



What About Prehistory?



What was the original
creation like?



Have people seen
living dinosaurs?

uniformitarianism

- the theory that changes in the earth's crust during geological history have resulted from the action of continuous and uniform processes. Often contrasted with catastrophism .

Have things always
been the same?

A Theory

- Genesis 1:6
- And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters

A Theory

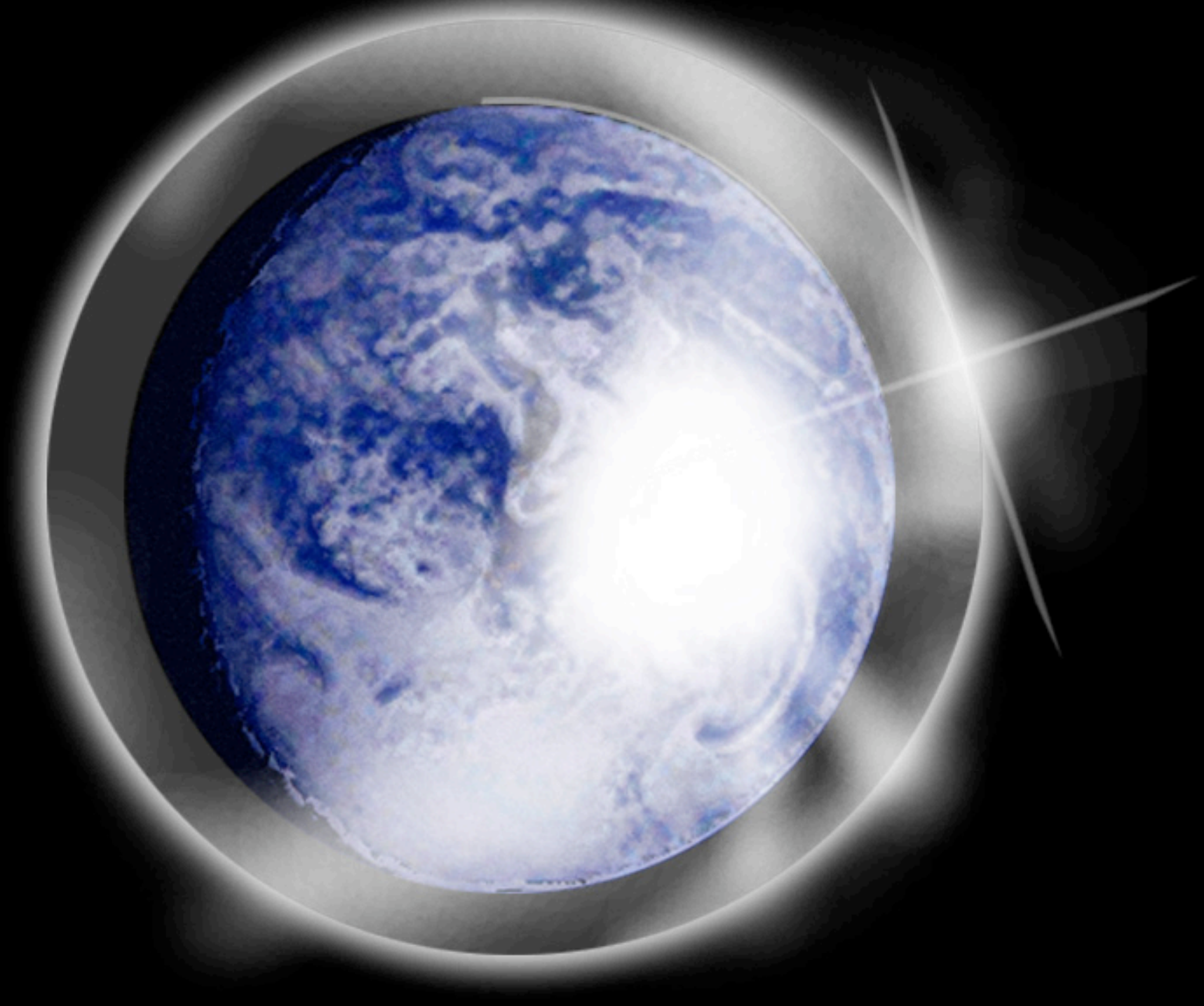
- Genesis 1:7
- And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so

A Theory

- Genesis 1:20
- ...and fowl that they may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.

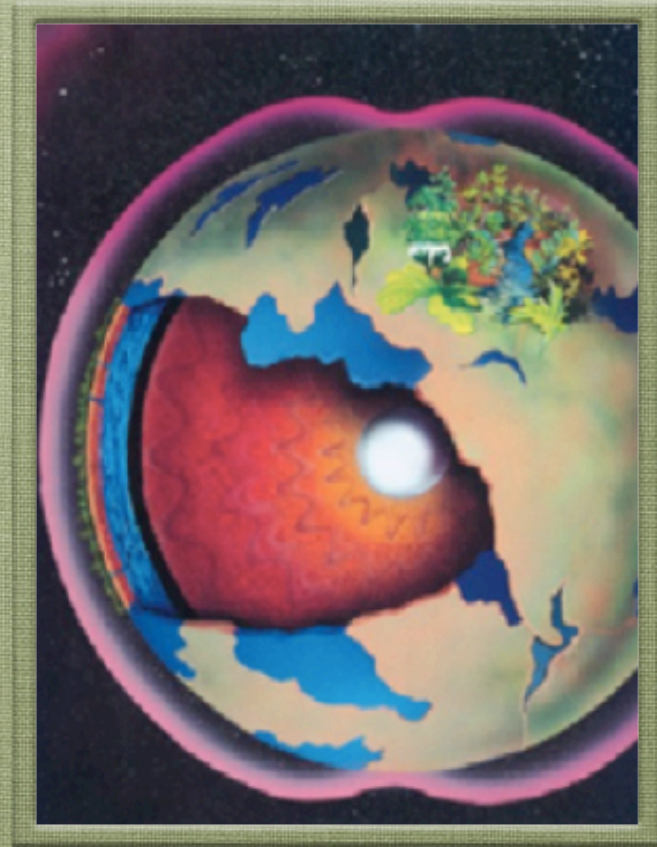
A Theory

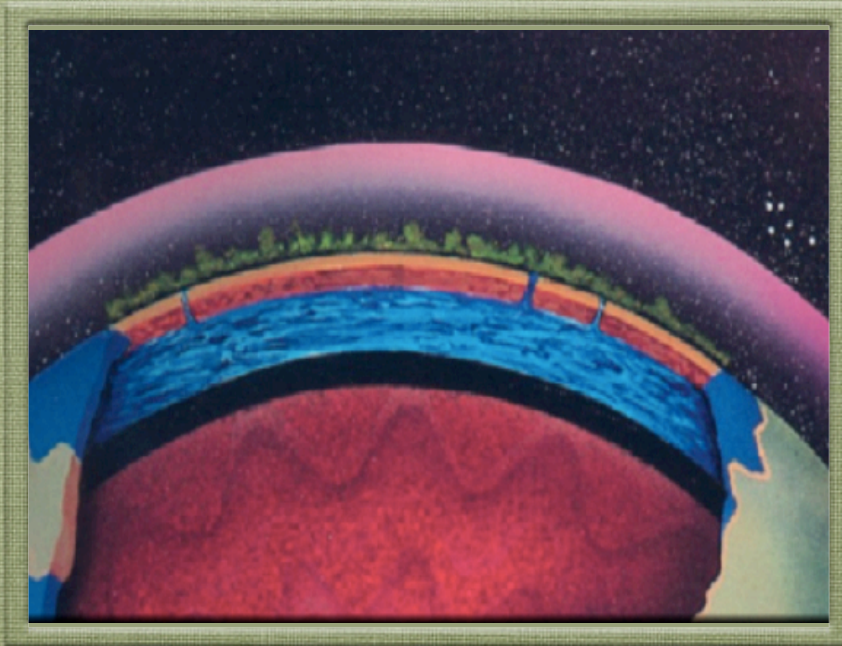
- Psalm 148:4
- Praise him, ye heavens of heavens and ye waters that be above the heavens



