Creation News Update

Proclaiming the TRUTH of the Bible starting at Genesis 1:1

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But Jesus answered, "I tell you, if these (his followers) become silent, the stones will cry out!" Luke 19:40

We must speak for silence would shame us, and the rocks themselves would cry out... You, O Lord Christ Jesus, must be praised for who You are in the world You have made.

Hello! The latest science is full of new findings that show that God, in the person of Jesus, is Creator of the universe, you and us. Thank you for joining us in learning the Good News.

Guy & Cindy Forsythe

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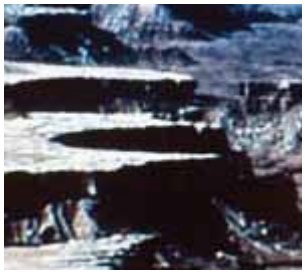
The Process of Erosion

Erosion is a process that simply must happen. It is a constant though it happens at different rates depending on the situation. I will explain the process of erosion and show how it supports a young earth.

Erosion such as seen at the right is erosion of dirt, not rock. Erosion of dirt tells us nothing about the age of the

See Erosion on page 2

Amphitheaters



Amphitheaters are unique structures that are found in many places, but especially in the American Southwest. In the image to the right (in Canyonlands National Park) you can see a very distinct half-circle in the center of the picture. That is a geological amphitheater. Amphitheaters are formed via a process called sapping. Sapping can occur in one of three ways. The result is the erosion of a

See Amphitheater on page 3

Where's the Evidence for Noah's Flood?

I have read several authors and been in conversations where a statement is made along this line: ***There is no evidence of the earth being young or of Noah's Flood. If these ideas are true, why does God hide all the evidence?*** The answer: ***The evidence is all around us***. Those who do not "see" the evidence do not see it because they do not want to see it. They do not want there to be a God. This is not

See Ecvidence on page 4

Archaeorhynchus spathula

Naturalists always claim that fossil order (most primitive creatures at the bottom of the geological column through most advanced at the top of the column) proves evolution. There are, as you might guess, many exceptions. They discount those exceptions. Only finding a mammal down deep in the layers is acceptable to them. Not unexpectedly, none have been found. In the Ashley Phosphorous beds in South Carolina dinosaur and human fossils were found together, but that doesn't count in their eyes. Now a modern bird has been found in rocks 120 million years old. So the oldest bird fossil is as old as dinosaurs and looks exactly like a modern bird. Birds supposedly evolved from dinosaurs, but here is a fossil that is of the same time as dinosaurs. Every feature of the bird looked just like modern birds. The fossil even had remains of lungs. Those lungs are modern bird lungs. They look nothing like dinosaur lungs. The evidence of Noah's Flood is all through the rock record.

Christ or Issa - The Lost Years of Jesus - Part 2

Way back in 2005, we ran a series of articles on Issa and Gnosticism. That was 14 years ago. We started this reprint last issue. I have updated and expanded slightly from the original articles. Mostly, I deal with the philosophy of Materialism. Gnosotism is becoming ever more deeply entrenched in our society, so it needs to be explained also:

Last issue, we looked at the evidence that Jesus went to India between the ages of 13 and 30 to learn from the Hindu masters. We discovered that the evidence was very sketchy, but leaves some pos-

See Christ or Issa on page 4

Erosion from page 1

earth. We will look at the erosion of rock layers. This will tell us much about time.

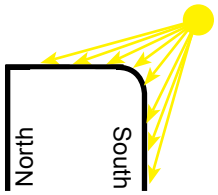
Erosion of rock starts with a process called work hardening. Have you ever bent a paper clip back and forth until it breaks? If you do it slowly it takes more bends to break it. If you do it quickly, the paper clip gets hot. Most people think the

paper clip breaks because it gets weaker with bending. In fact, it gets stronger and therefore more brittle. It finally gets so hard and strong that it breaks because it can no longer bend.

Erosion starts the same way... Work hardening. As the sun shines on rock, the rock heats up and expands. When the sun and temperature go down, the rock cools and shrinks. This has the same effect as bending. The rock gets harder and harder until it can no longer expand or contract. Instead it breaks and now there is a crack unless it happens in a situation like below. The first thing this photo should do is cause you to ask the

question: Do I see very many places where a rock wall has a big chunk missing? As you look around you will find that this is actually quite unusual. Most canyon walls, wherever you look, are pretty flat-sided. After millions of years of work hardening every rock wall should be extremely UN-smooth. But you will find most rock walls are quite smooth.

