Creation Matters

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Here are a dozen natural phenomena which conflict with the evolutionary idea that the universe is billions of years old. The numbers I list below in bold print (often millions of years) are **maximum possible** ages set by each process, not the actual ages. The numbers in italics are the ages *required by evolutionary theory* for each item. The point is that the maximum possible ages are always much less than the required evolutionary ages, while the biblical age (6,000 to 10,000 years) always fits comfortably within the maximum possible ages. Thus the following items are evidence against the evolutionary time scale and for the biblical time scale.

Much more young-world evidence exists, but I have chosen these items for brevity and simplicity. Some of the items on this list can be reconciled with an old universe only by making a series of improbable and unproven assumptions; others can fit in only with a young universe. The list starts with distant astronomic phenomena and works its way down to earth, ending with everyday facts.

1. Galaxies wind themselves up too fast

The stars of our own galaxy, the Milky Way, rotate about the galactic center with different speeds, the inner ones rotating faster than the outer ones. The observed rotation speeds are so fast that if our galaxy were more than **a few hundred million years** old, it would be a featureless disc of stars instead of its present spiral shape.[1]

Yet our galaxy is supposed to be at least *10 billion years* old. Evolutionists call this "the winding-up dilemma," which they have known about for fifty years. They have devised many theories to try to explain it, each one failing after a brief period of popularity. The same "winding-up" dilemma also applies to other galaxies.

For the last few decades the favored attempt to resolve the dilemma has been a complex theory called "density waves."[1] The theory has conceptual problems, has to be arbitrarily and very finely tuned, and lately has been called into serious question by the Hubble Space Telescope's discovery of very detailed spiral structure in the central hub of the "Whirlpool" galaxy, M51.[2]

2. Comets disintegrate too quickly

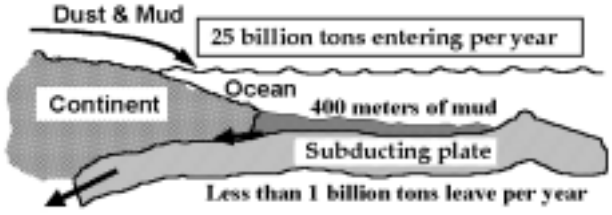
According to evolutionary theory, comets are supposed to be the same age as the solar system, about *5 billion years*. Yet each time a comet orbits close to the sun, it loses so much of its material that it could not survive much longer than about **100,000 years**. Many comets have typical ages of **10,000 years**.[3]

Evolutionists explain this discrepancy by assuming that (a) comets come from an unobserved spherical "Oort cloud" well beyond the orbit of Pluto, (b) improbable gravitational interactions with infrequently passing stars often knock comets into the solar system, and (c) other improbable interactions with planets slow down the incoming comets often enough to account for the hundreds of comets observed.[4] So far, none of these assumptions has been substantiated either by observations or realistic calculations.

Lately, there has been much talk of the "Kuiper Belt," a disc of supposed comet sources lying in the plane of the solar system just outside the orbit of Pluto. Even if some bodies of ice exist in that location, they would not really solve the evolutionists' problem, since according to evolutionary theory the Kuiper Belt would quickly become exhausted if there were no Oort cloud to supply it.

3. Not enough mud on the sea floor

Each year, water and winds erode about 25 billion tons of dirt and rock from the continents and deposit it in the ocean.[5] This material accumulates as loose sediment (i.e., mud) on the hard basaltic (lava-formed) rock of the ocean floor. The average depth of all the mud in the whole ocean, including the continental shelves, is



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less than 400 meters.[6]

The main way known to remove the mud from the ocean floor is by plate tectonic subduction. That is, sea floor slides slowly (a few cm/year) beneath the continents, taking some sediment with it. According to secular scientific literature, that process presently removes only 1 billion tons per year.[6] As far as anyone knows, the other 24 billion tons per year simply accumulate. At that rate, erosion would deposit the present amount of sediment in less than **12 million years**.

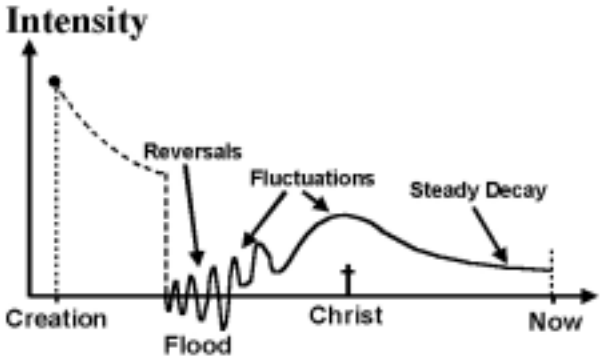
Yet according to evolutionary theory, erosion and plate subduction have been going on as long as the oceans have existed, an alleged *3 billion years*. If that were so, the rates above imply that the oceans would be massively choked with mud dozens of kilometers deep. An alternative (creationist) explanation is that erosion from the waters of the Genesis flood running off the continents deposited the present amount of mud within a short time about 5000 years ago.