CANOPY OF WATER
OVERHEAD AND
WATER UNDER THE
CRUST OF THE
EARTH.

PICTURE
COURTESY
DR. CARL BAUGH





THE ORIGINAL CREATION WAS VERY
DIFFERENT FROM WHAT WE SEE TODAY.

PICTURE COURTESY
DR. CARL BAUGH

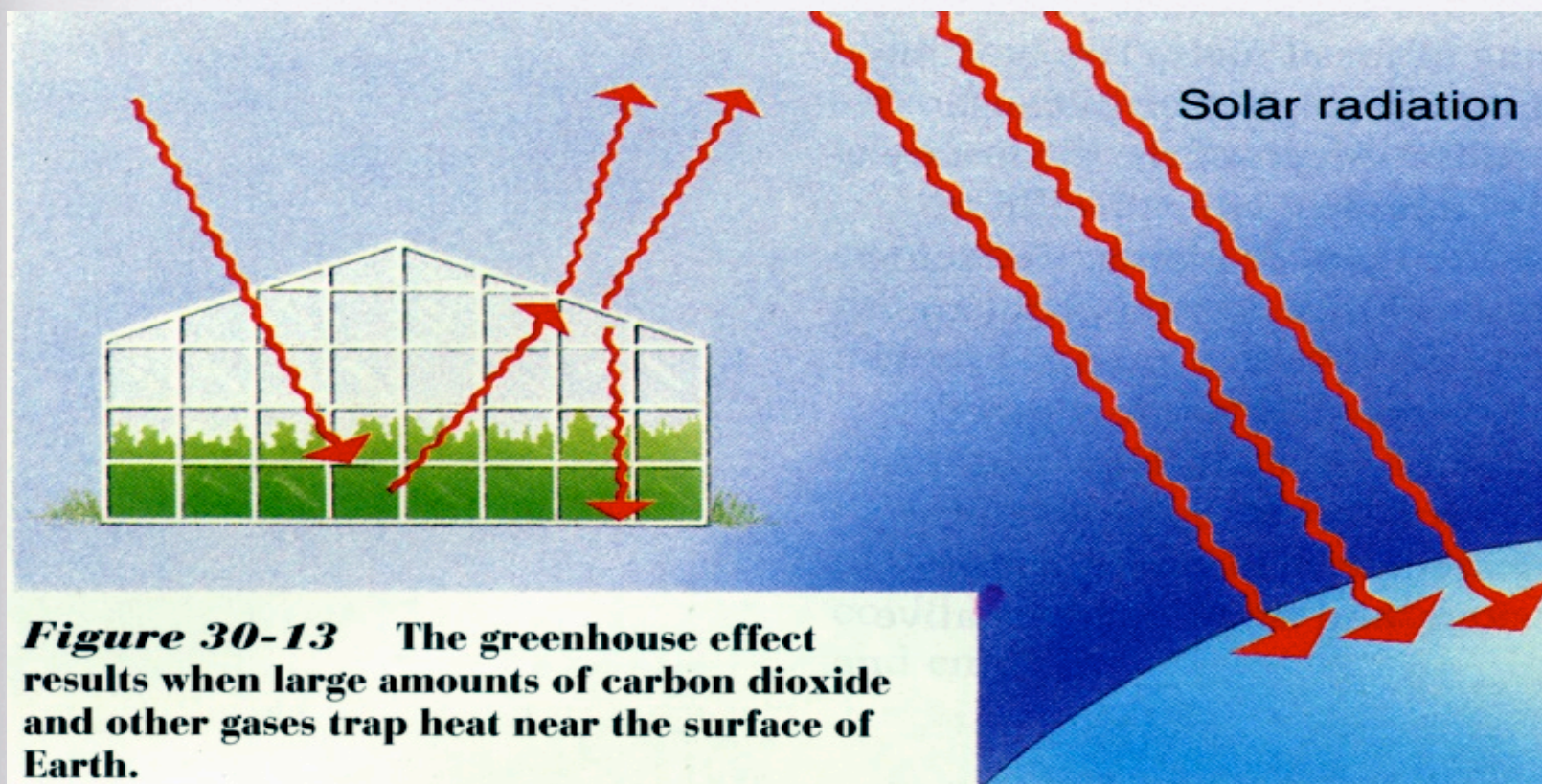


Figure 30-13 The greenhouse effect results when large amounts of carbon dioxide and other gases trap heat near the surface of Earth.

New theory: Lack of oxygen, not asteroid, killed dinosaurs

BOSTON (AP) — Dinosaurs weren't done in by a giant asteroid, as one theory holds, but by a change in the atmosphere that meant there wasn't enough oxygen to support their inefficient respiratory systems, a new theory suggests.

A new analysis of air trapped in 120 million-year-old amber found in east-central Minnesota casts doubt on the notion that the dinosaurs starved to death after a giant asteroid hit the planet 65 million years ago, sending up dust that blocked the sun and killed plant life.

Dinosaurs were already on their way out by the time the meteor purportedly hit, says Gary Landis, a U.S. Geological Survey geologist and one of four scientists

presenting their theory at the Geological Society of America's annual meeting today.

"The dinosaurs did not keel over with their feet up in the air, but they found it increasingly difficult to compete in their environment."

The theory also carries implications for humans because it presumes that worldwide atmospheric changes can occur 10 to 20 times faster than previously thought, the researchers said.

Landis and his colleagues tested air found trapped in the amber in east-central Minnesota. They found that the proportion of oxygen in the atmosphere fell from a high of 35 percent to a low of 28 percent within the relatively short time of between 300,000 and 500,000 years.

"It would be like taking a dinosaur for a stroll from sea level up to 6,000 to 7,000 feet," Landis said.

The oxygen-rich air resulted from volcanic activity that pumped out carbon dioxide, which was converted into oxygen by plants.

Dinosaurs evolved during this time, when oxygen was plentiful, and had a weak respiratory system, according to the theory known as the Pele Hypothesis. Pele is a Polynesian goddess of volcanoes.

An 80-foot-long apatosaurus, also known as a brontosaurus, had a set of nostrils about the same size as a horse's, for example, said Richard A. Hengst, a Purdue University physiologist.