So, where does the most expansion and shrinking occur? Notice in the diagram at the right that it is the tops and sides that are struck



by the sun. The most change will occur at the corner of the top and side facing the sun. Notice that I have shown that corner as rounded. North top corners will experience more change than the north face.

The photo on the left shows how the top edge at the Grand Canyon is nicely rounded. Start looking for this feature as you roam the west. The photo below shows what happens at the top of a spire. Notice that because

the top of the spire is not very big across the top, the interior of the spire goes through large expansion and contraction movements. The top has fractured into horizontal layers. The edges of the layers are falling off, but in the middle the rock is well supported so you just have layers of broken rock. This illustrates how work hardening affects rocks. The sides of the spire are breaking away as water enters cracks made by work hardening and ice expands the crack.

Now let's see what this tells us. First, we should see a lot more areas where rock has fallen off the side of rock face walls. The cliffs we see have been around for supposedly millions of years, yet we see very little collapse of rock walls.

It used to be that geologists would say something like, ***A crack somehow occurs, water gets in the crack, and freezes, expanding the crack resulting in rock fall***. They hadn't figured work hardening into the equation. In their mind it could take millions of years for the crack to occur. But work hardening happens every day. It might take thousands of years for a crack to occur, but it can't take much longer because work hardening is constant.

Look at the picture of the Grand Canyon at the top of the next page. There is virtually no rock debris in the amphitheater. And, very importantly, there is no stream of water to erode rock into smaller pieces and then carry the pieces away. Perhaps a huge downpour hits a couple of times a decade, but only water that falls from the storm into the amphitheater is available to haul away rocks. So, where are all the rocks that should have fallen into the amphitheater? As you hike the trails in Sedona, notice the lack of rock talus (debris) at the base of the vertical walls of rock. There is extremely little.

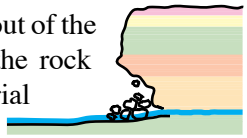
Geologists have measured the amount of sediment entering the oceans from rivers. In 10 million years, the continents will be flat at sea level based on the rate. There are some factors to consider so let's help out and say it will take 60 million years. The Grand Canyon was finished being carved about 6 million years ago. That is 1/10th the time to erode it flat and another 1500 feet lower to sea level. But when we see the vertical rock cliffs and the lack of debris at the base of the cliffs, the evidence shows that the Grand Canyon had to be finished being carved a few thousand years ago at most.

Jesus, is the creator of the human ability to think, reason and make sense of the world around us, not to mention the universe, you and me. CRM

Amphitheater from page 1

canyon with rather vertical walls.

1 The first way sapping can occur is undercutting. This is often called groundwater sapping. In this scenario, groundwater comes out of a rock face. As the water flows out of the rock, it undercuts the rock face and the material above caves in.



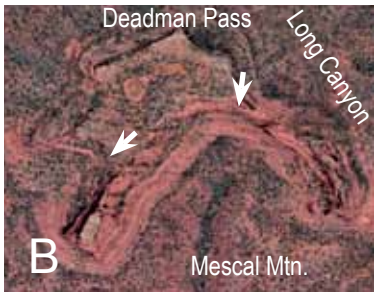
This process operates continuously and eventually a narrow canyon is formed.

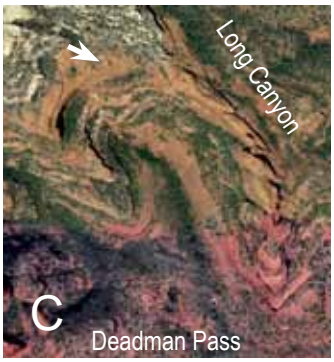
2 Sometimes water gets backed up by a natural dam resulting in a rock face being under water for some period of time. This has happened at the Grand Canyon a couple of times when a volcano erupted near the western end of the Canyon. The water backs up behind the dam formed by lava pouring into the canyon from the rim. The water eventually over-spills the natural dam. The dam is eroded away in a mater of a few days. The rapid draining will cause the water-weakened rock to fall in, many times resulting in a canyon that suddenly is a little wider and may even have slightly steeper walls.