4. Not enough sodium in the sea

Every year, rivers[7] and other sources[9] dump over 450 million tons of sodium into the ocean. Only 27% of this sodium manages to get back out of the sea each year.[8,9] As far as anyone knows, the remainder simply accumulates in the ocean. If the sea had no sodium to start with, it would have accumulated its present amount in less than 42 million years at today's input and output rates.[9] This is much less than the evolutionary age of the ocean, *3 billion years*. The usual reply to this discrepancy is that past sodium inputs must have been less and outputs greater. However, calculations which are as generous as possible to evolutionary scenarios still give a maximum age of only **62 million years**.[9] Calculations[10] for many other sea water elements give much younger ages for the ocean.

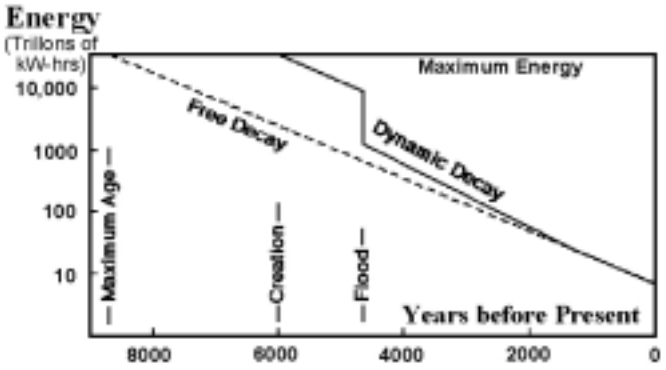
5. The earth's magnetic field is decaying too fast

The total energy stored in the earth's magnetic field has steadily decreased by a factor of 2.7 over the past 1000 years.[11] Evolutionary theories explaining this rapid decrease, as well as how the earth could have maintained its magnetic field for *billions of years*, are very complex and inadequate.



Magnetic field intensity at the earth's surface

A much better creationist theory exists. It is straightforward, based on sound physics, and explains many features of the field: its creation, rapid reversals during the Genesis flood, surface intensity decreases and increases until the time of Christ, and a steady decay since then.[12] This theory matches paleomagnetic, historic, and present data.[13] The main result is that the field's total energy (not surface intensity) has always decayed at least as fast as now. At that rate the field could not be more than **10,000 years** old.[14]



Energy stored in the Earth's magnetic field

6. Many strata are too tightly bent

In many mountainous areas, strata thousands of feet thick are bent and folded into hairpin shapes. The conventional geologic time scale says these formations were deeply buried and solidified for *hundreds of millions of years* before they were bent. Yet the folding occurred without cracking, with radii so small that the entire formation had to be still wet and unsolidified when the bending occurred. This implies that the folding occurred **less than thousands of years** after deposition.[15]

7. Injected sandstone shortens geologic "ages"

Strong geologic evidence[16] exists that the Cambrian Sawatch sandstone - formed an alleged 500 million years ago - of the Ute Pass fault west of Colorado Springs was still unsolidified when it was extruded up to the surface during the uplift of the Rocky Mountains, allegedly 70 million years ago. It is very unlikely that the sandstone would not solidify during the supposed *430 million years* it was underground. Instead, it is likely that the two geologic events were **less than hundreds of years** apart, thus greatly shortening the geologic time scale.

8. Fossil radioactivity shortens geologic "ages" to a few years

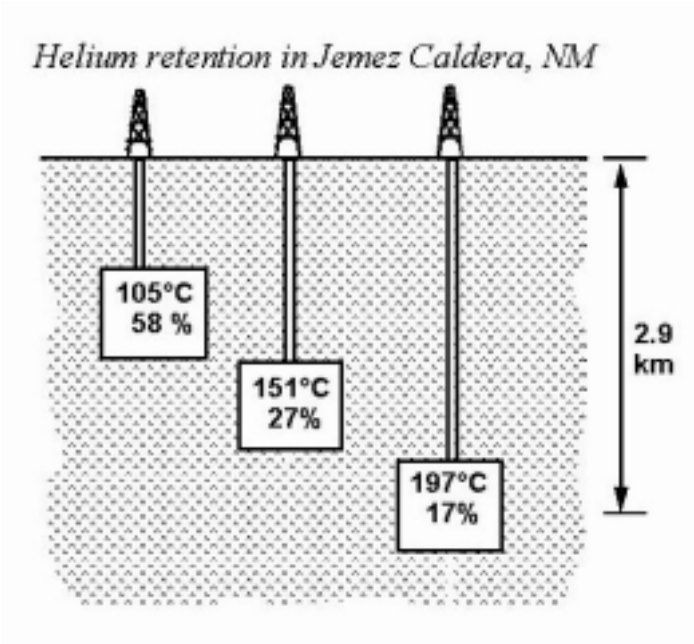
Radiohalos are rings of color formed around microscopic bits of radioactive minerals in rock crystals. They are fossil evidence of radioactive decay.[17] "Squashed" Polonium-210 radiohalos indi-

cate that Jurassic, Triassic, and Eocene formations in the Colorado plateau were deposited **within months** of one another, not *hundreds of millions of years* apart as required by the conventional time scale.[18] "Orphan" Polonium-218 radiohalos, having no evidence of their mother elements, imply either instant creation or drastic changes in radioactivity decay rates.[19,20]

9. Helium in the wrong places

All naturally-occurring families of radioactive elements generate helium as they decay. If such decay took place for billions of years, as alleged by evolutionists, much helium should have found its way into the earth's atmosphere. The rate of loss of helium from the atmosphere into space is calculable and small. Taking that loss into account, the atmosphere today has only 0.05% of the amount of helium it would have accumulated in 5 billion years.[21] This means the atmosphere is much younger than the alleged evolutionary age.

