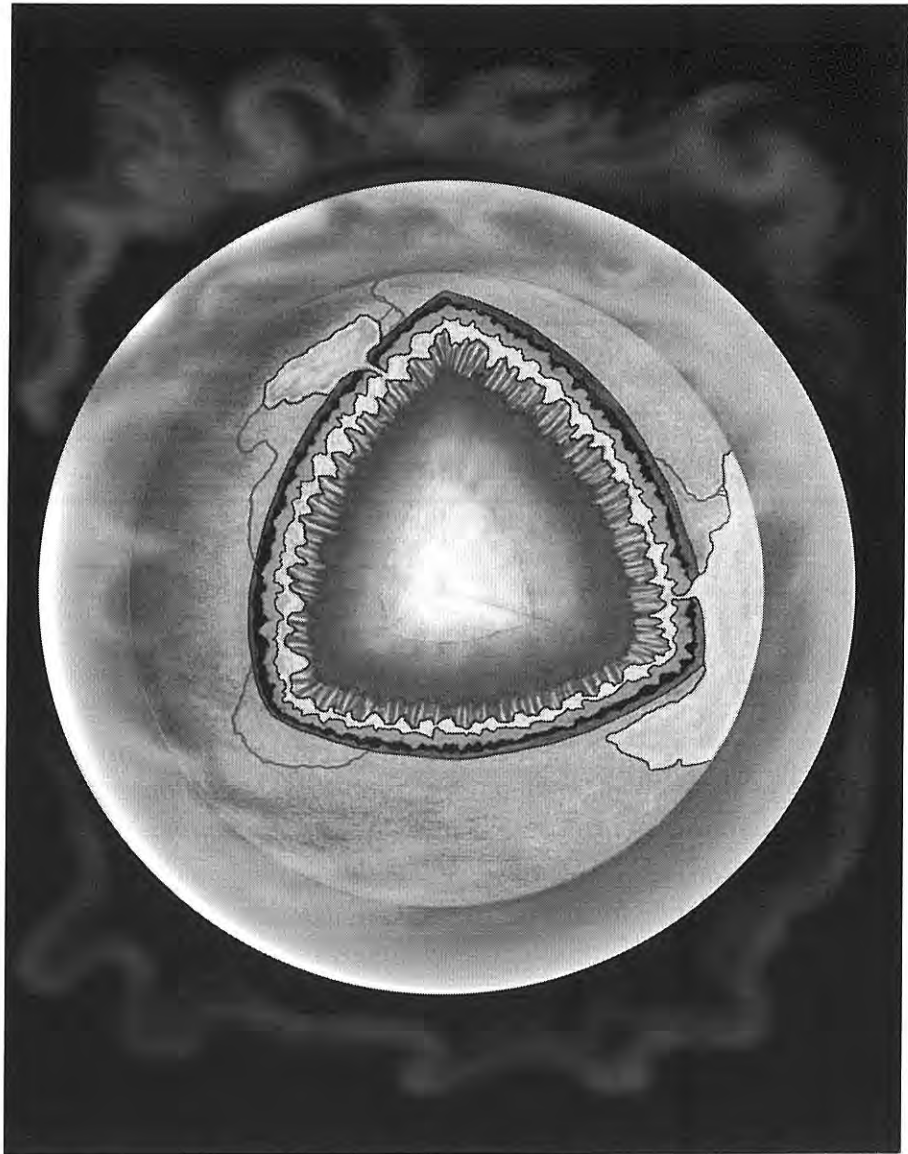
Flaring of the molten core would theoretically heat alternating sections of the basalt foundation of earth. Heating of the intrusive basalt foundation would partially remelt portions of the upper lithosphere as well. This type of geologic process

Particle Accelerator -- Particle accelerators are built to manipulate the fundamental components of matter in order to create new elemental arrangements. A sudden outburst of energy turns an elemental catalyst and reactant (water is a reactant) into gas where the bonding of atoms occurs. As pressure and heat is released the bonding of the chemical reaction slows down. The gas transforms into an aqueous solution and solid compound respectively.

Electrodynamics -- The physics of the interactions of electric, magnetic, and mechanical phenomena.

Earth's Molten Core

An intense electromagnetic disruption would cause earth's molten core to flare in response to a massive solar eruption. Sections of the pillar-like foundation would heat to the Curie point and subsequently turn subterranean water into steam.



Activation Energy -- The energy required for a thermally activated physical or chemical process or reaction. The minimal amount of kinetic energy that colliding molecules must possess in order to react. Water reacts to heat; when trapped water turns into steam, it explodes and a rapid exothermic chemical reaction takes place with an almost instantaneous liberation of the energy of the reaction.

would account for granite batholiths and broad belts of red granites, and rhyolites that stretch thousands of miles from southern California to Labrador “. . . For decades these rocks have resisted attempts to explain their origins. Because they developed from melted portions of the lower crust, some kind of activity must have been heating the crust at the time, but scientists have had trouble explaining this heat” (Monastersky 344).

Voluminous subterranean channels of water housed by the heating basalt foundation would begin to turn into pressurized steam. Heating water dissolves minerals and elements into

solution. The combination of an electromagnetic storm and elements in a vapor solution would incite exothermal chemical reactions within the heating underground chambers of water. *“Strong magnetic disturbances . . . cause electrical currents to flow through pipes, transmission wires and other conductors, leading to corrosion . . .”* (Savage 130).

The extreme pressure of trapped steam would cause a dynamic, explosive, synergistically compounded hydrothermal release. The exponential thrust would defy the limits of both lithostatic pressure and gravity, exploding and vaporizing the earth’s crust. The explosive, escape – outgassing velocity of hydrothermal, super-compressed steam *nuee’ ardente’* would result in a rupture that released volumes of vaporous water supersonically into the atmosphere. Caprock above the blast zone and rock structures adjacent to it would be transformed by the combined forces of vaporous heat, and intense pressure from the impact of the blast. Chunks of rock and portions of the ice canopy would have been ballistically ejected from earth’s surface and perhaps still circling earth on a trajectory in outer space. Comets are composed of ice and dust and earth is the only known planet in our solar system to have water and ice.

Chemically altered sediment and rubble would have exploded into the atmosphere and deposited layer upon layer over the remaining land above sea level and upon the ocean floor. It is interesting to note that a similar catastrophic event has been proposed by geologists Gass, Smith, and Wilson who believed that deposition of the Australasian tektite field was *“. . . coincident with the last polarity reversal, and it has been suggested that the tektites were created by a meteor impact which simultaneously killed off surface-living marine organisms and sufficiently disturbed the Earth’s core to reverse the field”* (Gass 261). Although, the meteor impact theory lacks objective evidence.

Fountains of the great deep bursting forth would result in ocean water basins containing minerals and elements in solution, metamorphism of rock, and concentrated deposits of valuable

Lithostatic Pressure -- Pressure resulting from the weight of overlying rock; pressure is applied equally in all directions.

Comet -- A large chunk of ice and dust that orbits around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit. Comets have a brilliant cloud and a long, vaporous tail when the head nears the sun. Origin of these rapidly orbiting chunks of ice is a mystery. However, planet earth is the only planet in the galaxy that contains water and ice.

Asteroids -- Large chunks (projectiles) of earth-like material such as rocks that orbit the sun usually between Mars and Jupiter.

Aqueous Solution--A homogenous mixture of substances dissolved in water. Ocean or salt water is the most prolific aqueous solution on earth.

Chemical Sedimentary Rock -- Rocks formed by the precipitation of minerals dissolved in water especially hot water, and hydrothermal vapors. Usually deposited in strata layers ranging in a wide spectrum of thickness and mass. Chert, rock salt, dolomite and limestone are but a few of the many types of chemical sedimentary rocks.

minerals instantly. *"Metal rich deposits on the sea floor are estimated to be in the neighborhood of 100 to 200 billion tons" (the sea floor pg. 289).* According to Brown and Musset, deep-sea sediment core samples reveal a sequence of fine-grained, ferromagnesian-rich, mudstones, cherts, shales, and limestones containing heavy-metal sulphide deposits, apparently the result of hydrothermal mineralising solutions (119 vol 1).

In order to explain the vast regions of chemically altered sediment at ocean floors and the volume of minerals and elements in a solution known as sea water, the evolution theory presents that over millions of years, ocean water somehow penetrates solid rock down to great depths. Here it is believed that temperatures increase to over 500°C. *"Such temperatures involve deep penetration of seawater into oceanic crust (>5 km)" (Hebert et al. 106).*

To indicate that temperatures get high enough for metamorphic changes to occur, a gradient of known temperatures is plotted on graphs. Calculations are then made by comparing heat measured at the base of drill holes, with temperatures at the top of drill holes. Drill holes are approximately 250 meters below the sea floor or 250 mbsf. *"As can be seen from the data listing (Table 4), temperatures of 2.53°C were measured at the top of the borehole and of 2.60° C at a depth of about 250 mbsf. From the temperature difference of these single measurements, 0.07°C, a mean temperature gradient . . . is obtained" (Stewart 185).* The temperature gradient is then plotted to show the postulation of increasing temperatures with depth.

Of course it is wise to consider that a drill bit may add some heat to the situation when drilling several hundred feet through solid rock. *"Apparently the temperature measurements were slightly affected by the heave motion of the temperature probe and possibly also that of the drill pipe" (Stewart 185).*

Even if these metamorphic changes did take place at great depths, how would chemically altered sediment get deposited as layers upon the ocean floor and continents above sea level? A working mechanism is not displayed for layering of sediment

over 2/3 of the ocean floor, “. . . it is clear that the pattern of sediment thickness cannot be explained by a constant rate of accumulation . . . Therefore, we must conclude that there has been a marked change in the rate either of accumulation or of spreading” (Ewing, 1967).

Because layering reveals inconsistent rates of accumulation it seems more likely that volumes of siliceous and calcereous sediment would be the result of a catastrophic hydrothermal explosion. Layers over a thousand feet thick of sediment and clay are deposited upon the ocean floor. A hydrothermal explosion would also account for the varying degrees of metamorphic changes evidenced by rock and sediment. The intensity of metamorphic changes in rock specimens would correspond with how close the original caprock was to ground zero of the blast zone or earth's heating foundation.

Changed Like Clay Under The Seal

Fossils are relicts of a historic event which blotted out and petrified living creatures within the geologic column. The Lord did not say He would drown all living creatures but that He would “blot” them out. “*And the Lord said, ‘I will blot out man whom I have created from the face of the land, from man to animals to creeping things and to birds of the sky, for I am sorry that I have made them’*” (Genesis 6:7). Layers of metamorphic rock, chemical sediments, turbidites, conglomerate and detrital sedimentary depositions, rocks, complex minerals, sand, silt, clay, mud, and electrically charged particles of ions, are all relevant to the Scriptural model of fountains

Ground Zero -- Point of initial blast. Focus or hypocenter of an internal eruption or explosion.

Hypocenter -- The point on the earth's surface directly below the center of an explosion or the focus of an earthquake.



Lake Powell, Utah
By Gordon Porter

bursting forth from the great deep. Remarkably, this is exactly what is revealed by the collective sum of earth's crust, ocean water, and atmosphere.

Global hydrothermal pressure release, at the onset of the Flood, would cause instant chemical bonding, simultaneous petrification, entrapment, and layered burial of numerous life forms preserved as fossils, and fossil fuels (of shells, fish, animals, plants, and human bodies). Fossil fuels such as coal, oil, shale, and natural gas are accumulated organic by-products resulting from rapid entrapment and massive deposition of living organic debris.

Hydrocarbons -- Organic compounds that have transformed into hydrogen and carbon by sealed entrapment and exposure to heat and pressure.

Billions of gallons of hydrocarbons within oil and natural gas reserves are being recovered annually throughout the world as a super-abundant energy resource. *“Both petroleum and natural gas are hydrocarbons, meaning that they are composed of hydrogen and carbon” (Monroe 181).* Compounds that contain carbon are derived from organic source materials of plant or animal origin. *“Most geologists believe that natural gas and oil originate from the decay of buried organic material, hence the name fossil fuels” (Monastersky 87, 380).*

Organic Compounds -- Compounds of plant or animal origin. Organic compounds are the raw materials required for hydrocarbon formation.

According to Monroe (182 - 183), the conditions required for hydrocarbon formation are:

- 1) A place where little oxygen is available to decompose the organic compounds.
- 2) Burial at depths where exposure to heat transforms them into petroleum and natural gas.
- 3) Entrapment by impermeable cap rock that prevents upward migration of the hydrocarbons.

In order to accommodate the plate tectonic theory, scientists postulate that the organic source materials for hydrocarbon formation come from micro organisms such as plankton and kelp that sink to the ocean floor where there is little oxygen. Here this organic material is supposedly covered by layers of sediment. *“Then as sediments accumulate over organic layers, pressure, temperature and time break these organic molecules into the heavy hydrocarbons of oil . . .” (Monastersky 87, 380).*

It seems highly unlikely that micro organisms so tiny that they can't be seen with the naked eye, would be sufficient to produce field locations containing billions of gallons of uncontaminated fossil fuels. How did micro organisms migrate from the sea-floor and get deposited as vast fields of oil beneath the continents? *"Although large concentrations of petroleum occur in many areas of the world, more than 50% of all proven reserves are in the Gulf region. Furthermore, some of the oil fields are gigantic; at least 20 are expected to yield more than five billion barrels of oil each, and seven had surpassed this figure by 1983"* (Monroe 184).

