RECONSIDER THE AGE OF THE EARTH

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Most people simply take for granted that the age of the Earth is about 4.5 billion years old and civilization is at least one million years old. Very few people bother to pursue this any further; however, those who do come up with amazing information.

There are basically three currently accepted methods of dating, although there are actually more than eighty different dating methods. Of these, all give ages less than a billion years except the three currently accepted methods, namely, the uranium-thorium-lead method, the rubidium-strontium method and the potassium-argon method. And of these, more than thirty actually give ages less than ten thousand years! The three currently accepted methods give long ages. The longer the Earth's "age", the better is the chance for mega-evolution.

In order to date a rock by radioactivity, one has to assume at least three criteria, i.e.

1) The rock sample is a closed system throughout the ages. Nothing has interfered with the rock content during the past eons of time;
2) Initial daughter components are negligible or the ratio of parent to daughter components were constant;
3) The decay rates have been constant throughout the ages.

Based on these assumptions, none of which is verifiable, evolutionists came up with large figures for the age of the Earth. To examine the assumptions more closely, firstly, there is nothing closed in nature. All systems are subjected to interactions of one kind or another. In the case of a piece of rock, who knows that in time past none of the components were washed away or other materials deposited on it? Energetic cosmic radiation may most likely have disturbed the stability of atoms in the rock. Secondly, the assumption that initial daughter components were negligible or the ratio of parent to daughter components were constant is absurd simply because nobody knows the initial conditions. Thirdly, that the decay rates have been constant throughout the ages is again unreasonable because there are no constant processes in nature. Actually decay rates have been shown to vary appreciably in our high energy laboratories under different pressures, humidities, temperatures etc. Even atomic structures change upon bombardments by energetic particles in our accelerators. At present, the highest energies attainable in the lab are of the order of one trillion electron volts; however, the highest energies measured in the cosmic radiation from outer space are ten million times stronger. Definitely, under these bombardments, even atomic structures change; this implies that the decay rates would have been much faster than what are being measured nowadays. Therefore, the results obtained from these unsubstantiated assumptions are obviously misleading. It is most unfortunate that science textbooks dogmatically insist that these long ages were well proven.

An interesting example is that lava rocks in Hawaii islands have been dated to range between 360 million years to one billion years old even though people just recently have seen these rocks formed!

Indeed, based on these same three assumptions, one can arrive at much younger ages. On closer scrutiny, those assumptions are more likely to be true if the time span is short. For long time periods, those assumptions are less likely to be true.

By using the process of neutron capture, the long ages can be re-interpreted to indicate young ages. The serious reader is invited to consult the following documentation:

H. Slusher: 'Critique of Radiometric Dating' Creation-Life Publishers, San Diego, CA 1973
H.M. Morris: 'Scientific Creationism' Creation-Life Publishers, San Diego, CA 1975
H. Slusher & T.P. Gamwell: 'The Age of The Earth' Creation-Life, San Diego, CA 1978
H. Slusher: 'The Origin of The Universe' Creation-Life Publishers, San Diego, CA 1978
H. Slusher & S.J. Duursma: 'The Age of the Solar System' Creation-Life, San Diego, CA 1978
H. Slusher: 'The Age of the Cosmos' Creation-Life Publishers, San Diego, CA 1979
R.L. Wysong: 'The Creation-Evolution Controversy' Inquiry Press, Michigan 1976

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