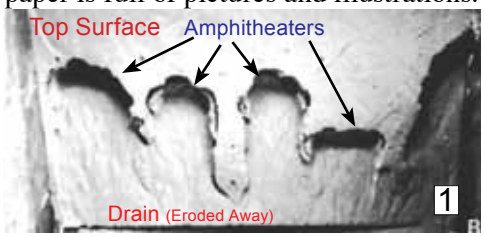
3 The result of the third way of sapping is an amazing geological feature called an amphitheater. In photo "A" above of the Grand Canyon I have placed arrows pointing to amphitheaters in the Redwall Limestone and, at the lower right, the Tapeats Sandstone. Amphitheaters are best known for being in sandstone, but the Grand Canyon has scores of large amphitheaters in the Redwall Limestone.

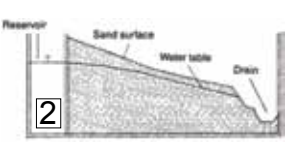
An important thing to notice is that the amphitheaters do not have a stream or river coming to the top of them from beyond them. They could not have been eroded out by a large flow of water from behind.They also do not show any evidence of a spring undercutting the rock to make the amphitheater. This third way of sapping requires that there be no solidified rock. They form in sediments that are still fully liquefied.

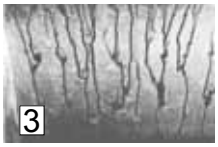
Here is how these beautiful, nearly semi-circle-shaped, amphitheaters formed. First the material that has been removed had to be unhardened, still liquefied, sediment. It can be a little firmed up, but still very watery. Water catastrophically cuts a canyon through the wet sediment, the **Drain** in Figure 2 below. Gravity drains the water and sediment on the left of Figure 2 into the moving water flowing in the drain. Extensive research in this matter was conducted by Alan D. Howard in the 1980s. We have a link to his most extensive experiments on our web home page. The paper is full of pictures and illustrations.











1 shows amphitheaters Howard created in his Lab. They are configured just like in the Grand Canyon and elsewhere.

2 shows the experiment setup. Think of the drain as where the Grand Canyon was eroded the deepest and now has the Colorado River, Bright Angel Creek and other streams flowing in it.

3 Shows that long, deep canyons can also result from the sapping. This is significant! These long canyons have amphitheater headwalls just like thousands of canyons.

Naturalists are stymied. They cannot explain the amphitheaters. Here is why. Using naturalists' timing, the Redwall Limestone was deposited about 330 million years ago. Over many millions of years another 7000 feet of sediment was deposited on top of the Redwall Limestone (2000 to the top of the Grand Canyon and another 5000+ feet above that). Naturalists and creationists agree on the 7000+ foot thickness of material above. Naturalists believe that a few million years ago, the Grand Canyon was carved. So the Redwall Limestone was under thousands of feet of sediment for almost 330 million years. It would have turned to solid rock well more than 300 million years in the past. This type of sapping does not work on hard rock, only water-saturated sediment.

This means that the Grand Canyon strata had to be deposited and then eroded within a very short time period, a few months at most, or the sediments would have hardened and no sapping would have occurred.

Sedona has its own sapping structures. See the two Google Earth images (Figures B & C) above for the location of three sapping-created amphitheaters in Sedona. The evidence for Noah's Flood is found throughout the Sedona area.

God in the person Jesus is the creator of the universe, you, me and laws of physics resulting in sapping-formed amphitheaters. CRM

Christ or Issa from page 1

sibility. This month, we will look at the rest of the evidence in *The Lost Years of Jesus* by Elizabeth Claire Prophet.

Reporting on what Nicolas Notovitch wrote, she quotes, "'Little is known about him *(Issa)*... There have been an infinite number of Buddhas like Issa...'" We have to call into question the validity of either Notovitch or the Buddhist leader hosting him or Buddhism itself. Even if one believes the earth is 4.6 billion years old, there has not been time for an infinite, or even a very large number, of persons like Jesus/Issa to have lived. That the universe has to have a beginning is beyond doubt. In addition, Jesus raised people from the dead, yet little is known about him to the Buddhist leader who is speaking.