"There were some serious problems with trying to get air into

that animal," Hengst said. "Dinosaurs could not have existed without having more oxygen in the air to start with."

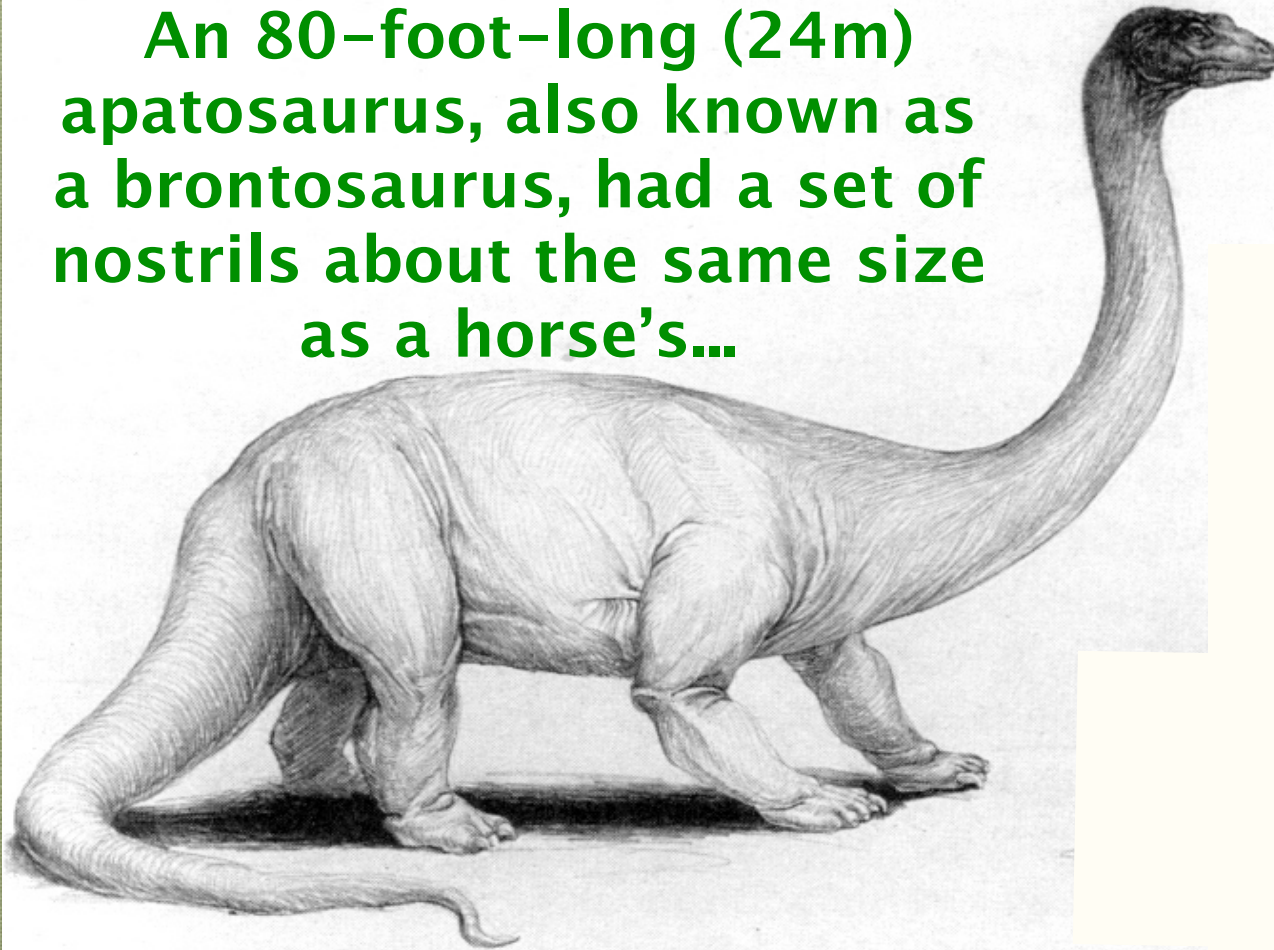
The scientists said that smaller cold-blooded animals around at the time, such as snakes, lizards and turtles, were able to survive because of their relatively modest oxygen needs. So did some of the smaller mammals with more efficient respiratory systems, the scientists said.

About two-thirds of known species of dinosaurs were gone by the time the asteroid is believed to have fallen in what is now Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, researchers believe.

"They were basically all gone, fully extinct" by then, Landis said. "It was a gradual extinction."

INTERNATIONAL FALLS,
MINNESOTA NEWS 1993

An 80-foot-long (24m) apatosaurus, also known as a brontosaurus, had a set of nostrils about the same size as a horse's...





INSECT TRAPPED IN AMBER
(PETRIFIED TREE SAP)



AIR BUBBLES IN AMBER

11-9-87 TIME P.82

SEE ALSO
SCIENCE
11-7-87
P.870

Putting on Ancient Airs

Dinosaurs, it seems, may have breathed easier than we do. Indeed, at a meeting of the Geological Society of America in Phoenix last week, two scientists stunned colleagues by reporting that 80 million years ago, the earth's atmosphere contained about **50% more oxygen than it does now.**

Geochemists Gary Landis of the U.S. Geological Survey and Robert Berner of Yale reached their startling conclusion after **analyzing tiny air bubbles trapped in bits of amber,** the aged and solidified resin of coniferous trees. They

placed the amber inside a vacuum chamber, then cracked it to let the ancient air escape. They found that it was 32% oxygen, compared with 21% in the modern atmosphere.

If the findings are accurate, ideas about atmospheric evolution might have to be revised. The two admit the results "are still very preliminary," but they insist the method is sound.

Berner quickly dismisses speculation that a change in the oxygen supply had anything to do with the extinction of dinosaurs. "It was a very slow change, over millions of years," he observes. "And most organisms easily adapt." Next comes testing bubbles in 300 million-year-old amber.



