

## > Sources Listed with their online Links and Sites <

### Six Biological Evidences for a Young Earth

BY JEFFREY P. TOMKINS, PH.D.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 2019

ICR: Institute Creation Research - <https://www.icr.org/article/six-biological-evidences-for-a-young-earth/>

### Soft Tissues and Biomolecules in Fossils

Soft tissues and decay-sensitive biomolecules that are still intact and not degraded shouldn't exist in fossils that are supposedly millions of years old—but they do. The most famous case of this evolutionary enigma was the discovery of soft, stretchy tissue in the bones of a T. rex, along with visible blood vessels, blood cells inside the vessels, and bone cells with delicate finger-like projections called osteocytes. Collagen proteins were also found in the T. rex bones. Similar finds have been discovered in other dinosaur fossils, including a hadrosaur and a Triceratops.

ICR research scientist Brian Thomas has compiled a list of 41 different journal papers describing the amazing soft tissues and biomolecules discovered in the fossils of many different types of land and sea animals and plants. Many of these findings were made and documented by secular scientists. Some of these discoveries involve fossils alleged to be 250 to 550-plus million years old. Because it would be impossible for these highly degradable compounds to last for more than a few thousand years, the evidence clearly points to a young age for Earth and to the global Flood that produced the fossilized remains, burying them quickly in sediments about 4,500 years ago.

1. **Smithsonian** (May 2006) (<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/dinosaur-shocker-115306469/>)

“**Dinosaur Shocker**” - Probing a 68-million-year-old T. rex, Mary Schweitzer stumbled upon astonishing signs of life that may radically change our view of the ancient beasts.

- a. “After 68 million years in the ground, a Tyrannosaurus rex found in Montana was dug up, its leg bone was broken in pieces, and fragments were dissolved in acid in Schweitzer’s laboratory at North Carolina State University in Raleigh. It was big news indeed last year when Schweitzer announced she had discovered blood vessels and structures that looked like whole cells inside that T. rex bone—the first observation of its kind. The finding amazed colleagues, who had never imagined that even a trace of still-soft dinosaur tissue could survive. After all, as any textbook will tell you, when an animal dies, soft tissues such as blood vessels, muscle and skin decay and disappear over time, while hard tissues like bone may gradually acquire minerals from the environment and become fossils.”
- b. “In 1991, Schweitzer was trying to study thin slices of bones from a 65-million-year-old T. rex. She was having a hard time getting the slices to stick to a glass slide, so she sought help from a molecular biologist at the university. The biologist, Gayle Callis, happened to take the slides to a veterinary conference, where she set up the ancient samples for others to look at. One of the vets went up to Callis and said, “Do you know

you have red blood cells in that bone?" Sure enough, under a microscope, it appeared that the bone was filled with red disks. Later, Schweitzer recalls, "I looked at this and I looked at this and I thought, this can't be. Red blood cells don't preserve." Schweitzer showed the slide to Horner. "When she first found the red-blood-cell-looking structures, I said, Yep, that's what they look like," her mentor recalls. He thought it was possible they were red blood cells, but he gave her some advice: "Now see if you can find some evidence to show that that's not what they are." What she found instead was evidence of heme in the bones—additional support for the idea that they were red blood cells. Heme is a part of hemoglobin, the protein that carries oxygen in the blood and gives red blood cells their color."

2. CBS NEWS (<https://www.cbsnews.com/losangeles/news/scientist-alleges-csun-fired-him-for-discovery-of-soft-tissue-on-dinosaur-fossil/>)

**Lawsuit: CSUN Scientist Fired After Soft Tissue Found On Dinosaur Fossil**

- a. "While at the Hell Creek Formation excavation site in Montana, researcher Mark Armitage discovered what he believed to be the largest triceratops horn ever unearthed at the site, according to attorney Brad Dacus of Pacific Justice Institute. Upon examination of the horn under a high-powered microscope back at CSUN, Dacus says Armitage was "fascinated" to find soft tissue on the sample - a discovery Bacus said stunned members of the school's biology department and even some students "because it indicates that dinosaurs roamed the earth only thousands of years in the past rather than going extinct 60 million years ago." "Since some creationists, like [Armitage], believe that the triceratops bones are only 4,000 years old at most, [Armitage's] work vindicated his view that these dinosaurs roamed the planet relatively recently," according to the complaint filed July 22 in Los Angeles Superior Court. The lawsuit against the CSUN board of trustees cites discrimination for perceived religious views. Armitage's findings were eventually published in July 2013 in a peer-reviewed scientific journal.
- b. "According to court documents, shortly after the original soft tissue discovery, a CSUN official told Armitage, "We are not going to tolerate your religion in this department!" Armitage, a published scientist of over 30 years, was subsequently let go after CSUN abruptly claimed his appointment at the university of 38 months had been temporary, and claimed a lack of funding for his position, according to attorneys. "Terminating an employee because of their religious views is completely inappropriate and illegal," Dacus said in a statement. "But doing so in an attempt to silence scientific speech at a public university is even more alarming. This should be a wakeup call and warning to the entire world of academia."