Having admitted that the Buddhist monks do not trust Westerners and like to pass along false information, the author gives us the three known translations of the Buddhist scroll or scrolls describing the life of Issa. All three are a very quick review of the Old Testament, followed by a loose version of one of the gospels as written in the Bible. All three include quotes by Issa. The main difference is that they are from a Buddhist point of view rather than a Jewish or Christian point of view. One version starts on page 212 and is 35 pages long. The second starts on page 256 and is 6 pages long. The third starts on page 298 and is 6 pages in length. They tend to have the same general flow but the wording is quite different and the difference in length is obvious. The second and third are said to be statements from a larger work and only statements related to Issa are included. In addition, only a part of those segments were translated.

Chapter 1, verse 5 of the first two versions state that what is written is from stories brought to them (the Buddhists) from merchants from Israel (the third starts at chapter IV of the text). The writings do not state they are eyewitness accounts. They may very well be the merchants' condensation of stories they heard, though the inclusion of quotes of Issa makes it appear the writings are a compilation of several writers. We do not know if the merchants are from India, Israel or another country. Regardless, merchants that know both cultures would tend to speak to the Buddhists in terms they use and understand rather than in Hebrew terms. To call these translations accurate accounts is a major stretch of research techniques.

A few quotes are given with no context and don't really seem to make any point. Origen, an early Christian leader, is then proclaimed to be the lone person who understood the true teachings of Jesus. Origen was well versed in Greek philosophy. It was not that he knew Christ's real meaning, it is that he tried to make the Bible fit into the Gnostic beliefs of Greek philosophy.

In summary, it appears that Prophet actually has very weak arguments for Jesus traveling to the East. Next issue we will take a close look at what Issa had to say about Hinduism and Buddhism. You will discover that, if Jesus went to the East, it was to teach them, not to learn from them. CRM

Evidence from page 1

about science. This is about people loving or hating God. That sounds rather harsh, but you either love God and give your life to Jesus or you don't. There is no middle ground. The Bible correctly documents creation and Noah's Flood. The Bible correctly states the earth is about 6000 years old. **Every** non-Biblical religion or philosophy is wrong. If the Bible gets creation and the flood correct, there is a good chance it gets everything correct. Repeatedly in studies, Christians are shown to be the happiest, most content, best students, best able to deal with adversity and more. John us! Make the best of this life and then experience perfect eternal presence with God. CRM

QUOTE:

1. ...nothing in this book (the book -The Nature of the Stratigraphical Record [1973] - this quote is taken from -ed) should be taken out of context and thought in any way to support the views of the 'creationists' (who I refuse to call 'scientific').

2. Uniformitarianism triumphed because it provided a general theory that was at once logical and seemingly 'scientific.' Catastrophism became a joke and no geologist would dare postulate anything that might be termed a 'catastrophe' for fear of being laughed at or (in recent years) linked with a lunatic fringe of Velikovsky and Californian fundamentalists. But I would like to suggest that, in the first half of the last century, the 'catastrophists' were better geologists than 'uniformitarians.'

3. I am coming more and more to the view that the evolution of life, like the evolution of the continents and of the stratigraphical column in general, has been a very episodic affair, with short 'happenings' interrupting long ages of nothing much in particular.

4. The hurricane, the flood or the tsunami may do more in an hour or a day than the ordinary processes of nature have achieved in a thousand years. Given all the millennia we have to play with in the stratigraphical record, we can expect our periodic catastrophes to do all the work we want of them.

Derek V. Ager, Professor and head of the department of Geology and Oceanography, University College of Swansea (UK) and former head of the British Geological Association

POINT:

Ager is no friend of young earth creationists as quote #1 illustrates. But, read what he has to say about the geological record (all are quotes): Ager sees small catastrophes of an hour substituting for a thousand years. The Coconino Formation was assumed to take millions of years to form. The actual evidence indicates it took a day. So, how long do YOU conclude it took to lay down all the sediments? We all use assumptions to interpret the facts in drawing our conclusion. ***Evaluate the data based on known processes***. As this issue illustrates, Noah's Flood is the only scientific interpretation!