TOM STORY

Bubble-bearing amber

**"50% MORE
OXYGEN
THAN IT
DOES NOW."
TIME**

MAGAZINE,

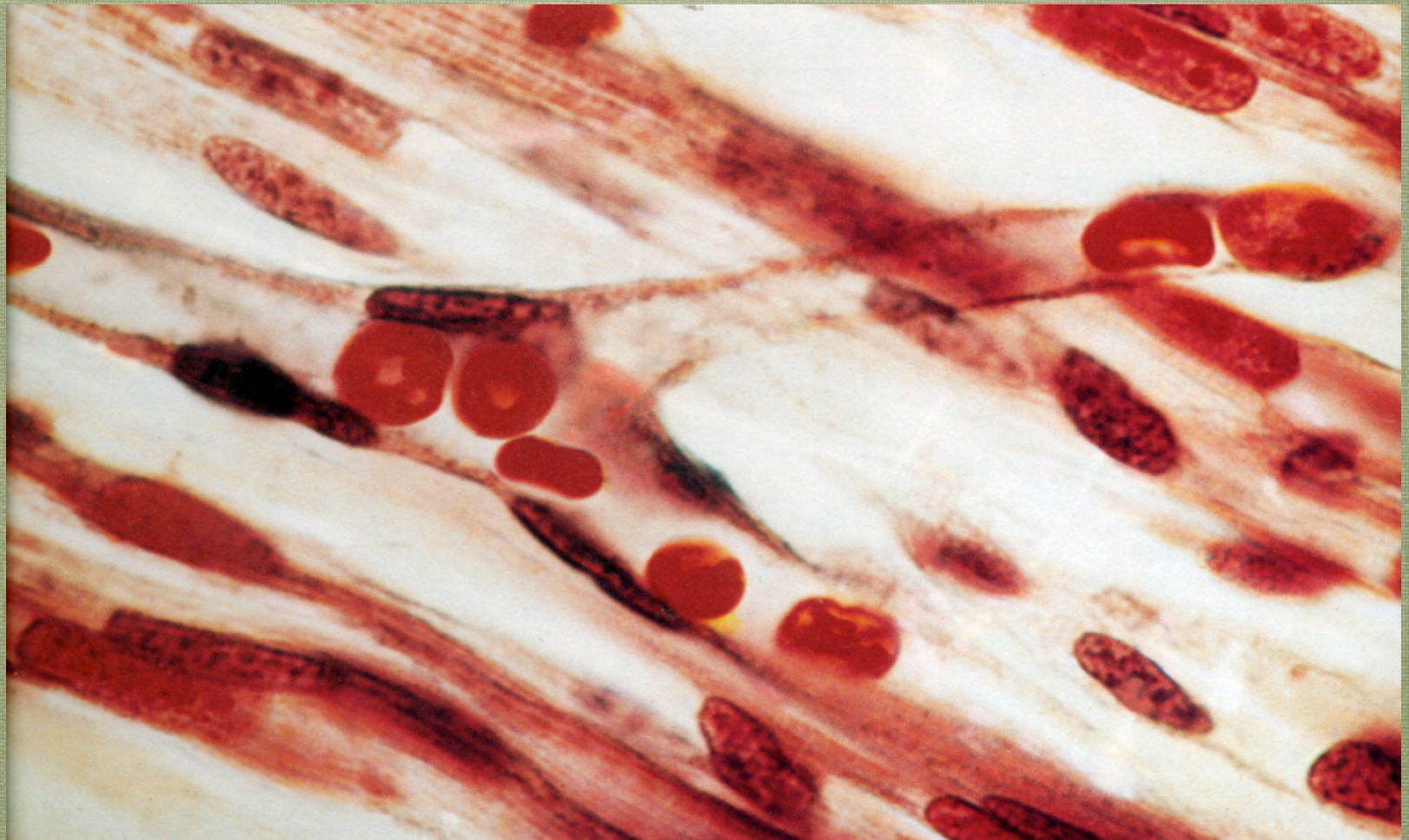
Nov 9, 1987, P. 82

**SOME RESEARCH
SHOWS IT HAD 35%
OXYGEN. SEE
NEW SCIENTIST
MARCH 11, 2000**

“The only trend in the recent literature is the suggestion of far more oxygen in the early atmosphere than anyone imagined.”

Thaxton (Ph.D. Chemistry), Bradley (Ph.D. Materials Science), Olsen (Ph.D. Geochemistry), *The Mystery of Life's Origin*, 1992, p. 80.

What would this
mean for us?



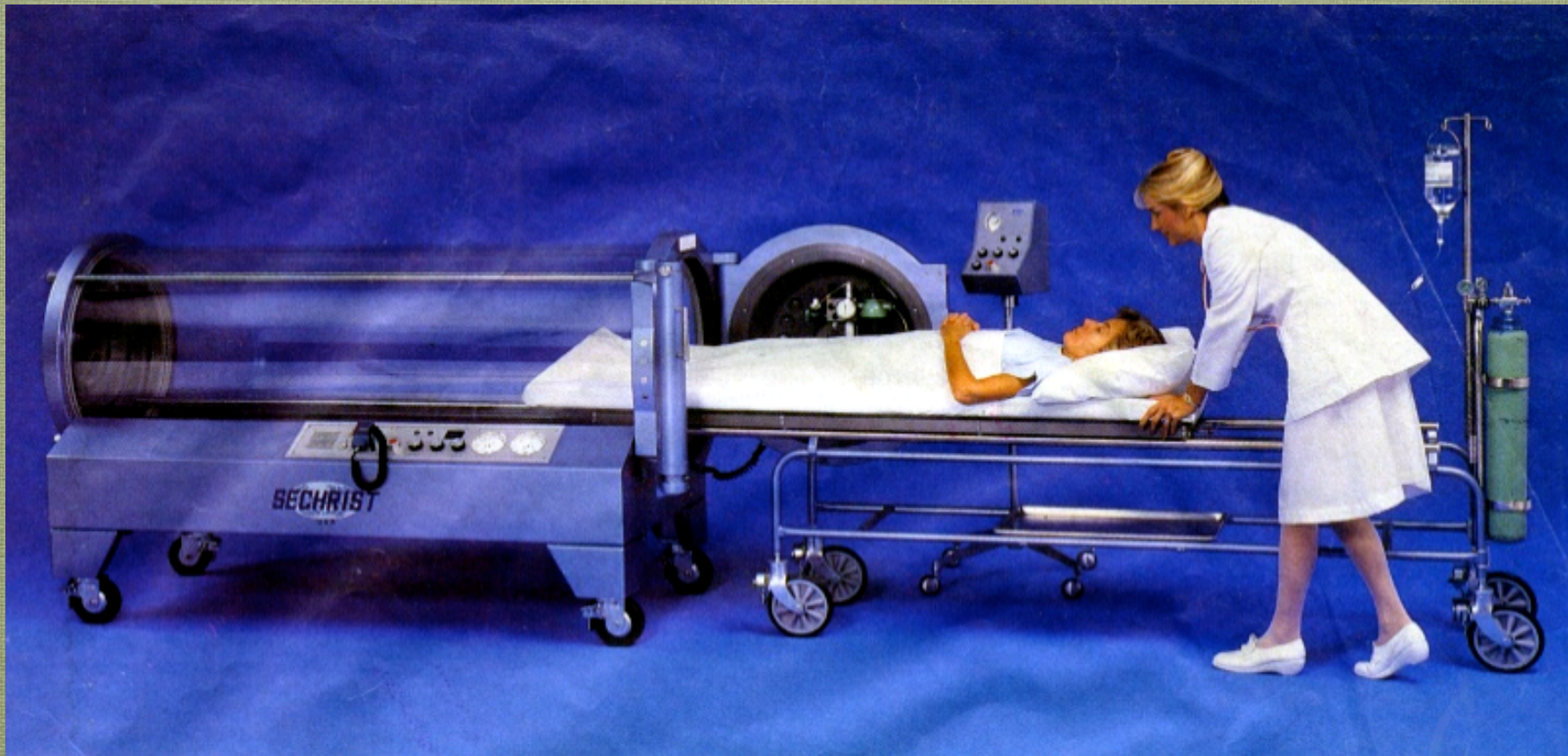
UNDER DOUBLE ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE
BLOOD **PLASMA WILL BECOME OXYGEN
SATURATED.**



JESSICA'S BACK YARD DURING RESCUE.