3. Creation.com – Creation Ministries International (<https://creation.com/triceratops-soft-tissue>)

**Triceratops soft tissue:** More dinosaur soft tissue found and carbon dated

- a. "Layers of soft and stretchable tissue were discovered in the brow horn of a Triceratops. When examined under a scanning electron microscope, bone osteocytes cells were seen together with extraordinary structural preservation of the cell. This even included the preservation of thin protein extensions from the cell membranes called filipodia. These filipodia measured less than 300 nm in diameter and were seen branching into the underlying bone matrix. Some skeptics in the past have tried to dismiss claims of soft tissue as mere biofilms left behind by bacteria. The iDINO project special report refutes the skeptics by

demonstrating under a scanning electron microscope, that what we are seeing are not merely biofilms, but highly structured soft tissue in dinosaur bone. This argues strongly against the idea that the fossil is 65 million years old as many evolutionists claim.”

## **Ancient Microbe Resurrections**

“Since the mid-1990s, scientists have isolated and characterized more than 1,200 ancient microorganisms extracted from fossils found in amber. These amber fossil finds include nine ancient yeasts, four of which are brewer’s yeasts that were patented and used to commercially brew beer by one of the scientists who discovered them. These amber-extracted microbes were thought to be up to 40 million years old.

But the most amazing microbe discovery came when scientists were able to revive bacteria extracted from salt inclusions in rock strata that were alleged to be 250 million years old. A salt inclusion is a pocket of salty water that became trapped as the sedimentary rock formed, a phenomenon that would have occurred during the Genesis Flood. Based on an evolutionary perspective of the rock strata, scientists dated the salt inclusion layer as early Triassic. Needless to say, these ancient resurrected microbes shouldn’t have been present if the rocks were actually that old. Their existence points to a young earth and a recent global flood.”

## **Degeneration of the Human Genome**

“Contrary to popular evolutionary dogma, the human genome is actually degrading over time. It’s devolving, not evolving. At the beginning of creation, Adam and Eve’s genomes would have been pristine, with no errors. Then they both fell into sin and brought a curse upon creation, causing increasing amounts of DNA decay and progressive loss of genetic information in successive generations of their offspring. This degeneration is due to multiple slightly harmful mutations that occur during each generation, and the accumulation rate of these genetic alterations is indicative of a human origin in agreement with the biblical chronology of about 6,000 years.

In fact, as I have documented previously, empirical genetic clocks determined by both secular and creation researchers indicate a beginning point of human variation associated with degeneration starting about 5,000 to 10,000 years ago. This recent time frame also fits closely with a pattern of human life expectancy that quickly and continually declined after the global Flood.”

## **Evidence for Mitochondrial Eve and Recent Origin of Y-Chromosome Adam**

“Outside the nucleus of the human cell, small organelles called mitochondria act as energy factories. Each mitochondrion contains a small piece of circular DNA that is typically inherited only through the mother. Scientists have studied mitochondrial DNA in people groups around the world and discovered the data are consistent with a single origin of all humans less than 10,000 years ago. Creation scientist and geneticist Robert Carter reconstructed a consensus mitochondrial DNA sequence for the original ancestral “Eve” and published the results in a peer-reviewed secular journal.

An individual's biological gender is genetically determined by inherited sex chromosomes—XY for males and XX for females. At conception, a male embryo gets a Y chromosome from the father's sperm cell and an X from the mother's egg cell. A female gets an X from the father and an X from the mother. The Y chromosome stimulates the development of male traits.

As it turns out, there is a very limited amount of variation in the DNA sequence for the human Y chromosome across the world's population. This is consistent with an origin of humanity only about 6,000 years ago. In fact, the same recent origin of the Y chromosome followed the same pattern of variation observed in the mitochondrial DNA sequence. This matches the human history found in Genesis.”