Accumulation, burial, and entrapment of massive deposits of biological life forms – required for the production of organic hydro-carbon fossil fuels – is currently not observed to be taking place on a global scale. What is observed is that dead animals and plants are subject to rapid decomposition and decay. They convert back to dust or are eaten by scavengers. Only massive deposition and rapid entrapment of organic life could result in huge deposits of uncontaminated fossil fuels. Perhaps the vast oil reserves of Saudi Arabia offer the most objective evidence for a cataclysmic event. Instant burial of life that once thrived at this historic hub of civilization would provide the volume of organic material required for such huge oil and natural gas reserves.

By the destructive power of a global hydrothermal catastrophe we would expect to find most of the earth's crust composed of the simplest silicate minerals chemically bonded with more complex minerals. The physical characteristics and chemical composition of complex metamorphic minerals is determined by their varying degrees of contact with fluid heat and pressure. About one-third of all known minerals include silica and *"Silicate minerals . . . make up perhaps as much as 95% of earth's crust."* – (Monroe 65) *" . . . by comparison with adjacent rocks the levity appears to be due to associated volatiles of which siliceous, superheated steam is usually the most prominent member"* (King 7).

Silica -- A crystalline compound that is combined with variety of mineral forms, as quartz sand, diatomite, chert, flint, and amorphous opal. Silica is found in about one-third of all known minerals, and makes up perhaps as much as 95% of the earth's crust.

Mineral -- Most minerals are compounds of two or more elements. Of the 91 different elements that have been discovered more than 3500 minerals have been identified, revealing a multitude of combinations. In order to combine separate elements, chemical reactions require spontaneous activation energy, heat and pressure.



Petrified Forest National Park

By Gordon Porter

Hydrothermal Solutions-- Minerals dissolved by the action of super-heated water and pressure upon the earth's crust. Many of the world's ore deposits result from the migration of metallic ions in hydro-thermal solutions.

Examples include copper, gold, iron ores, tin, manganese and zinc in various localities including Australia, Canada, China, Cyprus, Finland, the Soviet Union, and the western United States as well as the Clarion Fracture Zone.

It seems likely that blasts of siliceous superheated steam would also result in petrified forests. Perhaps the formation of coal took place in regions where trees were exposed to blasts of penetrating, superheated, siliceous steam before being trapped deep beneath the exploded caprock. Logs sealed under deposited layers of rubble would have transformed into

coal when they were exposed to heat radiating from earth's disgruntled foundation.

Earth's skin is composed of a multitude of complex minerals and yet observed present day processes indicate corrosion and decomposition of complex minerals into less complex forms. It is observed that physical and chemical laws of nature remain the same and cannot be violated. Water as a catalyst for Noah's Flood would end up with residue from minerals and elements that were dissolved by super compressed steam and pressure. "Most of the earth's crust is covered with ocean water that contains many elements in solution and in addition massive deposits of valuable minerals such as copper, manganese, nickel and cobalt have been discovered within the ocean ridges, along the sea floors and within sea-floor sediments" (Monroe 335).

Present day ocean water seems to be a fossil testament of Noah's Flood. "It soon became clear that hydrothermal activity must have been a major and previously unconsidered contributor to the chemical mass balance of oceans throughout the history of earth" (Bearman 96). The kind of immense hydrothermal activity that would be required to produce volumes of oceanic type water is non-existent at present.

Precious Relicts of a Wrinkle in Time

Scientists are unable to reproduce diamonds from carbon in the laboratory because they cannot duplicate the immense pressure required to trap the process of this vaporous solution of elements in a hydrothermal chemical reaction. The perfect environment for atomic bonding under thousands of atmospheres of pressure, would have been deep within extensions of the bursting, vapor-filled, subterranean crevices and fractures of earth.

Under high pressure, atomic sharing of electrons is greatly accelerated. In the case of diamonds, atomic bonding takes place when carbon atoms are exposed to high temperatures in a vapor phase. In the vapor phase, all four of the outermost electrons are shared with a neighbor to produce a stable noble gas configuration of eight electrons in the outermost electron shell. Noble gas configurations, when exposed to enormous pressures of approximately 50,000 atmospheres result in the formation of crystalline structures like diamonds, emeralds, and precious gems.

The vast variety of metamorphic rock and sediment found deposited layer upon layer within the geologic column of continents worldwide require a working mechanism for transportation and deposition. Geologists who believe that these deposits are from magma chambers below the Mid-Ocean Rift are puzzled by the associated complexities of this mechanism. *"The greatest puzzle of all is that the apparently uniform materials of the mantle seem to have given rise to the many varieties of rock which are seen at the surface. Some complicated process of differentiation must take place which releases one kind of rock at one time and different kinds of rock later on"* (Bascom 87-88).

It was discovered by N.L. Bowen that the many varieties of igneous rocks we see at earth's surface have been produced by differential crystallization of the parent magma (Bascom 88). It is presumed that this process of differentiation takes place

Chemical Bonding -- The electric forces linking atoms in molecules and solids. Three basic types of bonding are distinguished: ionic, covalent, and metallic.

Fusion--The act or process of combining lightweight atomic nuclei into heavier nuclei by the release of energy. Liquifying by heat. A blend or mixture produced by fusion. The reorganization of the nucleus of the atom resulting in the release of energy. (See hydrogen bomb.)

Regolith -- from the Greek word rhegos, meaning blanket. The multiple layers of unconsolidated rock and mineral fragments that cover almost all of the earth's surface.

Decomposition-- the present day process of matter breaking down into simpler compounds.

Processes required for creating more complex compounds are not observed to be taking place outside of the laboratory..

Hydrothermal Alteration-- The action of super-heated water and pressure upon the earths crust.

Hydrothermal alteration would have been a direct result of the fountains of the great deep bursting forth causing metamorphism of overlying rock and sediment. Hot fluids inject new chemicals and force out the old ones changing rock by altering the overall chemical composition, structure and function.

Ocean water, most minerals, metamorphic rocks, sedimentary rocks, ores, and gemstones, are chemical compounds of two or more elements that have been effected by intense hydrothermal alteration.

within magma chambers, and that the depth of the chamber beneath the surface of earth and the time that it was breached by an earthquake accounts for the multitude of diversities found within metamorphic rock (*Bascom 88*).

Pressures required for differential crystallization usually place magma chambers at depths of 400 km or more below earth's surface. These depths are postulated from information gathered in laboratory experiments by Bowen which revealed that the chemical alterations of a parent magma, into olivine and pyroxene etc., needed to occur at very high temperatures and pressures. This information, along with seismic reflection studies comparing rock densities with similar density readings beneath the ocean floor, gave scientists the impression that chemically altered rock was being formed within magma chambers beneath the ocean floor. The plate tectonics theory asserts that these chemically altered materials are then recirculated and shoved onto continents as the sea floor subducts at oceanic trenches.

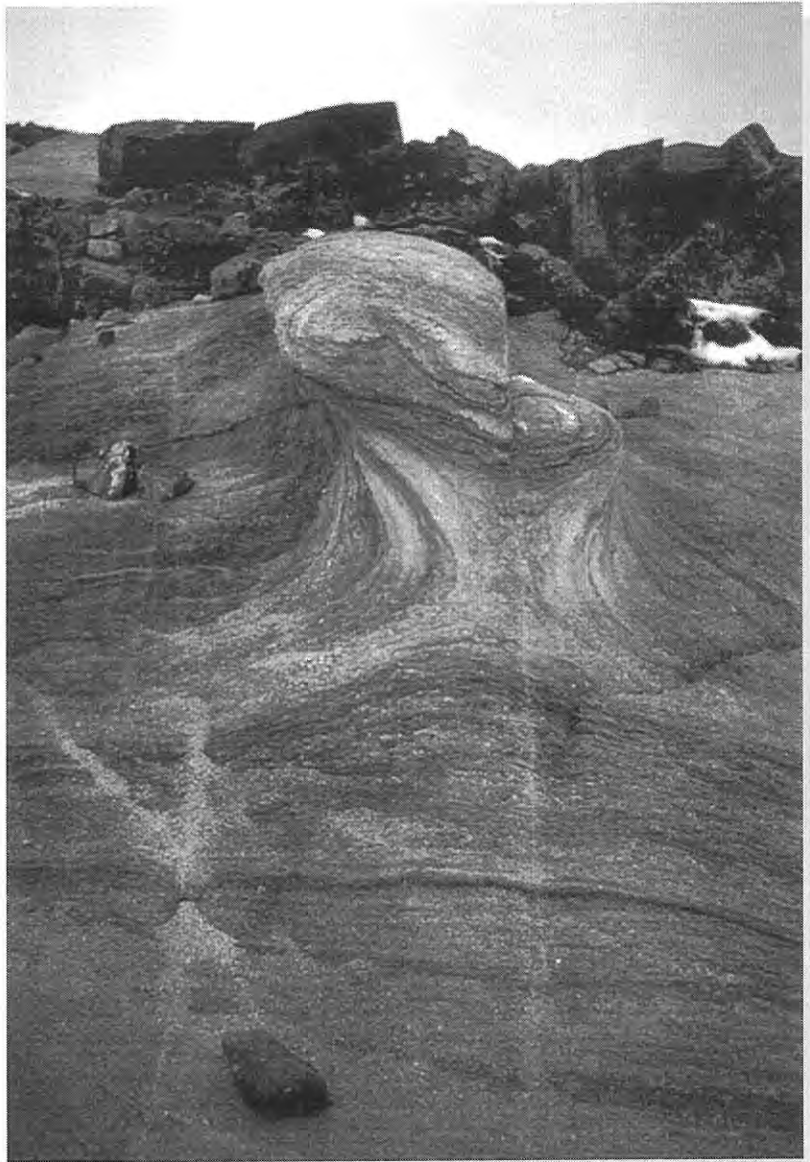
The problems with this mechanism are: (1) A line of magma chambers has not been detected along the rift zone. (2) There is not enough silica released from parent magmas to account for the quantity of silica rich deposits upon continents. "*Crystal settling has yielded very little felsic magma from an original mafic magma*" (*Monroe 117*). (3) Materials formed within chambers, hundreds of miles below the surface of earth, are not observed to be collecting at the perimeters of the ocean floor or pushing up onto continents and layering as a geologic column by the process of sea floor spreading and, (4) Present day observations of magma chambers erupting at the earth's surface testify that complex metamorphic material is not being ejected. "*Oceanic islands such as Iceland, the Galapagos, the Azores, and the Hawaiian Islands are composed mostly of basalt*" (*121 Monroe*).

From this objective information we are led to the conclusion that the intense vaporous heat and pressure required for metamorphism was supplied by a combination of dynamic

geologic conditions present at the onset of Noah's Flood. Heat from earth's foundation would form vast areas of re-melt. The hydrothermal explosion of fountains from the great deep would break up cap rock and ballistically deposit layers of metamorphically altered material upon the remaining landmass, blotting out all life.

"Then the Lord saw that the wickedness of man was great on the earth, and that every intent of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. And the LORD was sorry that He had made man on the earth, and He was grieved in His heart. And the LORD SAID, "I will blot out man whom I have created from the face of the land, from man to animals to creeping things and to birds of the sky; for I am sorry that I have made them. But Noah found favor in the eyes of the LORD" (Genesis 6:5-8).

Then God said to Noah, *"The end of all flesh has come before Me; for the earth is filled with violence because of them; and behold, I am about to destroy them with the earth" (Genesis 6:13).* Underline ours.



*Matterhorn Peak, Oregon
By Bill Broeckle*

Back To The Literal Word of God

*We shall not cease from exploration
And the end of all our exploring
Will be to arrive where we started
And know the place for the first time.
--T.S. Eliot, Four Quarters*

Creation and The Beginning of Time

God's divine nature, who He is and how He works, is revealed to us by His creation. The very nature of creation is scientific. We observe God using the elements of nature to fashion the miracles of His Creation. Yes! There is a supernatural aspect to His process because human minds cannot replicate for example, a seed that grows into a mighty tree. How does God fit such potential, power, and complexity into a tiny seed? But does supernatural power alone make the seed grow? No, God is scientific in His creation. The science of plants expounds upon the many elements required for seeds to grow robustly. There is a blueprint, a design, and His method of operation is evidenced by scientific data. It is through the observance of God's creation that we learn about who God is and how He works ". . . *Because that which is known about God is evident within us; for God made it evident to us. For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes, His eternal power and divine*

nature, have been clearly seen, being understood through what has been made, so that we are without excuse” (Romans 1:19 & 20).

What is so unique about the science of geology (the study of earth) that it is the very first verse and subject written about in perhaps the oldest, most sacredly preserved book in the world? ***“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth was formless and void,” (Genesis 1:1-2a).*** The statement that God created the earth formless and void has explicit geologic implications. The void was not necessarily a chaotic state, for God did not create the earth in vain. Most likely the void was established as a cavity or system of interconnected passages occurring beneath the formless surface of earth, designed with careful intent and for the definite purpose of God’s unfolding plan, to receive water that would recede on Day Three of Creation Week. “Tohu wa-bohu” are the original Hebrew words for “formless and void” in Genesis 1:1. The interpretation of “tohu wa-bohu” as “an empty place waiting to be filled”, is compatible with other places in Scripture where these words are found together. As in Jeremiah 4:23 or Genesis 2:18 for example, *“Then the LORD God said, ‘It is not good for the man to be . . .’ tohu wa bohu or – empty, waiting to be filled. “I will make him a helper suitable for him.”*

Genesis, the first book of the Bible, is a treasure house of scientific knowledge worthy of exploration and research. An immense amount of data gathered from the exposed foundation of earth at the ocean floor, and overlying continental crust verifies a tremendous geologic change within the overall structure of earth. A global transformation could well be the result of a dynamic, cataclysmic event such as Noah’s Flood. ***“In the sixth hundredth year of Noah’s life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on the same day all the fountains of the great deep burst forth, and the flood-gates of the sky were opened.” – Genesis 7:11.***

A chronological study of Genesis is fundamental to the understanding of Creation. Genesis describes the characteristics

of earth in relationship to the dynamic interactions between matter and energy. The first three days of Creation Week, Noah's Flood, and corresponding Scriptures provide a model of pre-Flood earth that accurately predicts the present-day model of earth.