BABY JESSICA
MCCLURE AFTER
BEING IN AN 8'
WEL 58 1/2 HOUS
TEXAS 1987





HYPERBARIC OXYGEN CHAMBER

BABY JESSICA'S
LEG AND FOOT
WERE SAVED
BECAUSE OF A
HYPERBARIC
OXYGEN
CHAMBER.



Center to treat dive victims

Pensacola, FL
(850)-969-7990

8550 University
Pkwy, Pensacola, FL

Hyperbaric chamber to be ready in March

What we're getting

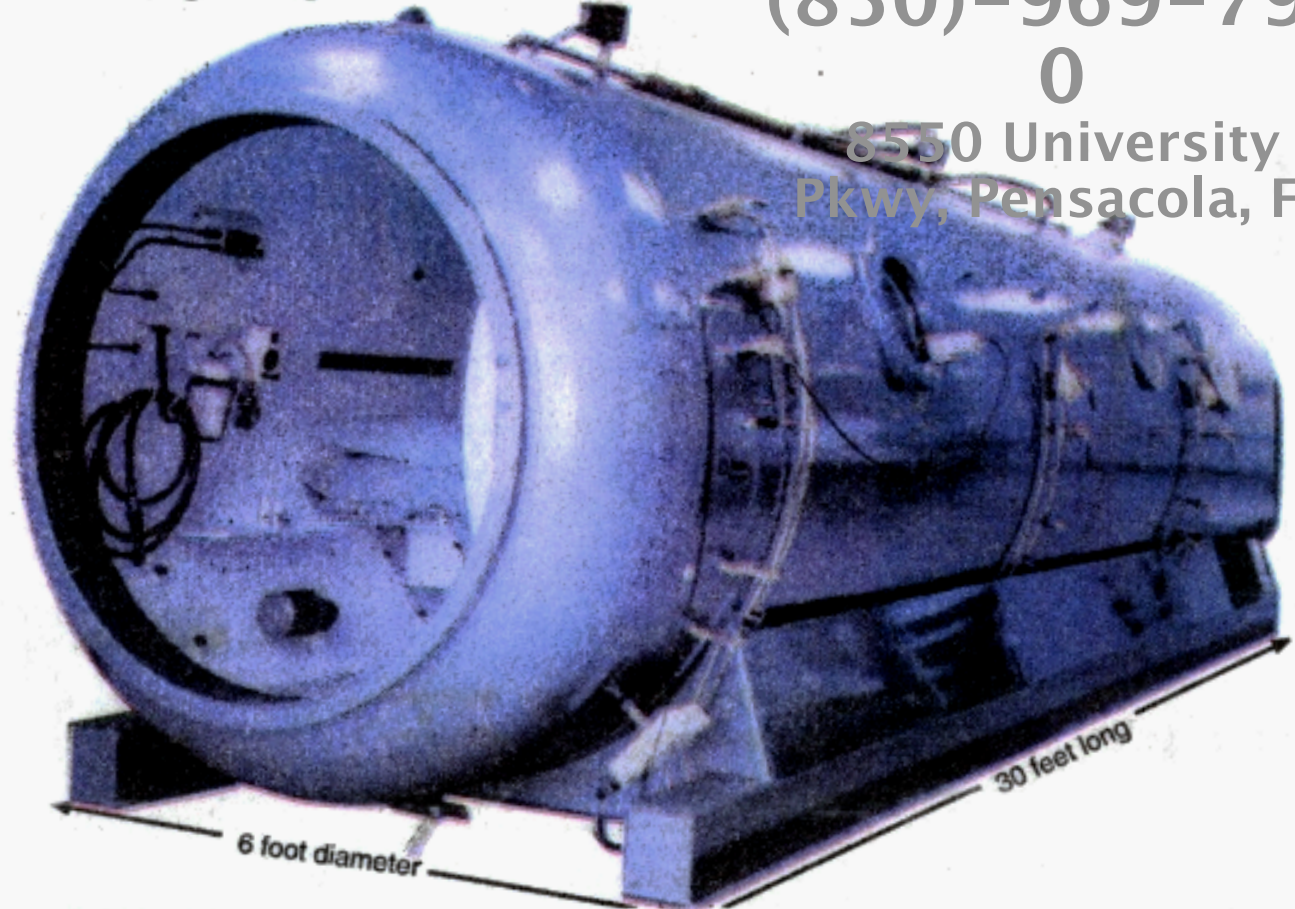
By Linda Zettler
News Journal staff writer

At first it just felt as if his arm was asleep — the same sensation you get when you sleep on your arm and then try to abruptly swat a shrilling alarm clock.

The numbness crept through other parts of diver Ronny Carr's body — eventually paralyzing his arms and legs — after his second dive on Father's Day, 1995. About 15 minutes after surfacing, he and his diving buddy radioed the Coast Guard to get the hyperbaric chamber at Pensacola Naval Air Station ready to treat his oncoming decompression sickness.

But Carr said it took about two hours and three tries for emergency workers to find a chamber that was available and could treat him. NAS was standing by, but miscommunication caused the emergency crew to fly him first toward Mobile, then turn around and head for the chamber in Panama City.

Carr, a 37-year-old Pensacola resident, has good reason to be interested in the opening of a large hyperbaric center in Pen-



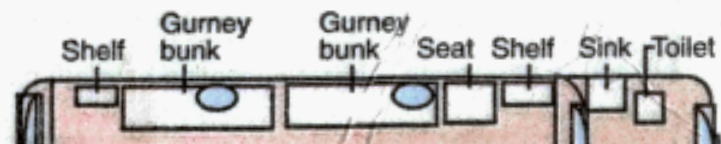
What it does

The chamber creates an oxygen-rich environment in which patients can be placed for up to two hours. It speeds healing of wounds and treats "the bends."

1 Pure oxygen is pumped into the chamber, heating the atmosphere

What's inside

Fits 14 adults (30 in an emergency).



ENGLAND - OVER 600
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS PATIENTS
ARE NOW BEING TREATED WITH
HYPERBARIC OXYGEN

FRANCE- VERY REWARDING
RESULTS ARE BEING
DEMONSTRATED IN THE
TREATMENT OF ARTHRITIS AND
VASCULAR NECROSIS,
CIRRHOSIS AND ADVANCED
LIVER DISEASE,... PLASTIC AND
COSMETIC PATIENTS...

JAPAN- OVER 200 CHAMBERS, ... VERY PROMISING WORK IN TREATMENT OF SUDDEN DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.