## **Unchanged Living Fossils (Stasis)**

“Creatures like jellyfish, graptolites, horseshoe crabs, coelacanths, and many more are living proof of a recent creation. How could so many types of creatures remain so unchanged during the alleged millions of years attributed to evolution? Called living fossils—a term coined by Darwin—they form discontinuous fossil sequences in that they appear suddenly in the fossil record without any evolutionary precursors, disappear and apparently go extinct, and yet are still living today. For example, horseshoe crabs show up in the fossil record 450 million years ago (according to evolutionary dating) and then disappear for hundreds of millions of years but are alive now. Evolutionists like to call this a “Lazarus effect.”

One living fossil tree, the Wollemi pine, supposedly first showed up in the fossil record over 200 million years ago and not only still exists but has living specimens dated at less than 1,000 years. The lack of evolution observed in living fossils, combined with their sudden appearance in the fossil record and then absence for millions of years, doesn't support the evolutionary paradigm. Instead, the fossil record shows that a global flood occurred only thousands of years ago and progressively buried ecosystems. Living fossils are more evidence that Earth is quite young.”

## **Population Growth**

“According to the evolutionary timeline, humans diverged from a chimp-like ancestor three to six million years ago. In that case, there ought to be many billions of people living today or buried in the fossil record. With the world's human population now approaching eight billion, the evolutionary story falls completely short—there should be many more of us.

As it turns out, a biblical model of Earth being repopulated from Noah's three sons and their three wives starting about 4,500 years ago fits perfectly with the number of people living today. In 2015, Robert Carter and Chris Hardy used computer modeling for population growth that included multiple variables like age of reaching maturity, minimum child spacing between births, and age of menopause. They also factored in probabilities like polygamy, twinning rates, and the risk of death according to age. Their conclusion was that “it is trivial [i.e., no great difficulty] to obtain the current world population from three founding couples in four and a half millennia.”

These six biological evidences provide ample support for a young earth. There are numerous examples in every arena of science, and more are discovered each year.”

**Answers in Genesis** (<https://answersingenesis.org/evidence-for-creation/10-best-evidences-young-earth/>)

# The 10 Best Evidences from Science That Confirm a Young Earth

Ten strong evidences from geology, biology, paleontology, oceanography, and even astronomy that confirm the earth’s young age and the Bible

October 1, 2012; last featured November 13, 2021

Featured in *Answers Magazine*

1. **Very Little Sediment on the Seafloor** (<https://answersingenesis.org/geology/sedimentation/1-very-little-sediment-on-the-seafloor/>)
  - a. “If sediments have been accumulating on the seafloor for three billion years, the seafloor should be choked with sediments many miles deep.
  - b. “Every year water and wind erode about 20 billion tons of dirt and rock debris from the continents and deposit them on the seafloor.<sup>1</sup> (Figure 1). Most of this material accumulates as loose sediments near the continents. Yet the average thickness of all these sediments globally over the whole seafloor is not even 1,300 feet (400 m).<sup>2</sup>
  - c. “Some sediments appear to be removed as tectonic plates slide slowly (an inch or two per year) beneath continents. An estimated 1 billion tons of sediments are removed this way each year.<sup>3</sup> The net gain is thus 19 billion tons per year. At this rate, 1,300 feet of sediment would accumulate in less than 12 million years, not billions of years.
  - d. “This evidence makes sense within the context of the Genesis Flood cataclysm, not the idea of slow and gradual geologic evolution. In the latter stages of the year-long global Flood, water swiftly drained off the emerging land, dumping its sediment-choked loads offshore. Thus most seafloor sediments accumulated rapidly about 4,300 years ago.
2. **Bent Rock Layers** (<https://answersingenesis.org/geology/rock-layers/2-bent-rock-layers/>)
  - a. “In many mountainous areas, rock layers thousands of feet thick have been bent and folded without fracturing. How can that happen if they were laid down separately over hundreds of millions of years and already hardened?”
  - b. “Hardened rock layers are brittle. Try bending a slab of concrete sometime to see what happens! But if concrete is still wet, it can easily be shaped and molded before the cement sets. The same principle applies to sedimentary rock layers. They can be bent and folded soon after the sediment is deposited, before the natural cements have a chance to bind the particles together into hard, brittle rocks.”
  - c. “The region around Grand Canyon is a great example, showing how most of the earth’s fossil-bearing layers were laid down quickly and many were folded while still wet. Exposed in the canyon’s walls are about 4,500 feet (1,370 meters) of fossil-bearing layers, conventionally labelled Cambrian to Permian.<sup>2</sup> They were supposedly deposited over a period lasting from 520 to 250 million years ago. Then, amazingly, this whole sequence of layers rose over a mile, around 60 million years ago. The plateau through

which Grand Canyon runs is now 7,000–8,000 feet (2,150–3,450 meters) above sea level.”