Scriptural Data-Base

A Sequence of Scriptures Relating to the Study of Earth

Day One

Genesis 1:1-5

- 1 In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.*
- 2 And the earth was formless and void, and darkness was over the surface of the deep; and the Spirit of God was moving over the surface of the waters.*
- 3 Then God said, "Let there be light"; and there was light.*
- 4 And God saw that the light was good; and God separated the light from the darkness.*
- 5 And God called the light day, and the darkness He called night. And there was evening and there was morning, one day.*

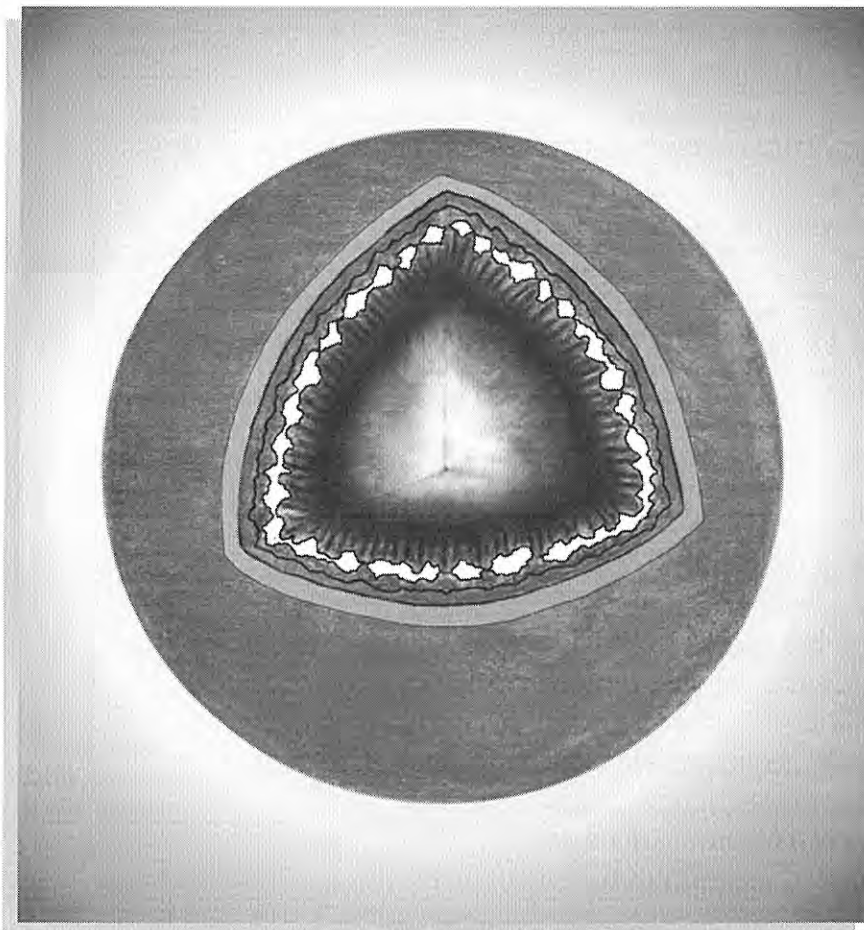
Space and planet earth were spoken into existence through one breath and command. God spoke and it was so. The vivid description of earth as formless and void provides geologic details that are essential for understanding the model of pre-flood earth. The external shape of earth was without form, completely devoid of external geographic characteristics and distinctive physical features. Holy Scriptures suggest that as a potter begins with a formless ball of clay, perfectly smooth with no deep cracks or protrusions, so the Lord formed earth in the

beginning. If we were to assume that there were mountains and valleys on the external surface of earth then it would have had form. But Scriptures are very clear on this point: **“the earth was formless.”** In the beginning God created earth to be formless with a definite purpose and plan. The formless model of earth is fundamental to the literal interpretation of Scriptures relating to the study of earth.

The formless landmass of earth’s surface was entirely covered by a vast body of deep fresh water. The spirit of God was moving over it’s surface. Earth’s present volume of water is most likely the same as it was in the beginning. The size of earth has also remained the same. However, the present earth has form. Taking into consideration that earth was originally formless, we may calculate that approximately two miles of fresh water would have covered the smooth face of earth on

Day One of Creation. There were no high mountains or excavated ocean basins. The element of fresh water had not yet been exposed to the dynamics of fountains bursting from the great deep causing a decomposition of minerals to change fresh water into ocean water.

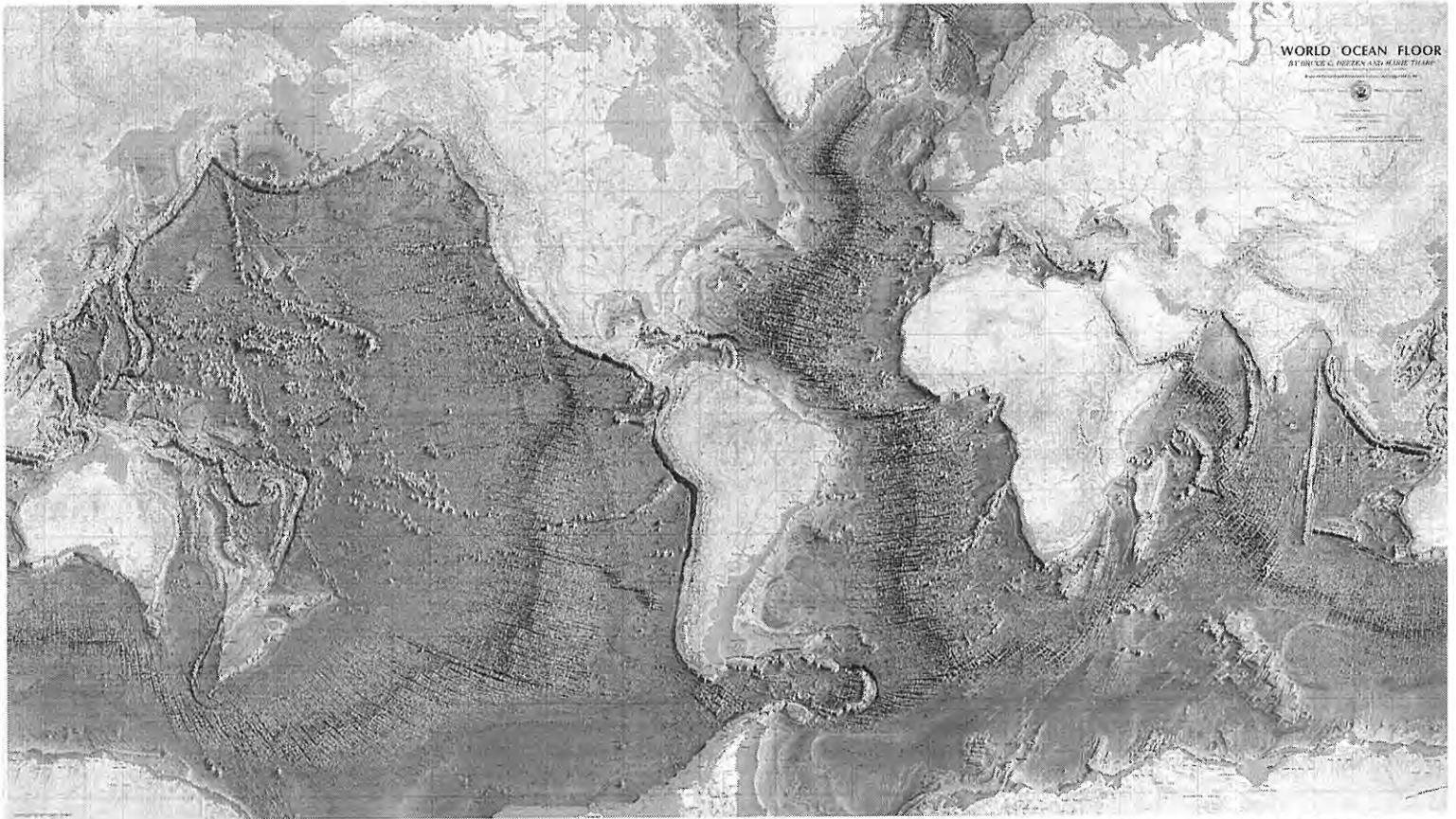
“The earth was formless and void.” Not only was earth “formless” but it was “void” as well. The Glossary of Lava Tube Features by Western Speleological Survey defines the word “cave” as “. . . a naturally



Day One--earth is covered with water and it’s surface is formless or smooth. The void is an empty place beneath the surface waiting to be filled.

World Ocean Floor

Supported by The United States Navy Office of Naval Research



By Bruce Heezen & Marie Tharp

*occurring void, cavity, recess or system of interconnected passages occurring beneath the surface of the earth” (Larson 5). Isaiah 45:18 says that “**He is the God who formed the earth and made it, He established it and did not create it in vain.**” Would not almighty God establish and form the earth so that it would accommodate His unfolding plan?*

Earth’s present geologic features indicate that the void may have been a subterranean empty space composed almost entirely of intrusive igneous rock. Like a skeletal framework the void was designed to accommodate a circumterrestrial labyrinth of interconnected chambers, intersecting at right angles with one another, deep below the earth’s surface. This underground intrusive igneous structure would become the heart and circulatory system necessary for a pre-flood hydrodynamic planet.

The following verses from the book of Job give further details regarding the first day of Creation Week. When God spoke to Job out of the whirlwind He said: ***“Now gird up your loins like a man, and I will ask you, and you instruct Me! Where were you when I laid the foundation of the earth? Tell me if you have understanding, who set its measurements, since you know? Or who stretched the line on it? On what were its bases sunk? Or who laid its cornerstone?” (Job 38:3-6).***

Job’s description of earth’s foundation is recognizable within the “Floor of the Oceans” map and related scientific data. The Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone is arranged as a geometrical and symmetrical pattern of measurements resembling a grid or checkerboard. The Mid-Center Rift travels throughout the ocean floor as a stretched line that encircles the globe. The Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone is composed of solid rock vertical columns and sunken bases. The Rift is intersected by fracture zones at right angles as cornerstones, which themselves are intersected at right angles by additional fractures or channels. Could it be that what we observe at the ocean floor is the solid rock foundation of earth that was laid bare during the great Flood of Noah? ***“Then the channels of the sea appeared, The foundations of the world were laid bare, by the rebuke of the Lord, at the blast of the breath of His nostrils” (2 Samuel 22:16).***

“Who has cleft a channel for the flood, Or a way for the thunderbolt?”—Job 38:25. The cleft channel was the main tributary for the fountains of the great deep, a voluminous hypocenter for explosive release. The same cleft channel was also a way for the thunderbolt to conduct as an electric current. The alternating magnetic record of the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone indicates a sudden electromagnetic disruption.

“When He established the heavens, I was there, when He inscribed a circle, on the face of the deep. When He made firm the skies above. When the springs of the deep became fixed, when He set for the sea its boundary, so that the water should not transgress His command, when He marked out the foundations of the earth; then I was beside Him, as a master

workman;” (Proverbs 8:27-30). The word inscribe means to cleave one geometrical figure within another so that certain points of their boundaries coincide. The Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone resembles an inscribed circumscription of terrestrial petroglyphs – an exposed intrusive foundation and remaining substructure of fountains from the great deep.

On Day One, the circle was inscribed on the face of the deep. During Day Two, He made firm the skies above suggesting that there was an ice canopy or vaulted dome enveloping the atmosphere. On Day Three, the springs of the deep became fixed. He set for the sea its boundary (continental margin) so that the water should not transgress His command, and He marked out the foundation of the earth. Holy Scriptures tell us that Christ was there as the Master Workman.

Genesis 1:3

“Then God said, ‘Let there be light’ and there was light.”

There was light before there was a sun because the sun, the moon, and the stars were not created until Day Four of Creation Week. To this day solar radiation, heat and light surge ‘almost’ entirely from one source, the sun. Where does the electromagnetic spectrum and life force detected in all things come from, and what is the source? ***“I am the bright and morning star” (Rev. 22:10). “In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was in the beginning with God. All things came into being by Him, and apart from Him nothing came into being that has come into being. In Him was life, and the life was the light of men. And the light shines in the darkness; and the darkness did not comprehend it” (John 1:1-5).***

Genesis 1:4

“And God saw that the light was good; and God separated the light from the darkness.”