SWEDEN- DIABETIC GANGRENE AND BURGER'S DISEASE

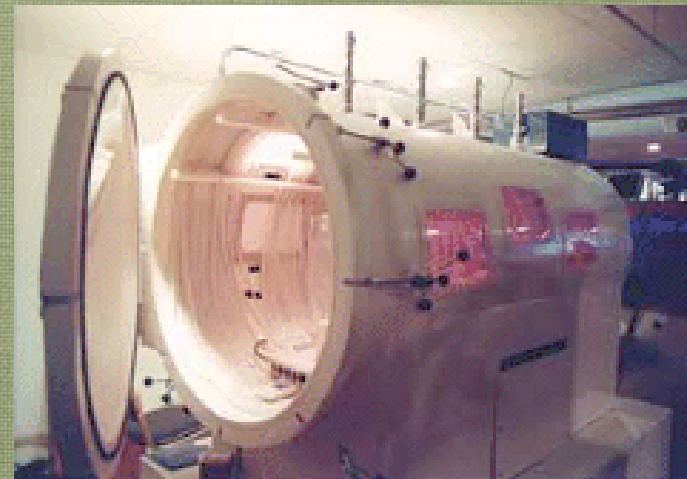
BELGIUM- RE-IMPLANTS OF TOTAL EXTREMITIES

INDIA- LEPROSY

HYPERBARIC1@EARTHLINK.NET

OR WWW.HYPERBARIC.COM

WWW.HOCHEALTH.COM- THEY HAVE A CHAMBER IN VANCOUVER, BC- \$50/HR, 877-520-6867



In surgeries

Oxygen halves infection

Higher dosage - 80 percent - makes difference

By Janet McConaughy
Associated Press Writer

Researchers may have found a true ounce of prevention, reporting today that a few pennies' worth of oxygen can cut the risk of surgical infections in half — meaning thousands could be saved in medical bills.

Air is about 21 percent oxygen. But patients routinely get 30 percent oxygen during and after surgery, because lungs don't work well under anesthesia. The study tested whether a richer mixture would improve the outcome.

Boosting the oxygen level to 80 percent made a big difference. Twenty-eight of 250 patients on the standard mix developed infections, compared with only 13 out of 250 who got extra oxygen.

The study was published in today's

New England Journal of Medicine and was led by Dr. Daniel Sessler of the University of California at San Francisco.

The study is significant because it shows an easy, inexpensive way to make a big cut in medical bills, said Dr. Avery Tung, an assistant professor of anesthesia at the University of Chicago's medical school.

According to another study, post-operative infections add an average of \$12,500 to the cost of cancer surgery. The only cost to the richer-oxygen treatment is about three cents' worth of oxygen.

"It's just a matter of setting two knobs in different positions. Both knobs need to be set anyway, and you just turn the other knob to get more oxygen," Sessler said.

Doctors have worried that extra oxygen might make the lungs more likely to collapse. However, he said, a study of his last year in the journal Anesthesiology found no difference in the percentage of such collapses on high and normal doses of oxygen.

There was also an unexpected benefit — patients who got extra oxygen were half as likely to be nauseated after surgery.

The study was conducted at the

Donauspital in Vienna, Vienna General Hospital and University Hospital Eppendorf in Hamburg, Germany.

Scientists already knew that the white blood cells known as neutrophils use oxygen to kill germs. And they knew that high levels of oxygen in body tissues help prevent infection and that breathing higher levels of oxygen put more oxygen into the tissues. What they did not know was whether it made a difference in patients' healing.

"This shows it's not just a theoretical benefit but a real benefit, and that it's much greater than you might have expected," Sessler said. "It's an enormous benefit for no cost and effort and risk."

The study looked at bowel surgery patients because they have the highest risk of infection. The findings might have even greater implications for burn units, since infections cause more deaths there, said Tung, head of his hospital's burn unit.

"If I had a wish list of another study I'd like to see, I'd like to see the effect of this on preventing infections other than wound infections," he said. "Or whether oxygen therapy might be used to speed healing" of other infections.

1/20/2000
Lyons Daily
News
KS

“PATIENTS
WHO GOT
EXTRA
OXYGEN
WERE HALF
AS LIKELY
TO BE
NAUSEATED
AFTER
SURGERY”

LYONS DAILY
NEWS (KS)
JAN. 20, 2000

HEALTH

Hyperbaric therapy's use as healing tool grows

Tracy Wheeler
Knight Ridder

Pity the hyperbaric chamber. Its image has been hijacked by dubious promises, monstrous failures and bizarre tales in supermarket tabloids, blocking out its ever-growing legitimacy in healing wounds and knocking back infections.

Its questionable reputation hit its peak in the 1920s with the grand hype surrounding the Timken Tank — a gigantic steel ball five stories tall and 64 feet across built next to the old Cunningham Sanitarium in Cleveland, Ohio. Bankrolled by a \$1 million investment from ball-bearing magnate H.H. Timken, it was billed as the world's largest hyperbaric chamber and promised to alleviate cancers, diabetes, anemia and other diseases.

The medical community scoffed. The claims were bogus, it said. Science eventually bore that out. When the Monster Steel Ball — as it was also known — was finally dismantled in the early 1940s and its steel was donated to the war effort, the American Medical Association celebrated with an editorial titled "Useless Tank to Become Useful Tanks."

For the next few decades, hyperbaric therapy hid in the confines of the Navy before its strange history was updated with bizarre new twists, starting in the 1980s with stories (since proven inaccurate) about Michael Jackson using a hyperbaric chamber as his bed. In the 1990s, TV and movie stars touted chambers as a modern day fountain of youth. Now some professional athletes use hyperbaric chambers in their search for any competitive edge.

Lost in all this, though, is the fact that hyperbaric chambers offer a very real medical purpose — healing diabetic wounds; treating carbon monoxide and cyanide poisonings; repairing tissue damage left behind from radiation treatments; healing some infections caused by fungi and flesh-eating bacteria; helping skin grafts take hold; and fixing diving sickness.

Each of these conditions often can be turned around by an infusion of oxygen into the bloodstream, which is what hyperbaric therapy does. Lying inside a pressurized acrylic tube, patients breathe 100 percent oxygen. The air we normally breathe is about 21 percent oxygen.

Inside the tube, pressure slowly increases to two- to three-times our usual atmosphere. That increased pressure pushes the oxygen across the lungs differently, more effectively, putting 200 times more oxygen into the blood plasma. More oxygen in the plasma means more oxygen going to tissues, which in turn means faster healing.

In cases of radiation damage and chronically hard-to-heal wounds, tissue is damaged by a severe lack of oxygen, caused by a lack of blood flow.

"It's a dormant or hibernating area of tissue," said Dr. Jeffrey Welko, director of Akron (Ohio) General Medical Center's hyperbaric therapy program. "It gets just enough oxygen to stay alive, but not enough to help. It doesn't have the ability to bring in what's needed for repair. The extra oxygen helps regenerate blood vessels and restore blood flow and oxygen to the tissue."

Treatments usually last about two hours, and are only an auxil-



Knight Ridder

Dr. Jeffrey Welko stands next to the hyperbaric oxygen chamber at Akron (Ohio) General Medical Center. The chamber is used to treat diseases and ailments caused by carbon monoxide poisoning, flesh-eating bacteria, radiation damage from cancer treatments and the bends from diving.

iary treatment. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy does not replace other treatments. It is not a cure-all.

"Once we introduce (patients) to the idea of hyperbaric oxygen, I think some people have the misconception that it's going to cure them or it's some miracle procedure that will heal them. 'Oh, I'm doing HBO, I'm saved,'" said Dr. Michael Parker, director of Akron General's wound center, which often refers people to hyperbaric

therapy. "It's just one tool in a whole host of tools."

Ask Lori Sari or Sandy Gallimore about hyperbaric oxygen therapy and there are no strange stories. Just stories of healing and living.