3. **Soft Tissue in Fossils** (<https://answersingenesis.org/fossils/3-soft-tissue-in-fossils/>)

- a. “Ask the average layperson how he or she knows that the earth is millions or billions of years old, and that person will probably mention the dinosaurs, which nearly everybody “knows” died off 65 million years ago. A recent discovery by Dr. Mary Schweitzer, however, has given reason for all but committed evolutionists to question this assumption.”
- b. “Bone slices from the fossilized thigh bone (femur) of a Tyrannosaurus rex found in the Hell Creek formation of Montana were studied under the microscope by Schweitzer. To her amazement, the bone showed what appeared to be blood vessels of the type seen in bone and marrow, and these contained what appeared to be red blood cells with nuclei, typical of reptiles and birds (but not mammals). The vessels even appeared to be lined with specialized endothelial cells found in all blood vessels.”
- c. “Amazingly, the bone marrow contained what appeared to be flexible tissue. Initially, some skeptical scientists suggested that bacterial biofilms (dead bacteria aggregated in a slime) formed what only appear to be blood vessels and bone cells. Recently Schweitzer and coworkers found biochemical evidence for intact fragments of the protein collagen, which is the building block of connective tissue. This is important because collagen is a highly distinctive protein not made by bacteria. (See Schweitzer’s review article in Scientific American [December 2010, pp. 62–69] titled “Blood from Stone.”)

4. **Faint Sun Paradox** (<https://answersingenesis.org/astronomy/sun/4-faint-sun-paradox/>)

- a. “Evidence now supports astronomers’ belief that the sun’s power comes from the fusion of hydrogen into helium deep in the sun’s core, but there is a huge problem. As the hydrogen fuses, it should change the composition of the sun’s core, gradually increasing the sun’s temperature. If true, this means that the earth was colder in the past. In fact, the earth would have been below freezing 3.5 billion years ago, when life supposedly evolved.”
- b. “The rate of nuclear fusion depends upon the temperature. As the sun’s core temperatures increase, the sun’s energy output should also increase, causing the sun to brighten over time. Calculations show that the sun would brighten by 25% after 3.5 billion years. This means that an early sun would have been fainter, warming the earth 31°F (17°C) less than it does today. That’s below freezing.”
- c. “But evolutionists acknowledge that there is no evidence of this in the geologic record. They even call this problem the faint young sun paradox. While this isn’t a problem over many thousands of years, it is a problem if the world is billions of years old.”

5. **Rapidly Decaying Magnetic Field** (<https://answersingenesis.org/evidence-for-creation/5-rapidly-decaying-magnetic-field/>)

- a. “The earth is surrounded by a magnetic field that protects living things from solar radiation. Without it, life could not exist. That’s why scientists were surprised to discover that the field is quickly wearing down. At the current rate, the field and thus the earth could be no older than 20,000 years old.”
- b. “Several measurements confirm this decay. Since measuring began in 1845, the total energy stored in the earth’s magnetic field has been decaying at a rate of 5% per century. Archaeological measurements show that the field was 40% stronger in AD

1000. Recent records of the International Geomagnetic Reference Field, the most accurate ever taken, show a net energy loss of 1.4% in just three decades (1970–2000). This means that the field’s energy has halved every 1,465 years or so.”