Consequently a diverging and converging boundary between night and day became visible due to earth's elliptical orbit in space. This is the analytical exposition of Creation, Day One. It marks the beginning of time from which the present is measured and discerned. (See time-scale pg. 126)

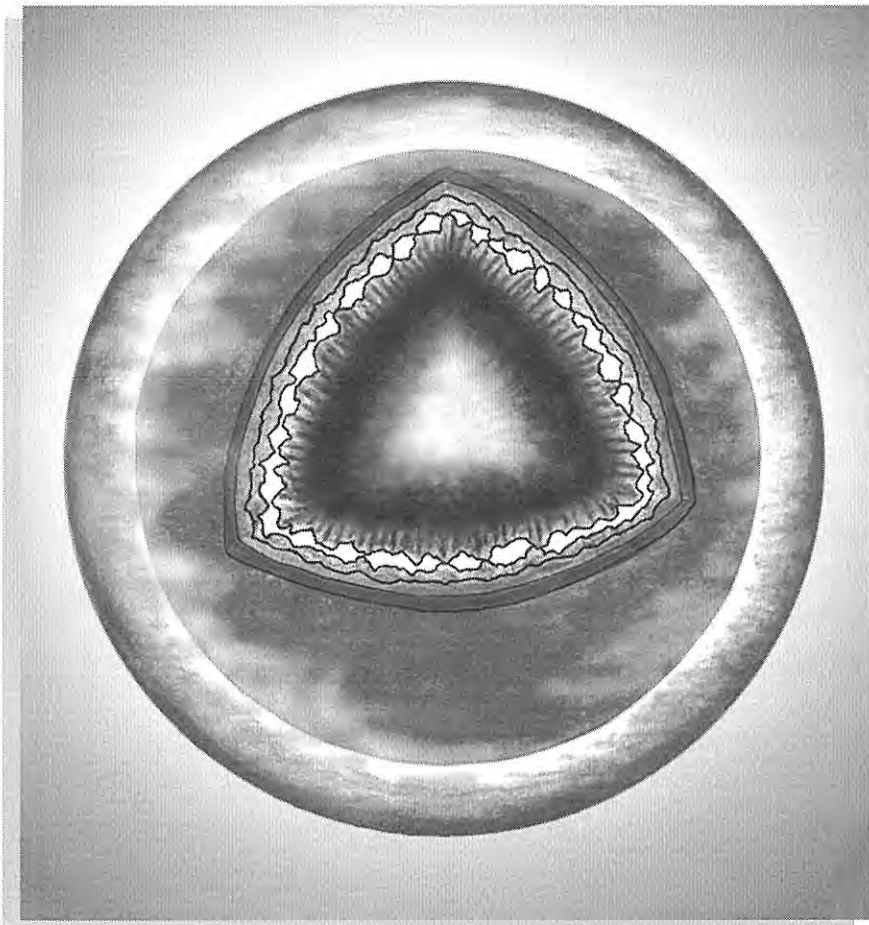
Day Two

Genesis 1:6-8

6 Then God said, "Let there be an expanse in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters."

7 And God made the expanse, and separated the waters which were under the expanse from the waters which were above the expanse; and it was so.

8 And God called the expanse heaven. And there was evening and there was morning, a second day.



It is conceivable that the newly formed mantle and molten core of earth would throw off residual heat. As a result, massive evaporation of water covering earth's surface would accommodate God's plan for creating the atmosphere or. . . *"the expanse in the midst of the waters."* The atmosphere was sandwiched between the remaining surface water below and the evaporated and condensed water suspended above or the . . . *"waters which were above the expanse."*

In the total absence of sunlight the surface water would rise. As the cold enfringement of space impacted the rising H₂O, hydrogen vapors would cool and condense rapidly into a layer of translucent metallic ice. *“A superconductive canopy of compressed hydrogen in near-metallic form was encased above and below in crystalline water”* (Baugh 62). The superconductive metallic qualities of this ice canopy would have facilitated a free flow of electrons allowing for its suspension above the dipole magnetic field of the earth (Baugh 61). Holy Scriptures refer to this canopy as the ‘vaulted dome,’ or the ‘floodgates of the sky’ that ruptured when . . . ***“all the fountains of the great deep burst forth and the floodgates of the sky were opened”*** (Genesis 7:11). Once ruptured, the firmament would begin to melt and precipitate into forty days and nights of torrential rainfall – Genesis 7:12. The hydrospheric canopy of condensed ice would have been impacted at the onset of the bursting flood when a hydrothermal explosion of steam was released at ground zero, directly above the cleft channel for the fountains of the great deep.

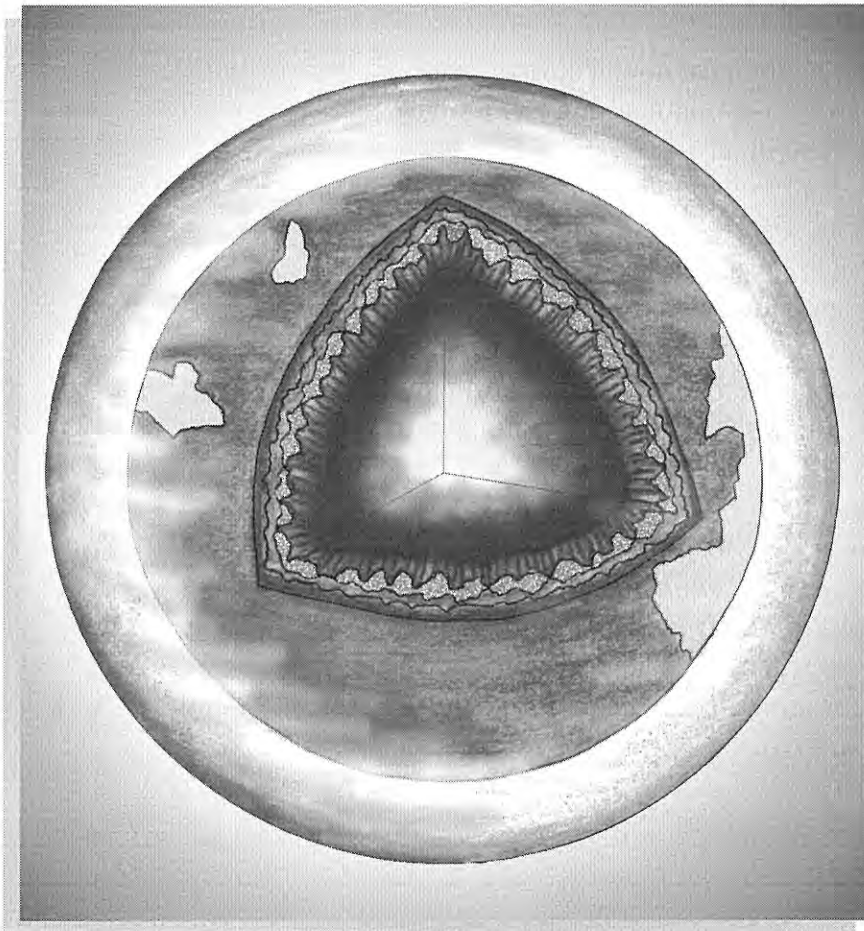
This translucent hydrosphere would have doubled as a shield, filtering incoming radiation, and maintaining a global temperate climate as well. Holy Scriptures indicate that the pre-Flood earth and atmosphere were free of clouds, rain, snow or rainbows (Genesis 2:5-6). The suspended atrium would have maintained a greenhouse environment essential for the lush growth of vegetation and forests, along with prolific animal and human life on a global scale. Hyperbaric pressure exerted by the vaulted dome would have prevented vertical air flow and atmospheric turbulence, providing the moderate environment necessary to sustain human life for hundreds of years. ***“The One who builds His upper chambers in the heavens, and has founded His vaulted dome over the earth, He who calls for the waters of the sea and pours them out on the face of the earth, the Lord is His name”*** (Amos 9:6). ***“It is He who sits above the vault of the earth”*** (Isaiah 40:22). No geological indications are suggested or necessary for the waters to be divided, so the earth remained formless and void. This is the analytical exposition of Creation Day Two.

Day Three

Genesis 1:9

9 *Then God said, “Let the waters below the heavens be gathered into one place, and let the dry land appear”; and it was so.*

A remaining portion of the water that covered the whole surface of earth was gathered into one empty place, the void. Subsequently, the dry land appeared as the water level dropped. A global supercontinent emerged as the surface water submerged deep underground to circumterrestrial aqueducts of subterranean channels. The dry land retained its formless shape since geologic activity would not have been necessary for the surface water to drain into the void. However, the drainage of water would have cleft channels and created depressions where sinkholes allowed the surface water to submerge into the void.



“By the Word of the Lord were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the breath of His mouth. He gathers the waters of the sea together as a heap; He lays up the deeps in storehouses. Let all the earth fear the LORD; Let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of Him. For He spoke, and it was done; He commanded, and it stood fast” (Psalm 33:6 - 9).

Genesis 1:10

10 “And God called the dry land earth, and the gathering of the waters He called seas; and God saw that it was good.”

Once the void was filled up to the brim, shallow seas would have remained within the parameters of sinkhole depressions. These shallow interconnected freshwater seas would become the destination of four rivers which flowed out of Eden and carved their way through predestined rocky channels or cordilleras situated directly below the formless surface of earth. Subsiding surface water would leave behind a rich soil of sedimentary composition that was highly beneficial for plant and animal life. According to Genesis, the dry land that appeared was one global supercontinent of vast plains, swamps, shallow fresh water seas, and four circumterrestrial riverbeds.

Genesis 1:11-13

11 Then God said, “Let the earth sprout vegetation, plants yielding seed, and fruit trees bearing fruit after their kind, with seed in them, on the earth;” and it was so.

12 And the earth brought forth vegetation, plants yielding seed after their kind, and trees bearing fruit, with seed in them, after their kind; and God saw that it was good.

13 And there was evening and there was morning, a third day.

According to the above verses the seeds of plants and trees have not yet germinated due to a total absence of rainfall. Since all vegetation, plants and trees, bear seed and fruit after their own kind there was, and still is, no need for special mutation, adaptation, and evolution. This is the analytical exposition of Creation Day Three.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth day of Creation Week are not relevant to our geological study because they deal with the cosmological and biological aspects of Creation. For

expedience sake we must omit these particular studies because our focus remains geologically oriented.

The seventh day of Creation Week is the Lord's Sabbath Day when He rested from all His work. *"For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea and all that is in them, and rested on the seventh day; therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy" (Exodus 20:11).* The present day calendar indicates that the last day of the week (the seventh day) is Saturday, the Holy Sabbath Day.

The River Of Life

Genesis 2: 5-6

5 Now no shrub of the field was yet in the earth, and no plant of the field had yet sprouted, for the Lord God had not sent rain upon the earth; and there was no man to cultivate the ground.

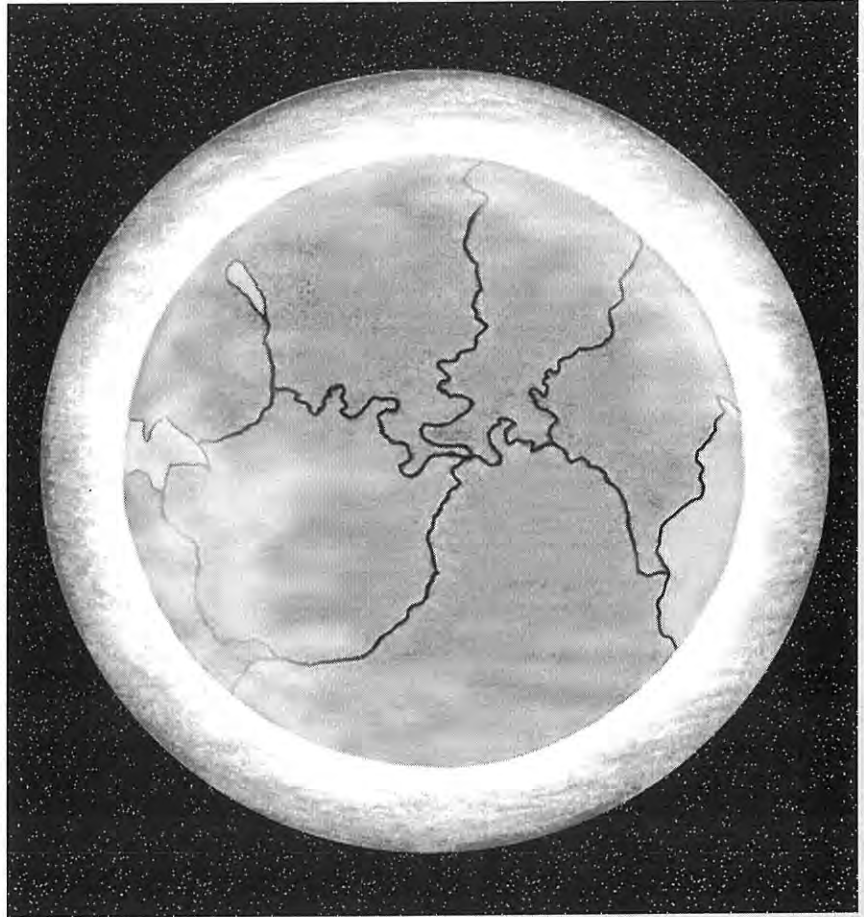
6 But a mist used to rise from the earth and water the whole surface of the ground.

The groundwater began to evaporate through earth's surface as a gentle mist, irrigating the whole surface of dry ground to germinate seeds. In order for the whole surface of earth to be irrigated by a mist rising out of the ground, an elaborate underground hydrodynamic system had to be established and functioning. We submit that the shielded planet became a hydrodynamic supercontinent consisting of shallow seas, deep subterranean channels, and four mighty rivers capable of supporting organic life on the formless surface of earth.

Genesis 2:10

10 Now a river flowed out of Eden to water the garden; and from there it divided and became four rivers.

Remarkable as it may seem, there is a geographical landmark that resembles four ancient riverbeds stemming from the hub of an artesian fountainhead on the Arabian Peninsula south of Rhyad. This vestige of a four-way fountainhead is the only one of its kind on the face of the earth and may indicate the historic location of the elusive garden of Eden. To this day massive fissures of fresh water, below the parched desert, provide Arabs with drinking and irrigation water.