Sari believes that the therapy — along with a quick diagnosis from a doctor at Parma (Ohio) Community Hospital — saved her life.

On a Saturday last April, Sari's feet took on the pins-and-needles feeling you get when your foot's

"asleep." But then her lower leg turned "tomato soup red" with stripes of red running up her leg. In the emergency room, she was quickly diagnosed with the streptococcus version of necrotizing fasciitis, also known as flesh-eating bacteria.

Twenty minutes later, the infection had spread above her knee and she was losing consciousness. She was rushed into surgery and her leg was amputated about six

inches below her hip.

The infection, though, often leaves toxins in the blood system. Sari was showing signs that the toxin was still strong. As her breathing became labored, she was put on a ventilator. Her kidneys began to shut down.

She was rushed by ambulance from Parma to Akron General. Sari had three hyperbaric treatments: the first 24 hours, seven total. Two weeks later, she was able to check out of the hospital.

Without the hyperbaric therapy, she said, "I would've died, because was pretty close. At least, I had chance with this. I was very critical."

For Gallimore, it wasn't a life-saving therapy, simply a quality-of-life saving therapy.

Eleven years ago, at the age of 4, Gallimore was diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma in his neck and tonsils. After surgery, she endured 40 radiation treatments.

Radiation, when applied to the head or neck, has a damaging effect on the jaw and teeth, turning them brittle.

"They broke like crazy," Gallimore said. "I still have 15 root canals and crowns." One tooth, she said, was "literally flaking apart and had to be removed."

Her oral surgeon, though, would not pull the tooth without Gallimore having hyperbaric therapy.

After 30 treatments, her surgeon went fine. The side effects were even better.

"My skin got real clear. Because of radiation, my neck was like leather and it's not anymore."

"Gosh, I wouldn't mind having one of those in my house," she said with a laugh.

Hudson Valley
Hyperbarics in
Southeast NY
treats autism
and
neurological
disorders
and gets
“remarkable
results.”
2002

see also: www.creationevidence.org

m

The Bellingham Herald Wednesday

MIND & BODY

Chamber of Hope

Hyperbaric device aids children

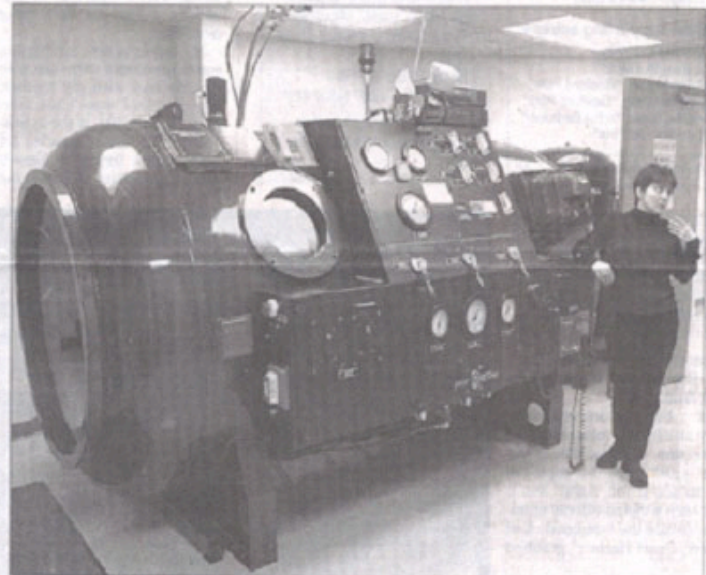
BY MICHAEL RISSIT
GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

In 1996, Dr. Josephine Feingold's daughter, Elissa, was diagnosed with cerebral palsy. After a series of treatments in a hyperbaric oxygen chamber, the 5-year-old showed better concentration and began to talk.

To continue Elissa's therapy, Feingold mortgaged her home and started her practice, Hudson Valley Hyperbarics, 13 months ago in Southeast, N.Y.

Treating those afflicted by autism or cerebral palsy is a non-traditional use of HBOT, a medical treatment that increases the body's healing process by increasing oxygen levels. The non-traditional applications are not government approved and insurance companies won't cover the cost. Hospitals with chambers — about 400 in the United States — treat only approved afflictions, most dealing with traumatic flesh injuries, sending those seeking alternative therapies to practices like Feingold's.

Questions about its effectiveness and the expense — \$200 for each 90-minute stay in the machine — haven't deterred Feingold's patients or dampened the relief of their caregivers. Most come for 40



ONE PHOTO

EXPANDED USE: Dr. Josephine Feingold explains how the hyperbaric chamber works at Hudson Valley Hyperbarics in Southeast, N.Y. The hyperbaric oxygen chamber provides remarkable improvement for those suffering from neurological disorders, especially those in children.

met staff members' eyes and gold, who has administered aid. Other health insurers, such as Blue Cross of New York, have not covered the treatment.

A white, cylindrical hyperbaric chamber with a red stripe and two circular viewing ports. The control panel on the right side features several gauges, switches, and a power cord. The text "A ONE PERSON CHAMBER" is overlaid in the center.

**A ONE PERSON
CHAMBER**

Professional teams use hyperbaric chambers

NFL:



Dallas Cowboys



San Francisco 49'ers



New York Jets

NBA:



Seattle Supersonics



New York Knicks



Vancouver Grizzlies

CFL:



BC Lions

NHL:



Vancouver Canucks



Philadelphia Flyers



San Jose Sharks



Phoenix Coyotes



Detroit Red Wings



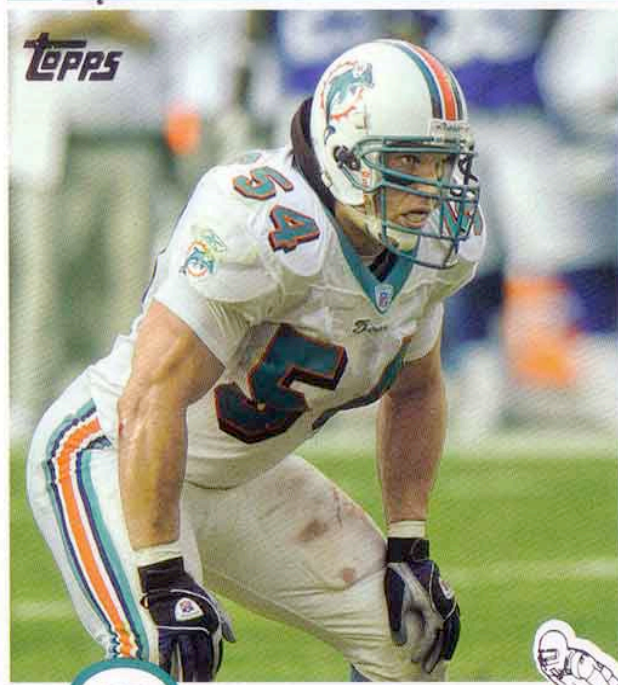
St Louis Blues



New York Rangers

**Healing time is
nearly twice as
fast!**

DOLPHINS



LB

ZACH THOMAS



91

#54 • ZACH THOMAS

MIAMI DOLPHINS • LINEBACKER



Ht: 5'11" • Wt: 230 • College: Texas Tech
 Drafted: Dolphins #5 - 1996, 154th overall
 Acquired: Via Draft
 Born: 9-1-73, Pampa, TX Home: Plantation, TX