6. **Helium in Radioactive** (Rocks (<https://answersingenesis.org/age-of-the-earth/6-helium-in-radioactive-rocks/>))
  - a. “During the radioactive decay of uranium and thorium contained in rocks, lots of helium is produced. Because helium is the second lightest element and a noble gas—meaning it does not combine with other atoms—it readily diffuses (leaks) out and eventually escapes into the atmosphere. Helium diffuses so rapidly that all the helium should have leaked out in less than 100,000 years. So why are these rocks still full of helium atoms?”
  - b. “While drilling deep Precambrian (pre-Flood) granitic rocks in New Mexico, geologists extracted samples of zircon (zirconium silicate) crystals from different depths. The crystals contained not only uranium but also large amounts of helium.<sup>1</sup> The hotter the rocks, the faster the helium should escape, so researchers were surprised to find that the deepest, and therefore hottest, zircons (at 387°F or 197°C) contained far more helium than expected. Up to 58% of the helium that the uranium could have ever generated was still present in the crystals.
  - c. “The helium leakage rate has been determined in several experiments. All measurements are in agreement. Helium diffuses so rapidly that all the helium in these zircon crystals should have leaked out in less than 100,000 years. The fact that so much helium is still there means they cannot be 1.5 billion years old, as uranium-lead dating suggests. Indeed, using the measured rate of helium diffusion, these pre-Flood rocks have an average “diffusion age” of only 6,000 (± 2,000) years
7. **Carbon-14 in Fossils, Coal, and Diamonds** (<https://answersingenesis.org/geology/carbon-14/7-carbon-14-in-fossils-coal-and-diamonds/>)
  - a. Carbon-14 (or radiocarbon) is a radioactive form of carbon that scientists use to date fossils. But it decays quickly. Carbon-14 (or radiocarbon) is a radioactive form of carbon that scientists use to date fossils. But it decays so quickly—with a half-life of only 5,730 years—that none is expected to remain in fossils after only a few hundred thousand years. Yet carbon-14 has been detected in “ancient” fossils—supposedly up to hundreds of millions of years old—ever since the earliest days of radiocarbon dating.
  - b. Even if every atom in the whole earth were carbon-14, they would decay so quickly that no carbon-14 would be left on earth after only 1 million years. Contrary to expectations, between 1984 and 1998 alone, the scientific literature reported carbon-14 in 70 samples that came from fossils, coal, oil, natural gas, and marble representing the fossil-bearing portion of the geologic record, supposedly spanning more than 500 million years. All contained radiocarbon. Further, analyses of fossilized wood and coal samples, supposedly spanning 32–350 million years in age, yielded ages between 20,000 and 50,000 years using carbon-14 dating. Diamonds supposedly 1–3 billion years old similarly yielded carbon-14 ages of only 55,000 years
8. **Short-Lived Comets** (<https://answersingenesis.org/astronomy/comets/8-short-lived-comets/>)
  - a. “A comet spends most of its time far from the sun in the deep freeze of space. But once each orbit a comet comes very close to the sun, allowing the sun’s heat to evaporate much of the comet’s ice and dislodge dust to form a beautiful tail. Comets have little mass, so each close pass to the sun greatly reduces a comet’s size, and eventually comets fade away. They can’t survive billions of years.

Two other mechanisms can destroy comets—ejections from the solar system and collisions with planets.

Given the loss rates, it's easy to compute a maximum age of comets. That maximum age is only a few million years. Obviously, their prevalence makes sense if the entire solar system was created just a few thousand years ago, but not if it arose billions of years ago.”

9. **Very Little Salt in the Sea** (<https://answersingenesis.org/evidence-for-creation/9-very-little-salt-in-the-sea/>)
  - a. “If the world’s oceans have been around for three billion years as evolutionists believe, they should be filled with vastly more salt than the oceans contain today. Every year rivers, glaciers, underground seepage, and atmospheric and volcanic dust dump large amounts of salts into the oceans (Figure 1). Consider the influx of the predominant salt, sodium chloride (common table salt). Some 458 million tons of sodium mix in with ocean water each year,<sup>1</sup> but only 122 million tons (27%) are removed by other natural processes. If seawater originally contained no sodium (salt) and the sodium accumulated at today’s rates, then today’s ocean saltiness would be reached in only 42 million years<sup>3</sup>—only about 1/70 the three billion years evolutionists propose. But those assumptions fail to take into account the likelihood that God created a saltwater ocean for all the sea creatures He made on Day Five. Also, the year-long global Flood cataclysm must have dumped an unprecedented amount of salt into the ocean through erosion, sedimentation, and volcanism. So today’s ocean saltiness makes much more sense within the biblical timescale of about six thousand years.”
10. **DNA in “Ancient” Bacteria** (<https://answersingenesis.org/natural-selection/antibiotic-resistance/10-dna-in-ancient-bacteria/>)
  - a. “In 2000, scientists claimed to have “resurrected” bacteria, named Lazarus bacteria, discovered in a salt crystal conventionally dated at 250 million years old. They were shocked that the bacteria’s DNA was very similar to modern bacterial DNA. If the modern bacteria were the result of 250 million years of evolution, its DNA should be very different from the Lazarus bacteria (based on known mutation rates). In addition, the scientists were surprised to find that the DNA was still intact after the supposed 250 million years. DNA normally breaks down quickly, even in ideal conditions. Even evolutionists agree that DNA in bacterial spores (a dormant state) should not last more than a million years.”