Genesis 2:11-14

11 The Name of the first is Pishon; it flows around the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold.

12 And the gold of that land is good; the bdellium and the onyx stone are there.

13 And the name of the second river is Gihon; it flows around the whole land of Cush.

14 And the name of the third river is Tigris; it flows east of Assyria. And the fourth river is the Euphrates.

The fountains of the great deep were the source of a fountainhead that “flowed out of Eden.” The artesian fountain divided into four major rivers which flowed through predestined rocky channels at the formless surface of earth. The heartbeat of this circulatory cycle was sustained by a



Yellowstone National Park
By Gordon Porter

hydrodynamic gravity-fed pump system of multiple entries and a single exit. The surface river water drained through sinkhole sea entries exerting hydrostatic pressure onto subterranean water at lower levels. Water gushing through subterranean channels exited through the artesian fountainhead, which in turn, exerted pressure for surface river flow, creating the full cycle essential for a hydrodynamic planet. *“All the rivers flow into the sea, Yet the sea is not full. To the place where the rivers flow, there they flow again” (Ecclesiastes 1:7).*

Noah's Flood and The Channel of Death

Genesis 7:11

“In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on the same day all the fountains of the great deep burst open, and the

floodgates of the sky were opened.” “Then the earth shook and quaked; and the foundations of the mountains were trembling and were shaken, because He was angry. Smoke went up out of His nostrils, and fire from His mouth devoured; coals were kindled by it. He bowed the heavens also, and came down with thick darkness under His feet. And He rode upon a cherub and flew; and He sped upon the wings of the wind. He made darkness His hiding place, His canopy around Him, darkness of waters, thick clouds of the skies. From the brightness before Him passed His thick clouds, hailstones and coals of fire. The Lord also thundered in the heavens, and the Most High uttered His voice, hailstones and coals of fire. And He sent out His arrows, and scattered them, and lightning flashes in abundance, and routed them. Then the channels of water appeared, and the foundations of the world were laid bare at Thy rebuke, O Lord, at the blast of the breath of Thy nostrils” (Psalm 18:7-15).

According to the Ryrie Study Bible, sixteen hundred and fifty-six years after Creation Week marks the six hundredth year of Noah’s life as recorded and traced by the genealogical succession of Genesis chapters five and six. This is the epic year of the Flood and the geologic transformation of earth. All the great deep subterranean storehouses burst open simultaneously to reveal solid rock channels that are now laid bare at the ocean floor and are revealed as the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone.

Within the framework of the Scriptural model for a great and catastrophic Flood the following geologic occurrences can be postulated. Lithosphere directly above and adjacent to the explosion of underground chambers would be broken up, pulverized, eroded and chemically altered. The sudden release of hydrothermal energy would transform the surrounding matter within a gradient of metamorphic alterations. Lithosphere from the metamorphic zone would be ballistically deposited as layers of stratum on the remaining unbreached landmass. Super-heated fresh water steam would absorb and condense vaporized elements into ocean water which now contains minerals and electrically charged ions suspended in solution.

Genealogical--An account of the descent of a person, family or group from an ancestor.

*Implode--To burst inward.
An implosion is opposite to
and a precursor of an
explosion.*

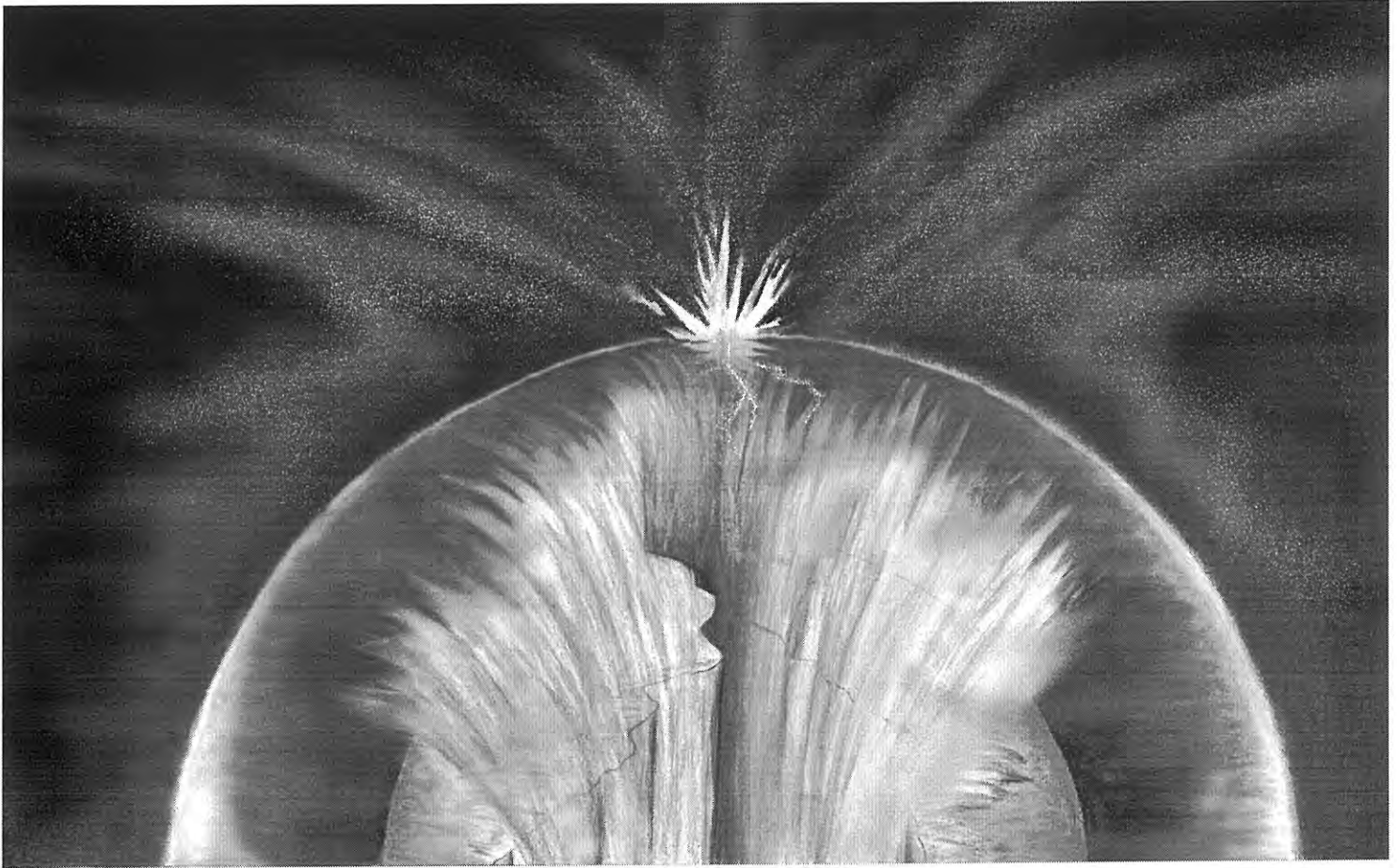
*Critical Mass--The
minimum amount of
fissionable material
necessary to sustain a chain
reaction that precipitates a
dynamic chemical reaction.*

The superheated and compressed steam from subterranean channels burst forth on a global scale to rupture and melt the ice canopy or floodgates of the sky. The canopy of ice precipitated at the onset of the bursting flood when the hydrothermal explosion of steam was released at ground zero. The internal pressure built up to create an exponential thrust that defied the limits of both lithostatic pressure and gravitational force.

Within the first split second of the explosion four simultaneous forces – gravity, electromagnetic force, strong nuclear force, and weak nuclear force – would implode, causing an enormous expansion of matter and anti matter. Matter and antimatter then collided to achieve an effect greater than that of which each is individually capable. As the super-heated water burst forth it ruptured the lithosphere above it. Simultaneous processes caused a synchronized compounded transformation sequence of elements and minerals in a vapor solution, resulting in exothermal chemical reactions, electrolysis, hydrolysis and metamorphism.

Metamorphosed elements and minerals are found dispersed in the atmosphere, within ocean water, and as deposits in strata layers over the remaining landmass. The reaction of conducting substances within water and air dissolved and dispersed electrically charged ion particles throughout the ionosphere and turbulent lower atmosphere. Suspended particles that compose the ionosphere at present act as a capacitor, storing and reflecting electrical charges to earth. We submit that explosive energy, heat, dynamic pressure, and fluid chemical reactions are the operating mechanisms likely to have resulted in exposing the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone.

“Who has cleft a channel for the flood, or a way for the thunderbolt?” (Job 38:25). A mid-center channel splits the Oceanic Ridge Fracture Zone into distinct symmetrical halves. The cleft channel held the greatest magnitude of trapped water. When the subterranean water turned into steam, explosive pressure released at the voluminous channels resulted in a hypocenter for the flood. Due to the destructive power of



hydrodynamic pressure release on a global scale we would expect to find metamorphic and sedimentary rocks, minerals, sedimentary abyssal plains, sand, silt, deposited layers of strata, and electrically charged particles in solution. Remarkably, this is exactly what is revealed by the collective sum of earth's crust, ocean water, and atmosphere. A catastrophic hydrothermal explosion would also testify to the many preserved fossils of shells, fish, animals, humans, and plants along with fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas which are natural by-products of rapid metamorphism and massive deposition.

The Mid-Ocean Rift represents a multi-dimensional threshold of electromagnetic, hydrothermal, and chemical synergy. *“And of the angels He says, ‘WHO MAKES HIS ANGELS WINDS, AND HIS MINISTERS A FLAME OF FIRE’” (Hebrews 1:7)*. It is conceivable that an unusually powerful solar discharge would cause a diffraction of high energy particles, deflecting off the hydrosphere canopy, to form a luminous arc

Fountains Bursting

“In the six hundredth year of Noah’s life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on the same day all the fountains of the great deep burst open, and the floodgates of the sky were opened” – Genesis 7:11.

at the earth's axis. This luminous arc would direct a powerful circuit of electromagnetic discharges between the Arctic and Antarctic magnetic North and South Poles. The immensity of this electromagnetic disruption would agitate the earth's molten core and generate heat to the rock structure housing subterranean channels. Transformation of water into steam resulted in pressure and chemical reactions that would implode and explode into a geo-electromagnetic-hydrothermal cyclone. As a result of the intense magnitude of such an enormous blast earth's axis would shift changing the magnetic line of force from original magnetic north to current magnetic north. This magnetic deviation is transfixied within the alternating paleomagnetic catalogue of the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone.

From deep sea drilling, scientists have discovered core samples of rock that reveal iron bearing particles aligned in an alternating magnetic sequence from current Magnetic North to a previous magnetic alignment. This supernumerary paleomagnetic sequence catalogued throughout the Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone suggests a single catastrophic axial shift. Metal-bearing particles within heated portions of rock, record the axial shift that took place when the fountains of the great deep exploded.

“Or who enclosed the sea with doors, when, bursting forth, it went out from the womb; When I made a cloud its garment, and thick darkness its swaddling band, and I placed boundaries on it, and I set a bolt and doors, and I said, ‘Thus far you shall come, but no farther; and here shall your proud waves stop?’” (Job 38:8-11). Could the “bolt” be the metal bearing particles that recorded the axial shift? The doors may represent the portions of heated rock that rapidly cooled as the water exploded from the depths. Once the heated rock cooled, water bursting forth from the depths was constrained.

“He walks upon the wings of the wind; He makes the winds His messengers, flaming fire His ministers. He established the earth upon its foundations, So that it will not totter forever

and ever.” (Psalm 104:1-5). “Also with moisture He loads the thick cloud; He disperses the cloud of His lightning. And it changes direction, turning around by His guidance, that it may do whatever He commands it on the face of the inhabited earth” (Job 37:11-12).

The Lord uses the elements that He created to carry out His will being done on earth. The relieved subterranean chambers are now concealed below a flood of water, a portion of which they originally contained. The Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone resembles a circumscription of subterranean aqueducts that are now exposed at the ocean floor as a substructure of the relieved fountains of the great deep. The floor of the seas and oceans bear witness to a simultaneous excavation of a global-supercontinent that ruptured from deep within.