A study published in the J*ournal of Geophysical Research*



shows that helium produced by radioactive decay in deep, hot rocks has not had time to escape. Though the rocks are supposed to be over *one billion years* old, their large helium retention suggests an age of only **thousands of years**.[22]

10. Not enough stone age skeletons

Evolutionary anthropologists say that the stone age lasted for at least *100,000 years*, during which time the world population of Neanderthal and Cro-magnon men was roughly constant, between 1 and 10 million. All that time they were burying their dead with artifacts.[23] By this scenario, they would have buried at least 4 billion bodies.[24] If the evolutionary time scale is correct, and if buried bones are able to last for much longer than 100,000 years (as is the case with "70 million-year-old" dinosaurs), then many of the supposed 4 billion stone age skeletons should still be around (and certainly the buried artifacts). Yet only a few thousand have been found. This implies that the stone age was much shorter than evolutionists think, **a few hundred years** in many areas.

11. Agriculture is too recent

The usual evolutionary picture has men existing as hunters and gatherers for *100,000 years* during the stone age before discovering agriculture less than 10,000 years ago.[23] Yet the archaeological evidence shows that stone age men were as intelligent as we are. It is very improbable that none of the alleged 4 billion people mentioned in item 10 should discover that plants grow from seeds. It is more likely that men were without agriculture **less than a few hundred years** after the flood, if at all.[24]

12. History is too short

According to evolutionists, stone age man existed for *100,000 years* before beginning to make written records about **4000 to 5000 years** ago. Prehistoric man built megalithic monuments, made beautiful cave paintings, and kept records of lunar phases.[25] Why would he wait a thousand centuries before using the same skills to record history? The biblical time scale is much more likely.[24]

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Mars Global Surveyor Confirms Creation!

by D. Russell Humphreys, Ph.D.

A spacecraft orbiting Mars, the Mars Global Surveyor, has confirmed **yet another** prediction of Humphreys' "crazy theory of planetary magnetic field origins"!

In the conclusion (page 147) of my December 1984 *CRSQ* article,[1] I went out on a limb and made several predictions on the basis of my theory. Prediction number 3 [and the parts below equations (30) and (31)] concerned the strengths of the magnetic fields of Uranus and Neptune, which Voyager II later confirmed.[2,3]

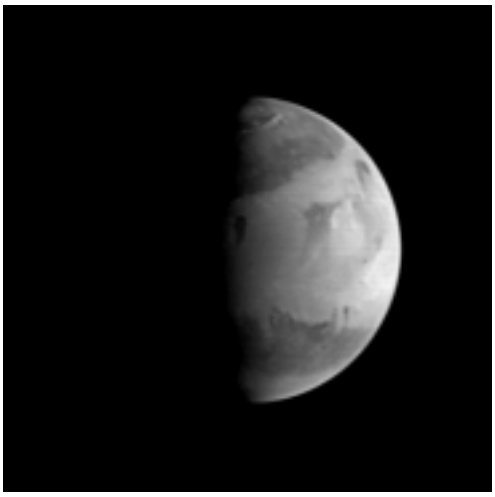
However, I made other rash predictions in that 1984 article. Prediction 2, requiring a remeasurement of Mercury's field to detect its few percent decay, hasn't yet been attempted. Prediction 1 was:

> Older igneous rocks from Mercury or Mars should have natural remanent magnetization, as the Moon's rocks do.

"Natural remanent magnetization" means rock magnetization caused by Mar's formerly strong (and now non-existent) planetary magnetic field. I was expecting to have to wait for a manned expedition to bring back rock samples for laboratory testing. But the Mars Global Surveyor did it "way ahead of time"! As the spacecraft orbited low over Mars' surface, its magnetometers recorded strong magnetization in Mars' crustal rocks. In fact, the magnetized rocks were in stripes of alternating magnetic polarity, strikingly reminiscent of the magnetic "stripes" on earth's seafloors.[4]

The reason the prediction is important is that my theory required evidence of a strong field formerly on Mars. The evolutionary "dynamo" theorists were uncertain as to whether their theory would require a former field on Mars, strong or not, so they made no such predictions, as far as I know. But there was no way around it in my theory. Thus, if my theory were correct, rocks cooling down within a few centuries after creation would have to record a strong field. It looks like they did.

Three cheers for NASA; they've spent at least some of our taxes to further confirm a creationist view of origins!



NASA photo

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