# Creationist Theory of Cosmology

1. From “The New Creationism” by Paul Garner in 2009:

“In 2004 a letter by thirty-three scientists, openly critical of the Big Bang, was published in the British popular science magazine New Scientists and on the Internet.

(See it here - <https://cosmology.info/org/open-letter-on-cosmology.html>)

It pointed out that there are many observations that the Big Bang theory cannot explain and that most of the evidence in favor of the theory can be explained in other ways. There is clearly great scope to develop a cosmological theory that is superior to the Big Bang in its explanatory power.”

- a. The Big Bang theory requires billions of years, but the Bible says that creation was accomplished in six days.
- b. The order of events in the biblical account are significantly different than that of the Big Bang.

2. Einstein’s equations of general relativity provide the basis for a possible cosmology of creation

- a. Einstein’s equations show that gravity has a distorting effect on time.
- b. Time is not a constant. Time can be stretched and compressed. Called time dilation
- c. The speed of light remains the constant.
- d. Tested – an atomic clock runs faster at a high altitude (mountain top) than an identical clock running at a lower altitude (sea level or lower)
- e. In addition to this, the distances galaxies are from the Earth fall into discrete groups forming concentric ‘shells’ around the Earth. Thus, a three-dimensional map of the universe (Sloan Digital Sky Survey) shows shells of galaxies centered on the Earth.
  - i. The conclusion is that the universe has undergone some degree of expansion from a smaller size is visible in nature
  - ii. Throughout the Scriptures this point is made. Sometime in the past God stretched out space. These verses may be literal scientific statements and not metaphors or poetic expressions since this is what science reveals:
    1. Job 9:8 – “***who alone stretched out the heavens and trampled the waves of the sea.***”
    2. Job 37:18 – “***Can you, like him, spread out the skies, hard as a cast metal mirror?***”
    3. Psalm 104:2 – “***You are clothed with splendor and majesty, covering yourself with light as with a garment, stretching out the heavens like a tent.***”
    4. Isaiah 40:22 – “***It is he who sits above the circle of the earth, and its inhabitants are like grasshoppers; who stretches out the heavens like a curtain, and spreads them like a tent to dwell in.***”
    5. Isaiah 42:5 – “***Thus says God, the Lord, who created the heavens and stretched them out, who spread out the earth and what comes from it, who gives breath to the people on it and spirit to those who walk in it.***”

6. Isaiah 44:24 – ***“Thus says the Lord, your Redeemer, who formed you from the womb: “I am the Lord, who made all things, who alone stretched out the heavens, who spread out the earth by myself.”***
7. Isaiah 45:12 – ***“I made the earth and created man on it; it was my hands that stretched out the heavens, and I commanded all their host.”***
8. Isaiah 48:13 – ***“My hand laid the foundation of the earth, and my right hand spread out the heavens; when I call to them, they stand forth together.”***
9. Isaiah 51:13 – ***“I, I am he who comforts you; who are you that you are afraid of man who dies, of the son of man who is made like grass, and have forgotten the Lord, your Maker, who stretched out the heavens and laid the foundations of the earth, and you fear continually all the day because of the wrath of the oppressor, when he sets himself to destroy?”***
10. Jeremiah 10:12 – ***“It is he who made the earth by his power, who established the world by his wisdom, and by his understanding stretched out the heavens.”***
11. Zechariah 12:1 – ***“The oracle of the word of the Lord concerning Israel: Thus declares the Lord, who stretched out the heavens and founded the earth and formed the spirit of man within him.”***

“Humphreys’ ground-breaking contribution in 1994 was to bring these three basic ideas together –