The Mid-Ocean Ridge Fracture Zone is the exposed foundation that formed and solidified inside of the earth, and which continues beneath the continents as a circumterrestrial foundation. Well over two-thirds of the earth’s surface remains flooded by ocean water. The remaining one third of earth’s surface is made up of one major landmass that is girded by the boundary of the continental margin. *“When the springs of the deep became fixed, when He set for the sea its boundary, so that the water should not transgress His command, when He marked out the foundations of the earth; then I was beside Him, as a master workman;” (Proverbs 8:28 - 30).*

Genesis 7:12

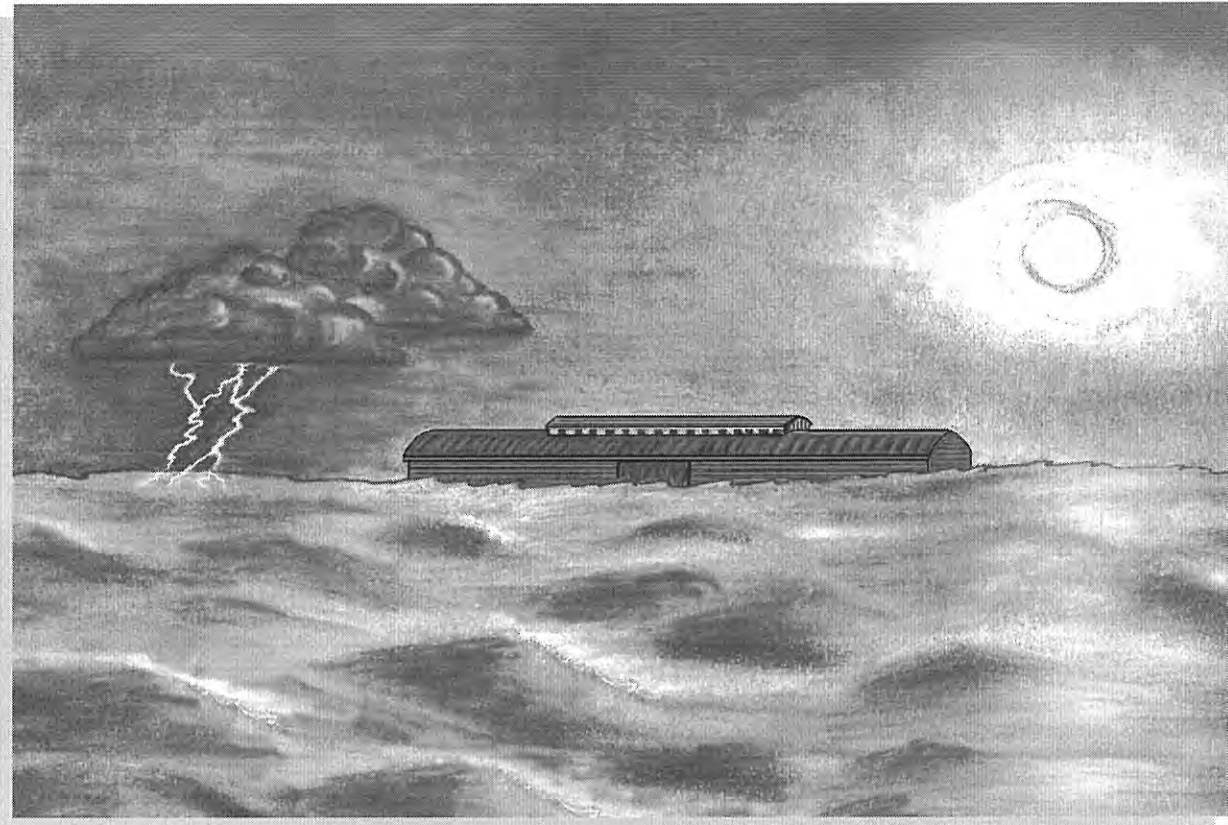
12 “And the rain fell upon the earth for forty days and forty nights.”

The ruptured hydrosphere precipitated torrential rain, and water continued to surge from the adjoining tributary network. Mineral-rich steam and water vapors streamed upwards to collide with the rapidly melting hydrosphere. Subterranean water and steam combined with fresh water precipitating from the shattered hydrosphere flooding the whole surface of earth.

Genesis 7:19

19 And the water prevailed more and more upon the earth, so that all the high mountains everywhere under the heavens were covered.

In light of Genesis 7:19-20 we can be certain that Noah's Flood was not a local flood but a global flood. It is important to realize that mountains are not restricted to continents above sea-level but exist below sea-level as well. This is the very first time that the term "mountains" is used in Holy Scriptures. The substructure of the fountains of the great deep appeared, as the mountains of the great deep. "*All the high mountains everywhere under the heavens were covered*" . . . is in direct reference to the substructure of rock formed within earth's crust. The relieved subterranean chambers are laid bare as towering escarpments that are now concealed below the flood of water that they originally contained. Mineral-rich ocean water is filling the deeply excavated basins and exerting pressure upon the remaining continental crust and intrusive mountain batholiths below the newly deposited geologic



column. Intrusive continental mountains did not begin to rise until water pressure increased within excavated ocean basins.

Genesis 7:20

20 The water prevailed fifteen cubits higher, and the mountains were covered.

The mountain batholiths remained beneath the surface of unbreached continents. This verse is in direct reference to the entire landmass that was covered by vast layers of strata and rubble deposited by the explosion. The intrusive batholiths and mountain ranges were still below the surface because they had not yet been exposed to the dynamic hydraulic pressure of reciprocal equilibrium. If pre-Flood mountains were at their present-day level there would not have been a sufficient amount of water to cover them by 22 feet or 15 cubits.

Genesis 7:23

23 “Thus he blotted out every living thing that was upon the face of the land, from man to animals to creeping things and to birds of the sky, and they were blotted out from the earth; and only Noah was left, together with those that were with him in the ark.”

The phenomena of the fossil record displays how rapidly living organisms were captured and preserved within depositional strata layers of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. All living things including plants, fish, insects, birds, animals, and humans are subject to immediate decay and decomposition at death. Rapid burial and massive deposition of living organic matter would provide the perfect environment and conditions required for the preservation of fossils that are commonly found in various layers of strata throughout the continent worldwide.

The Balancing Act of the Sea of Life and Origin of Mountain Ranges

“Who has measured the waters in the hollow of His hand, and marked off the heavens by the span, and calculated the dust of the earth by the measure, and weighed the mountains in a balance, and hills in a pair of scales?” (Isaiah 40:12).

Genesis 7:24

24 And the water prevailed upon the earth one hundred and fifty days.

Genesis 8:1-4

1 But God remembered Noah and all the beasts and all the cattle that were with him in the ark: and God caused a wind to pass over the earth, and the water subsided.

2 Also the fountains of the deep and the flood gates of the sky were closed, and the rain from the sky was restrained;

3 and the water receded steadily from the earth, and at the end of one hundred and fifty days the water decreased.

4 And in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, the ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat.

The flood burst forth on the seventeenth day of the second month and torrential precipitation continued for forty days. The water prevailed for another one hundred and ten days until the seventeenth day of the seventh month. At the end of one hundred and fifty days the water ceased to prevail and immediately began to recede, because “. . . *God remembered Noah and all the beasts and all the cattle that were with him in the ark; and God caused a wind to pass over the earth, and the water subsided. Also the fountains of the deep and the*

floodgates of the sky were closed, and the rain from the sky was restrained;” (Genesis 8:1-2). On that same day, a strong wind blew and Noah’s ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat. It is imperative to comprehend that Noah’s ark rested upon the newly deposited crust above the mountains of Ararat because the tops of the mountains had not yet appeared. According to Scriptures the mountains did not appear until three months later in the tenth month.

Genesis 8:5

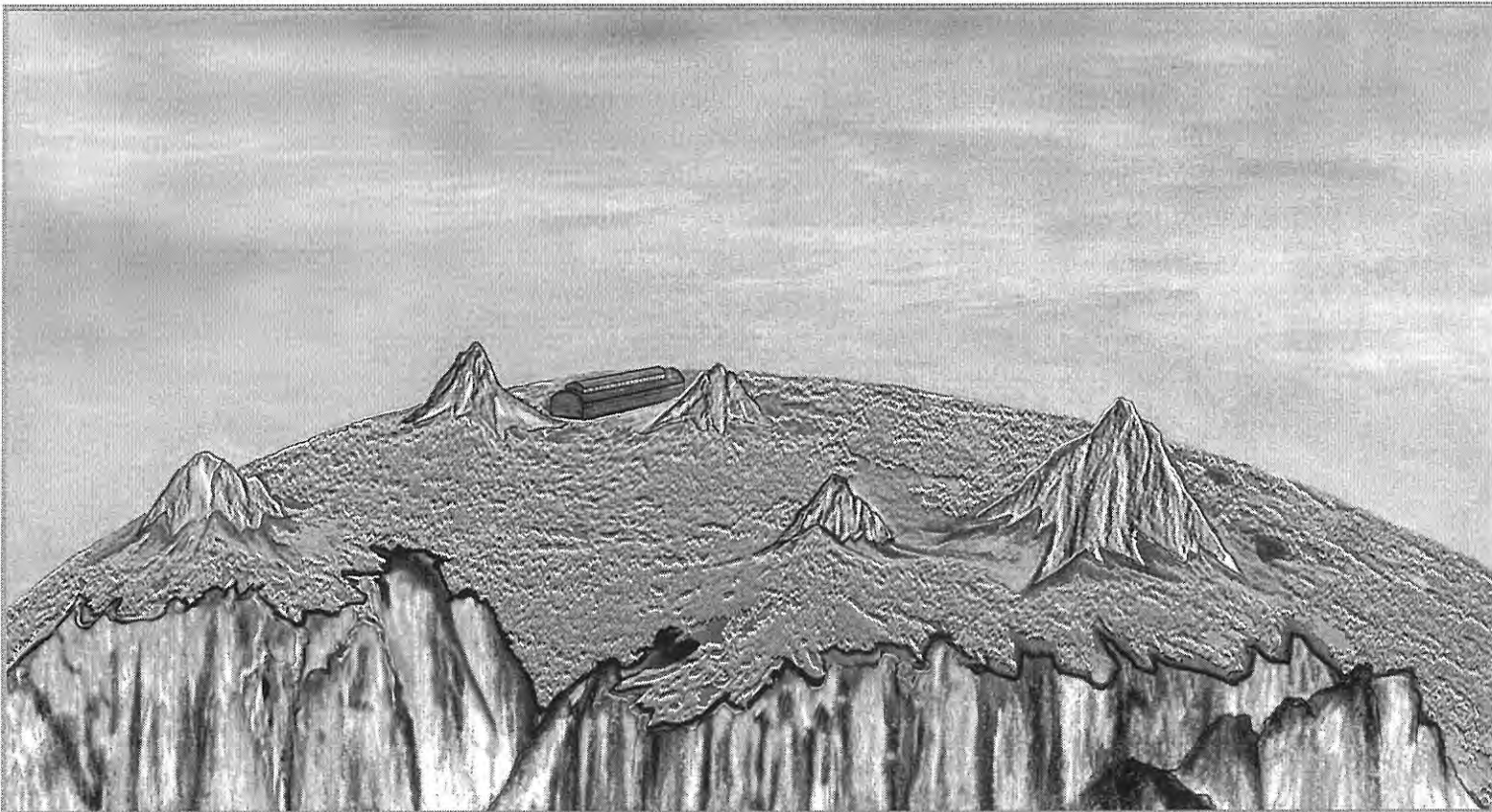
5 And the water decreased steadily until the tenth month; in the tenth month, on the first day of the month, the tops of the mountains became visible.

This verse has been misinterpreted to say that the tops of the mountains became visible out of the water. Scriptures explain that water has been receding for three months now. If the mountains did become visible out of the water then the ark would have been floating and not resting. Genesis 8:5 reveals that the mountains became visible out of the ground because Noah’s ark has been resting above the mountains of Ararat from the seventh month until the tenth month. It wasn’t until three months after the ark landed on saturated ground, directly above the mountains of Ararat, that the tops of the mountains became visible. The fact that the tops of the mountains became visible in the tenth month signifies that the intrusive mountain batholiths were rising out of the saturated ground, not out of the water.

“He established the earth upon its foundations, so that it will not totter forever and ever. Thou didst cover it with the deep as with a garment; the waters were standing above the mountains. At Thy rebuke they fled; at the sound of Thy thunder they hurried away. The mountains rose; the valleys sank down to the place which Thou didst establish for them. Thou didst set a boundary that they may not pass over; that they may not return to cover the earth” (Psalm 104:5-9). King

David's Psalm is a direct reference to the epic year of the Flood because he clearly states that the water would not return to cover the earth. This Psalm could not have been written in reference to Creation Day Three because the water *did* return to cover the earth after Creation Week. The mountains rose and the valleys sank at the time of Noah's Flood as receding water collected within ocean basins and trenches exerting extreme hydraulic pressure upon eroding banks. Saturated banks caved in, abyssal plains formed, volcanic arcs and eruptions continued to facilitate the breaking up of the breached and unstable sea floor. Further instability and submarine landslides would have eroded and widened the breach.

As water receded off the remaining landmass to collect at the sea-floor and abyssal trenches hydraulic pressure would increase to exert the force of reciprocal equilibrium upon the adjacent cooling and crystallizing foundation beneath granite batholiths. This balancing act would facilitate the dynamics of reciprocal equilibrium at the base of intrusive igneous mountain ranges which began to rise in correspondence with sinking trenches. As the psalmist has written, the mountains rose as the valleys (or trenches) sank down. Hydraulic high pressure areas



at abyssal trenches would exert reciprocal equilibrium towards the low-pressure areas of elevating mountain ranges and ridges. The balancing act of the sea of life resulted in the origin of mountain ranges. ***“Who has measured the waters in the hollow of His hand, and marked off the heavens by the span, and calculated the dust of the earth by the measure, and weighed the mountains in a balance and hills in a pair of scales?” (Isaiah 40:12).***

As Psalm 104:5-9 suggests, mountains began to penetrate the overlying strata layers. This would create compressional and tensional stress causing the deformation and displacement of deposited strata. As a result, depths of the earth and layers of strata were thrust up to the surface creating faults, unconformities and havoc within strata layers. ***“His lightnings lit up the world; The earth saw and trembled. The mountains melted like wax at the presence of the Lord, At the presence of the Lord of the whole earth” (Psalm 97:4 & 5).*** The heated mantle and foundation of earth was cooling, settling, and crystallizing ***“The earth and all who dwell in it melt; It is I who have firmly set its pillars” (Psalm 75:3).*** Portions of the mantle would be out-gassing as volcanic plumes and unstable sections responded to the dynamics of reciprocal equilibrium with isostatic adjustments and vertical relief.