- the time-dilating effects of gravity,
- the quantized red-shifts suggesting that the Earth is at or near the center of a bounded universe, and
- the apparent expansion of the universe based upon the red-shifts of distant galaxies

as the foundation for a new creationist cosmology...the basic proposal is that, at creation, God caused the expansion of the universe from an initially very dense state called a white hole. A white hole is similar to a black hole, except that matter and energy stream out of a white hole and into a black hole. Humphreys was able to show mathematically that with these initial conditions there would have been a net gravitational effect towards the center of the early universe. Since gravity has a distorting effect upon time, time would inevitably have passed at different ‘rates’ in different parts of the universe. Time dilation would have led to clocks at the edge of the universe running faster than clocks at the center. The extraordinary implication is that only a few days might have passed on the Earth (which observations suggest is at or near the center), while the equivalent of ‘billions of years’ were passing further out in the universe.” (page 29-30 of “The New Creationism” by Paul Garner)

- also see John Hartnett book “Starlight, Time and the New Physics” -

<https://www.amazon.com/Starlight-Time-Physics-John-Hartnett/dp/0949906689>

# An Open Letter to the Scientific Community

by E. Lerner, [New Scientist, May 22, 2004](#)

*"The big bang today relies on a growing number of hypothetical entities, things that we have never observed — inflation, dark matter and dark energy are the most prominent examples. Without them, there would be a fatal contradiction between the observations made by astronomers and the predictions of the big bang theory. In no other field of physics would this continual recourse to new hypothetical objects be accepted as a way of bridging the gap between theory and observation. It would, at the least, raise serious questions about the validity of the underlying theory.*

*But the big bang theory can't survive without these fudge factors. Without the hypothetical inflation field, the big bang does not predict the smooth, isotropic cosmic background radiation that is observed, because there would be no way for parts of the universe that are now more than a few degrees away in the sky to come to the same temperature and thus emit the same amount of microwave radiation.*

*Without some kind of dark matter, unlike any that we have observed on Earth despite 20 years of experiments, big-bang theory makes contradictory predictions for the density of matter in the universe. Inflation requires a density 20 times larger than that implied by big bang nucleosynthesis, the theory's explanation of the origin of the light elements. And without dark energy, the theory predicts that the universe is only about 8 billion years old, which is billions of years younger than the age of many stars in our galaxy.*

*What is more, the big bang theory can boast of no quantitative predictions that have subsequently been validated by observation. The successes claimed by the theory's supporters consist of its ability to retrospectively fit observations with a steadily increasing array of adjustable parameters, just as the old Earth-centered cosmology of Ptolemy needed layer upon layer of epicycles.*

*Yet the big bang is not the only framework available for understanding the history of the universe. Plasma cosmology and the steady-state model both hypothesize an evolving universe without beginning or end. These and other alternative approaches can also explain the basic phenomena of the cosmos, including the abundances of light elements, the generation of large-scale structure, the cosmic background radiation, and how the redshift of far-away galaxies increases with distance. They have even predicted new phenomena that were subsequently observed, something the big bang has failed to do.*

*Supporters of the big bang theory may retort that these theories do not explain every cosmological observation. But that is scarcely surprising, as their development has been severely hampered by a complete lack of funding. Indeed, such questions and alternatives cannot even now be freely discussed and examined. An open exchange of ideas is lacking in most mainstream conferences. Whereas Richard Feynman could say that "science is the culture of doubt", in cosmology today doubt and dissent are not*

*tolerated, and young scientists learn to remain silent if they have something negative to say about the standard big bang model. Those who doubt the big bang fear that saying so will cost them their funding.*

*Even observations are now interpreted through this biased filter, judged right or wrong depending on whether or not they support the big bang. So discordant data on red shifts, lithium and helium abundances, and galaxy distribution, among other topics, are ignored or ridiculed. This reflects a growing dogmatic mindset that is alien to the spirit of free scientific inquiry.*

*Today, virtually all financial and experimental resources in cosmology are devoted to big bang studies. Funding comes from only a few sources, and all the peer-review committees that control them are dominated by supporters of the big bang. As a result, the dominance of the big bang within the field has become self-sustaining, irrespective of the scientific validity of the theory.*

*Giving support only to projects within the big bang framework undermines a fundamental element of the scientific method – the constant testing of theory against observation. Such a restriction makes unbiased discussion and research impossible. To redress this, we urge those agencies that fund work in cosmology to set aside a significant fraction of their funding for investigations into alternative theories and observational contradictions of the big bang. To avoid bias, the peer review committee that allocates such funds could be composed of astronomers and physicists from outside the field of cosmology.*

*Allocating funding to investigations into the big bang's validity, and its alternatives, would allow the scientific process to determine our most accurate model of the history of the universe."*

**- found at <https://cosmology.info/org/open-letter-on-cosmology.html>**