Parameters of the Pacific Ocean basin are skirted by a continuous seam of relief zones identified as abyssal trenches where a large portion of the world’s ocean water has collected. Mariana Trench, which is situated within a trench system, reaches depths of over 36,000 feet. The tremendous weight and pressure of such a vast depth and volume of sediment-laden water exerting upon trembling foundations may have forced mountains such as the Himalayas to rise vertically over 29,000 feet above sea level. The continental margin and off-shore continental shelf below sea level probably represents the original surface level of the “formless” earth. The momentous exposure of ocean basins, layer upon layer of deposition, upheaval of mountains, sinking valleys and trenches – all are revealed by the dramatic landscapes observed above and below sea level.

It was not until seven months after Noah's ark landed above the mountains of Ararat, that God would instruct Noah to leave the safety of the ark. Marine regressions and transgressions along with mountain upheaval, earthquake and volcanic activity, shifting and settling of earth's foundation, created a treacherous environment. Therefore it was best for the animals and people to remain within the safe confines of the ark for seven months after it rested upon the mountains of Ararat.

Genesis 8:6-14

6 Then it came about at the end of forty days, that Noah opened the window of the ark which he had made;

7 and he sent out a raven, and it flew here and there until the water was dried up from the earth.

8 Then he sent out a dove from him, to see if the water was abated from the face of the land;

9 but the dove found no resting place for the sole of her foot, so she returned to him into the ark; for the water was on the surface of all the earth. Then he put out his hand and took her, and brought her into the ark to himself.

10 So he waited yet another seven days; and again he sent out the dove from the ark.

11 And the dove came to him toward evening; and behold, in her beak was a freshly picked olive leaf. So Noah knew that the water was abated from the earth.

12 Then he waited yet another seven days, and sent out the dove; but she did not return to him again.

13 Now it came about in the six hundred and first year, in the first month, on the first day of the month, the water was dried up from the earth. Then Noah removed the covering of the ark, and looked, and behold, the surface of the ground was dried up.

14 And in the second month, on the twenty-seventh day of the month, the earth was dry.

Three weeks would pass from the time that Noah sent out the raven, until the time when the dove returned with the olive shoot. Several months have passed since the ark first landed

upon the mountains of Ararat. This would be just about the right amount of time required for sprouting vegetation to grow out of the saturated ground and spring newly formed leaves. The fact that the dove found no resting place for her foot does not mean that the tops of the mountains were covered by water, but rather that the ground was still too saturated for a comfortable landing. The gradual balancing process of reciprocal equilibrium, trench subsidence, and mountain uplift, took a total of two hundred and twenty-five days. The epic year of Noah's Flood endured for a total of 375 days—forty days of rain, another one hundred and ten days of prevailing waters, and yet, another two hundred and twenty-five days for water to recede.

Genesis 9:8-19

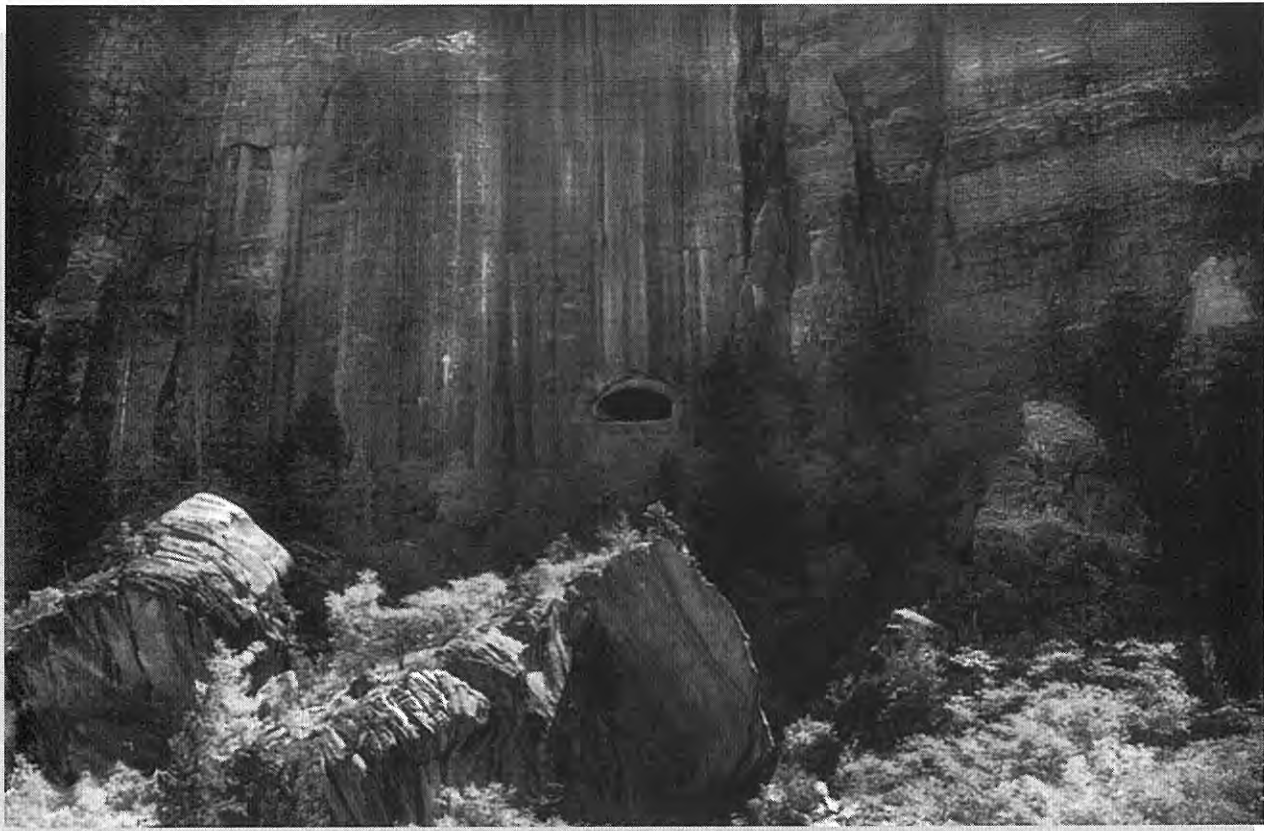
*8 Then God spoke to Noah and to his sons with him, saying,
9 Now behold, I Myself do establish My covenant with you,
and with your descendants after you;
10 and with every living creature that is with you, the birds,
the cattle, and every beast of the earth with you of all that
comes out of the ark, even every beast of the earth.
11 And I establish My covenant with you; and all flesh shall
never again be cut off by the water of the flood, neither shall
there again be a flood to destroy the earth.”
12 And God said, “This is the sign of the covenant which I am
making between Me and you and every living creature that is
with you, for all successive generations;
13 I set My bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a sign of a
covenant between Me and the earth.
14 And it shall come about, when I bring a cloud over the
earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud,
15 and I will remember My covenant, which is between Me
and you and every living creature of all flesh; and never again
shall the water become a flood to destroy all flesh.
16 When the bow is in the cloud, then I will look upon it, to
remember the everlasting covenant between God and every
living creature of all flesh that is on the earth.”
17 And God said to Noah, “This is the sign of the covenant*

which I have established between Me and all flesh that is on the earth.”

18 Now the sons of Noah who came out of the ark were Shem and Ham and Japheth; and Ham was the father of Canaan.

19 These three were the sons of Noah; and from these the whole earth was populated.

The fact that God mentions the sign of His covenant seven times in succession reveals the significance of the rainbow. This was the very first time that Noah and his family had ever witnessed a rainbow in the moisture laden, sunlit sky. The environmental requirements for rainbow formation did not exist prior to the Flood. Scriptures tell us that after the Flood people's life spans were shortened dramatically. Perhaps the destruction of a protective hydrosphere resulted in excessive exposure to solar radiation after the volcanic ash settled. This would result in hindering the rejuvenation processes for optimal health impacting mankind's ability to adapt to a new environment. The Behemoth, Leviathan, and many other large animals that disembarked Noah's ark evidently could not adapt to the



Zion National Park

By Gordon Porter

desolate environment and impending ice age. Consequently they became subject to extinction. This is the analytical exposition of the epic year of Noah's Flood, which occurred about 4,339 years ago.

Following the Flood event, sea level began to drop due to massive evaporation of warm oceans into the turbulent atmosphere. Volcanic activity produced a thick, ash-laden, cloud cover over the entire planet that would trigger a global cooling effect lasting hundreds of years as the ice age. The lack of sunlight and strategic location of the North and South Poles caused super cooled ice crystals to collect and deposit as massive layers of Arctic and Antarctic ice packs. ***“Have you entered the storehouses of the snow, or have you seen the storehouses of the hail?” (Job 38:22).***

High altitude mountainous regions became covered by frozen glacial rivers. People and animals were forced to inhabit lower elevations along coastal areas and discovered land bridges to remote territories in the process. Conditions that facilitated



Alaska Glacier
By Mark Bell

global cooling diminished as volcanic activity decreased and ocean water temperatures stabilized. Ice packs and glaciers began to melt and sea-level rose. Animals and people who migrated great distances along the coasts found themselves on isolated fragments of land, unable to walk back to the mainland. As populations grew, new inland frontiers were explored and inhabited.

Native people of the Fertile Crescent in the Middle East sprouted from the family of Noah to become once again the hub of human civilization, where sacred records of antiquity were written and preserved. The sum of past human experience, within these ancient genealogical records, is traced back by the systematic study of Holy Scriptures. The Word of God provides the understanding and knowledge of human history in context of a diverse family.

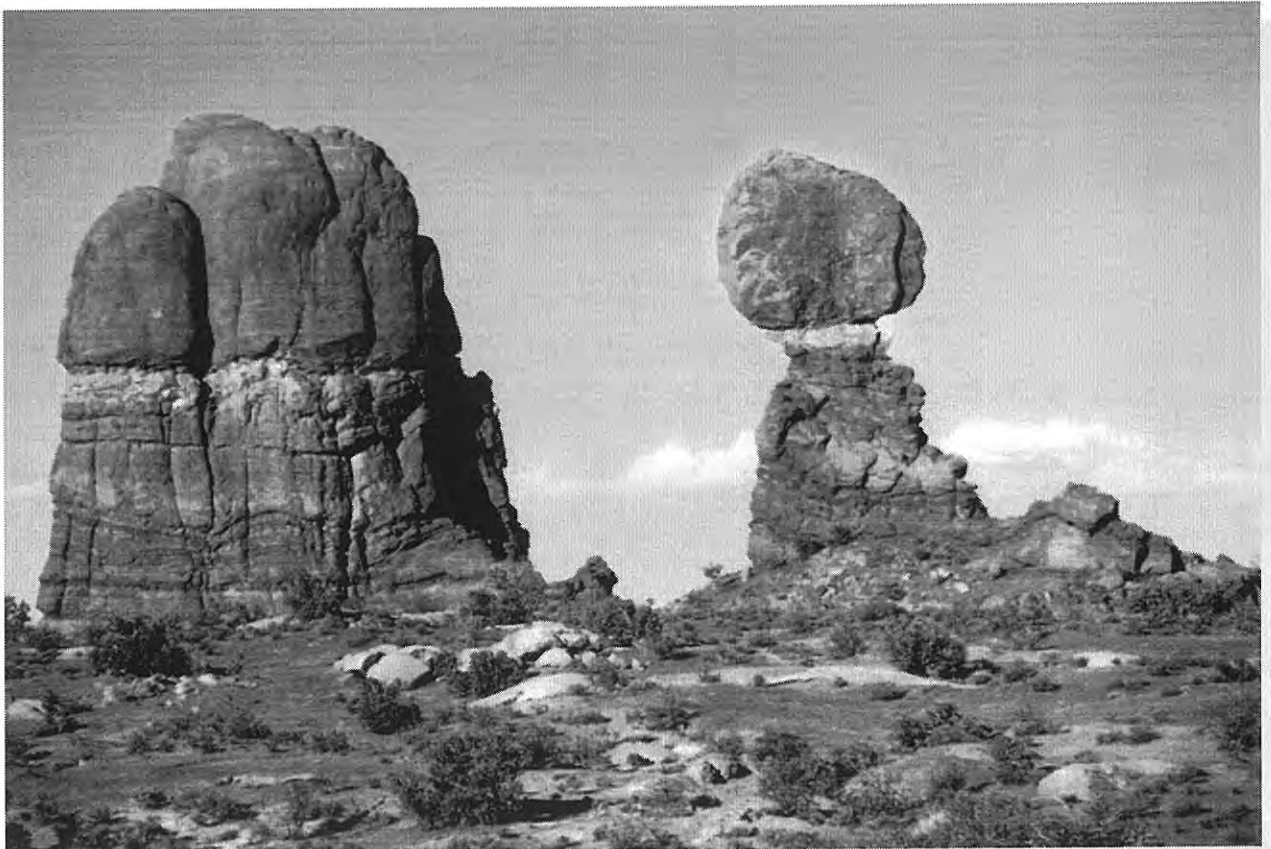
The majestic form of earth displays itself through mountains, hills, valleys, deserts, and plains above sea level. Below sea level the continental margin, deep ocean basins, abyssal plains, trenches, volcanoes, seamounts, a circumterrestrial spine of mountains and channels stretching through the center of the ocean floor, all bear witness of a global hydrothermal excavation.

“The God who made the world and all things in it, since He is Lord of heaven and earth, does not dwell in temples made with hands; neither is He served by human hands, as though He needed anything, since He Himself gives to all life and breath and all things; and He made from one, every nation of mankind to live on all the face of the earth, having determined their appointed times, and the boundaries of their habitation, that they should seek God, if perhaps they might grope for Him and find Him, though He is not far from each one of us; for in Him we live and move and exist, as even some of your own poets have said, ‘ For we also are His offspring.’ ‘Being then the offspring of God we ought not to think that the Divine Nature is like gold or silver or stone, an image formed by the art and thought of man’” (Acts 17:24 - 29).

Reclaiming Our Ancestral Heritage

Solid foundations are essential for building a reliable house. The story of Genesis is fundamental to understanding Creation. It establishes a foundation which strengthens our relationship with Christ and helps us to know God more intimately. The nature of God's power is spontaneous and dynamic! Not sluggish or slow! God created the heavens and the earth through one breath; fifteen billion years of coincidence, strike one! God created humans in His own image; apeman, strike two! Global transformation and rapid geologic change took place as the one time historical event of Noah's Flood; plate tectonics, strike three . . .

Our society is entering into the third and fourth generation which has been taught in school that scientific evolution is a matter of fact. Ever since the Great Monkey Scopes trial, at the onset of the Great Depression, Americans have been losing



*Arches National Park
By Gordon Porter*

their academic freedom to represent history and science curriculum with reference to Holy Scriptures in public schools. If the Word of God is not allowed to be represented as having scientific and historic credibility in school, then our children will not receive the opportunity to make an educated choice between Creation and evolution.

It is within the provisions of the United States constitution to present a unified, historic, and scientific account of Creation in the public institution of education. *“When the First Amendment was passed (dealing with the separation of church and state), it had two purposes. The first purpose was that there would be no established, ‘national’ church for the United States”* (Schaeffer 35). (Parenthesis ours) This meant that there would be no one particular ruling sect. The second purpose was that government would not impede or interfere with the free practice of religion. The misuse of “separation of church and state” in the United States of America today has censored and silenced the Bible’s scientific and historic credibility. This is a total reversal from the original intent of the First Amendment.

As children’s parents are we failing to teach scientific and historic Creation because we have not been taught the literal scientific and historic Word of God? Are priests and rabbis, preachers and teachers, scientists and entertainers not teaching scientific and historic Creation because they themselves have not been taught either?

It is vital that we take an active interest in learning what the literal Word of God has to say about the study of earth — “geology”. Holy Scriptures testify to a rapid expansion and construction of earth in one day and scientific evidence is lacking for 4.6 billion years of evolution. Geologic data reveals that earth’s surface was very likely ruptured and transformed by fountains bursting from the great deep. The misconception of plate tectonics and sea-floor spreading is the hinge on which evolution theories thrive. Plate tectonics remains virtually unchallenged, taught as a matter of fact in educational institutions world wide. Evolution theories are effective smoke

screens for obscuring the significance of geologic data recovered in the past century.

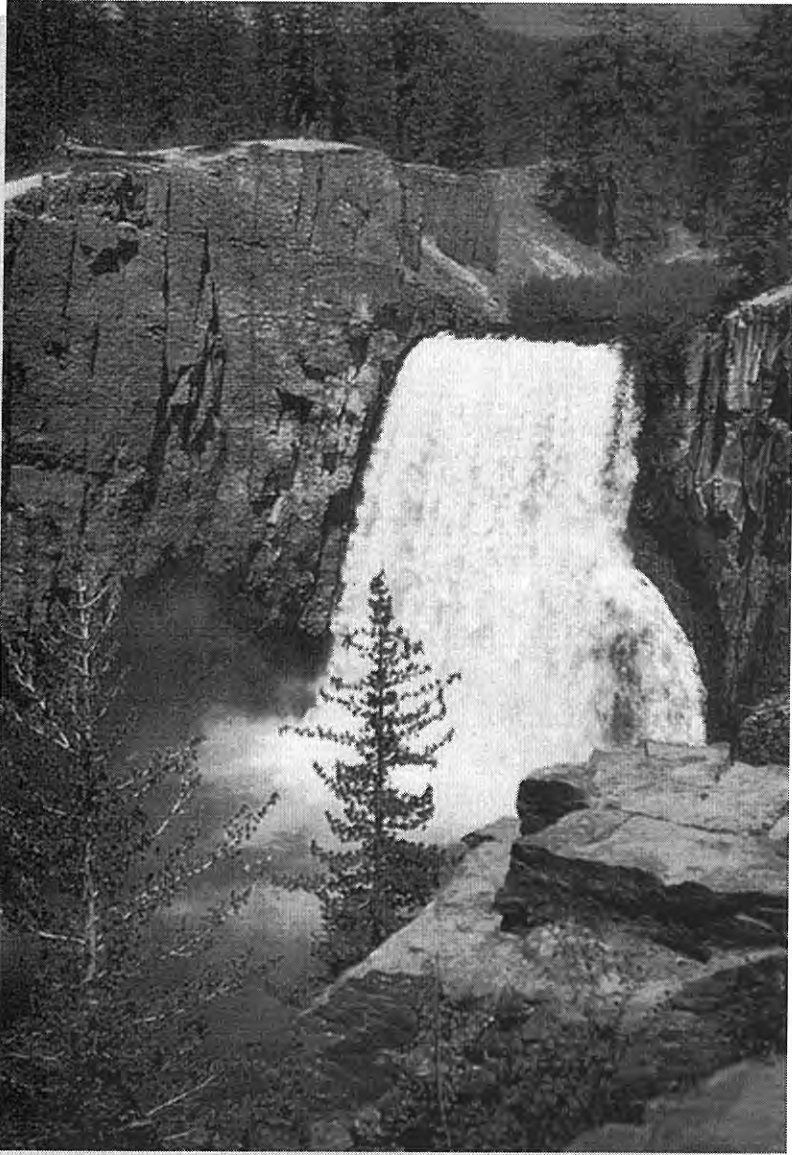
We must regain the academic freedom to represent the scientific and historic Word of God in our public schools if we are to remain a free thinking society. It is imperative that we develop critical thinking skills, examining and questioning information before we accept it as fact. We have allowed ourselves to be misled. The word “educate” stems from the Greek word “educate’,” which means to draw out the truth. Today’s schools are not teaching students “how to think” they are teaching us “what to think”. This is a great injustice being done in the name of liberty and justice, and in the name of God.

The history of Genesis has been degraded into a mythological fairy tale that fails to play it’s part in scientific and historic research. Why? Because the supernatural cannot be observed or tested? Genesis is not merely supernatural. It can be observed and tested by the scientific method of investigation in relationship to geologic data. God’s eternal power and divine nature can be observed and tested through what has been made because Genesis describes, chronologically, the process of both creation and destruction in reference to geology.

Scientific and historic Creation is essential because it leads us to our ancestral family. Creation shows us where and whom we came from. More importantly it shows us the way to Christ. Most people relate Jesus to the cross but most do not know Him as the Master Workman, the Creator and Destroyer Christ. Solomon, a king of Israel, wrote in his book of Proverbs that the Lord was there when the foundations of the world were marked out.

Solomon’s father, King David the musician and songwriter wrote, in one of his many psalms, that the Lord was there when the foundations of the world were laid bare. Is it any wonder that Jesus of Nazareth was a carpenter? He said to His disciples “*I go to prepare a place for you*” (John 14:3). Christ the Master Architect was crucified on a cross, thus He became the cornerstone that the builders rejected.

If King David were alive right now he would not allow himself, his people, or his God, to be mocked and scorned by the idolatry of evolution. Surely David would declare “this day Goliath I shall cut your head off and feed it to the birds of the air” and the Goliath theories of evolution would receive a mighty blow from the “Rock” of God’s Word. *Genesis Geology* is the discovery, inspiration, and understanding of Noah’s Flood and it’s relationship to the study of earth, so that the global community can begin to see each other in a “new light” as diverse brothers and sisters of the surviving human family.



Rainbow Falls, California

By Bill Broeckle

Epilogue . . .

A Call for Action

Does it really matter that we know where we came from? Well, it does if we want to know about our origin, the “common center” where the seeds of love: – compassion – kindness – charity – and a humble and contrite heart are deeply rooted. Is it important to know about our origin? It is if we are to recognize the common center between us. So what is it that we are to believe? Does it matter? Does it shape our thinking? Should we teach about the evolution or the creation of our common ancestors. And which belief best represents our common center to give us hope for a brighter future? All that we can really know about the past is what was written and recorded as a matter of fact at the time. Modern society is building its house of knowledge and understanding on the shaky ground of unreliable opinions. This dangerous house must be torn down and a new house built on the Rock of God’s Word.

When Adam and Eve ate of the fruit from the tree of knowledge of good and evil their eyes were opened. They saw that they were naked and to hide their nakedness, sowed fig leaves from the tree that they were standing by – which leads us to believe that it was a fig tree that they ate of. God had told them not to eat the fruit because He wanted them to place His Word in the position of supreme authority in their lives as opposed to taking His Word figuratively. Eating the fruit of the fig tree draws our attention to the sin of taking God’s Word figuratively. Adam and Eve chose to eat of the fig tree because they relied upon their own opinion about what God had said, and therefore, did not take God’s Word literally and authoritatively.

The word figurative is derived from the word fig and means untrue or not literal. When we allow the Word of God to become figurative we place ourselves in the position of being God. “*The crafty serpent said to Eve, ‘You will be like God, knowing good and evil.’*” (Genesis 3:5). It is our fallen nature

that deciphers the meaning of the Word of God according to our own opinion and thus our knowledge or opinion about good and evil separates us from the “literal” Word of God and from a personal relationship with God through His Son, Jesus Christ, who was the Word made flesh (John 1:14).

Discriminating knowledge is a consequence of the original sin. From the knowledge of good and evil sprouts the pride of the intellect, and seeds of prejudice and discrimination. The process of dissecting, classifying, analyzing, separating, categorizing, judging – races, nations, religions, factions, sects . . . these are divisions that cultivate a superiority complex stemming from the heart of discriminating knowledge. This is why we are told that we are forgiven as we forgive those who sin against us, and to “love each other” as we love ourselves.

The message of Holy Scripture offers a framework for governing our lives effectively by a standard that considers the welfare of all the inhabitants of the earth. *“For God did not send His Son into the world to judge the world, but that the world should be saved through Him.”* For we judge ourselves as we pass judgement upon others. *“He who believes in Him is not judged; he who does not believe has been judged already, because he has not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God”* (John 3:17-18).

“And this is the judgement, that the light is come into the world, and men loved the darkness rather than the light; for their deeds were evil. For everyone who does evil hates the light, and does not come to the light, lest his deeds should be exposed. But he who practices the truth comes to the light, that his deeds may be manifested as having been wrought in God” (John 3:19 - 21).

When we accept the Word of God literally it becomes the “Word made flesh” (John 1:14). *“For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish, but have eternal life”* (John 3:16). When we accept the truth of Christ into our hearts and minds

we are no longer divided but become members of a compassionate community. The “spectacles” of “Creation” provide a clear focus so that we see each other in a new light as diverse, brothers and sisters of a surviving human family. Jesus Christ’s birth, life, death, and resurrection marked the beginning of a new era about 1996 years ago. Jesus said **“I am the way and the truth, and the life; no one comes to the Father, but through Me” (John 14:6)**. Jesus is the Rock of our salvation, those who build their house on sand shall perish. For in the last days many will be deceived and fall away from the Rock.

“For our transgressions are multiplied before Thee, And our sins testify against us; For our transgressions are with us, And we know our iniquities: Transgressing and denying the LORD, And turning away from our God, Speaking oppression and revolt, conceiving in and uttering from the heart lying words. And justice is turned back, and righteousness stands far away; for truth has stumbled in the street, and uprightness cannot enter. Yes, truth is lacking; and he who turns aside from evil makes himself a prey. Now the LORD saw, and it was displeasing in His sight that there was no justice. And He saw that there was no man, and was astonished that there was no one to intercede;” (Isaiah 59:12-16).

“Wake up and strengthen the things that remain, which were about to die; for I have not found your deeds completed in the sight of My God. Remember therefore what you have received and heard; and keep it, and repent. If therefore you will not wake up, I will come like a thief, and you will not know at what hour I will come upon you” (Revelation 3:2-3).

*“Know this first of all, that in the last days mockers
will come with their mocking, following after their own
lusts, and saying,*

“Where is the promise of His coming?

*For ever since the fathers fell asleep, all continues just
as it was from the beginning of creation.” For when
they maintain this, it escapes their notice that
by the word of God the heavens existed long ago
and the earth was formed
out of water and by water,*

*through which the world at that time was destroyed,
being flooded with water,*

*But the present heavens and earth by His Word are being
reserved for fire,
kept for the day of judgment
and destruction of ungodly men.*

*But do not let this one fact escape your notice, beloved,
that with the Lord one day is as a thousand years,
and a thousand years as one day.*

*The Lord is not slow about His promise, as some count
slowness, but is patient toward you,
not wishing for any to perish
but for all to come to repentance.*

*But the day of the Lord will come like a thief, in which the
heavens will pass away with a roar and
the elements will be destroyed with intense heat,
and the earth and its works will be burned up.*

*Since all these things are to be destroyed in this way,
what sort of people ought you to be
in holy conduct and godliness,
looking for and hastening the coming of
the day of God,*

*on account of which the heavens will be destroyed by burning,
and the elements will melt with intense heat!*

*But according to His promise we are looking for
new heavens and a new earth,
in which righteousness dwells.”*

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