DEFENSIVE RECORD (Conference Leader in Italics, Tie ♦)

YR	TEAM	SACKS	TKL	SOLO	INT	YDS	FF	FR	TD
96	DOLPHINS	2.0	155	120	3	64	2	2	1
97	DOLPHINS	0.5	128	78	1	10	2	0	0
98	DOLPHINS	2.0	133	82	3	21	3	0	2
99	DOLPHINS	1.0	132	79	1	0	1	0	0
00	DOLPHINS	1.5	99	56	1	0	0	1	0
01	DOLPHINS	3.0	154	94	2	51	2	0	1
02	DOLPHINS	0.5	156	101	1	7	0	1	0
03	DOLPHINS	1.0	152	84	3	21	1	2	0
NFL CAREER		11.5	1109	694	15	174	11	6	4

About three times a week during the season, Zach chills out for an hour or so in a hyperbaric chamber – a 12' x 4' bag inflated with pure oxygen that helps heal the body and promotes a feeling of well-being. (He takes a knife in there with him, just in case something goes wrong and he has to slash his way out.) Who's to argue with the results? Thomas has led Miami in tackles in all eight of his seasons.

topps

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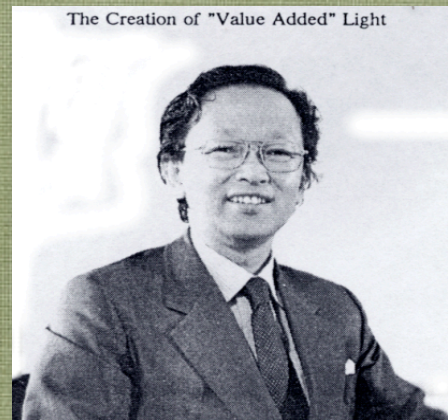
"I have never felt better or more rejuvenated than I did stepping out of this chamber for the first time."



www.portalmarket.com/ Hyperoxy

What would the
plants be like?

Dr. Kei Mori at Kao University in Tokyo raised tomato plants under a plastic greenhouse that filtered out UV light. It may be that he pressurized CO₂ to the stems of the plants.



One 16 foot (4.9m) tall plant produced 907 tomatoes!

Dr. Mori died in 1993, but his work continues today. It may be that the plants can still be purchased in the towns of Ohtama and Aki, Japan.

Dave Woetzel has lots of info on this plant. 603-224-7757 ex. 3327, Also see Himawari-net.co.jp, LaForet Engineering, 1985 expo.

Sonic Bloom article in Creation Illustrated Summer 2000, p. 24, 800-360-2732



1985 "Expo attraction.
Plant that may
bear 10,000
tomatoes grows
under lenses that filter
out sun's harmful rays."
www.himawari-net.co.jp

[Optical fibers carry the sunlight with over 99%* efficiency.]

The Himawari's fiber cables can transmit the light of the sun anywhere it is needed. Because within the fibers light is fully reflected, there is only a slight attenuation in brightness.

* for 35 dB/km optical fiber

ACRYLIC DOME

FRESNEL LENS

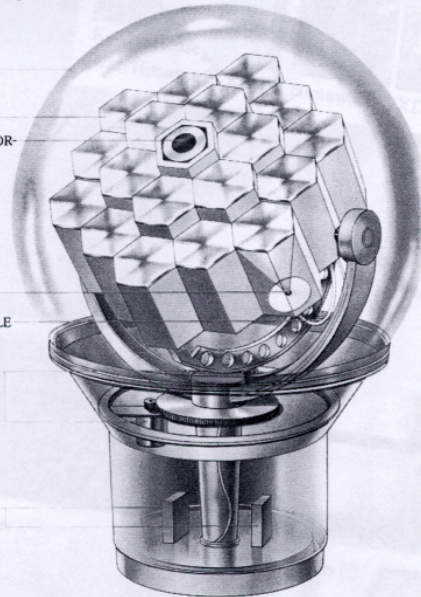
SUN SENSOR

LIGHT RECEIVING
COMPONENT

OPTICAL FIBER CABLE

ROTATION MOTOR

CONTROL UNIT



Expo attraction, plant that may bear 10,000 tomatoes,
grows under lenses that filter out sun's harmful rays.

Fossil cattails
60 feet long
(18.3m) have
been found in
sedimentary
rock.



What would the
insects be like?

Today's bugs
are limited
in size by
the amount
of Oxygen
and the air
pressure.

Highlights for
Children p. 8,
May 2001



THE MYSTERY OF THE BIG BUGS

By Jack Myers, Senior Science Editor

The animal in the photograph below is a Hercules beetle, named after a macho hero of Roman mythology. Though it is one of the largest insects and looks scary, actually it is only about six inches long.

Of all animal groups, insects are the most successful. No other group has so many individuals and so many different kinds. But insects are always small, at least the ones we have today.

There is a reason for insects to be small. An insect can't breathe the way we do, but it still needs to get oxygen to every cell of its body. It has a simple and effective way of doing this. Every insect has a network of hollow tubes leading from its outside to its inside. These tubes have no pump to move air through them. They just provide an air space where bouncy air molecules are always moving and mixing together.

Oxygen molecules from outside air are always working their way through the tubes, trading places with other air molecules. So the insect gets its oxygen by the mixing-up process of gas molecules, which is called *diffusion*.

Since insects are small, usually smaller around than your little finger, their breathing system just fits their needs. But if they were to become much larger, they would not be able to get oxygen fast enough—especially insects that fly. Wing muscles need lots of oxygen to get the energy for flight.

An Old Mystery

You can see why it is part of their nature for insects to be small—the little bugs of our world. This brings us to an old scientific mystery, the mystery of the big bugs. For there are fossils proving that Earth once had some giant insects.

These insects are not found in all the fossil record, only in rocks

formed during a particular period about 350 to 250 million years ago.

The fossils show that during that time, there were cockroaches big enough to scare a modern-day cat, and dragonflies as big as small hawks. There's the mystery: How could such large insects possibly have gotten oxygen into their bodies fast enough?

Carbon in the Rocks

Something else of interest happened during that ancient age of giant insects. Geologists can tell a lot about Earth's history by studying rocks. They have a big catalog of different kinds of rocks telling what they are made of and when they were formed. The catalog shows that in a special period between about 350 and 250 million years ago an extra amount of carbon was buried in rocks.

That extra buried carbon also tells us something about oxygen. Carbon and oxygen are tied together in Earth's recycling system. During daylight hours, green plants are working hard, using light to drive the chemical reaction of photosynthesis. That process makes gigantic quantities of oxygen as it changes carbon dioxide into the carbon compounds that make up

The Hercules beetle is tiny compared to some bugs from long ago.



Bugs
growing in
oxygen
rich waters
grow "up
to 1000
times
heavier
than those
living off
Europe!"

Thursday, May 13, 1999 Published at 16:59 GMT 17:59 UK

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Sci/Tech

Oxygen boosts polar giants

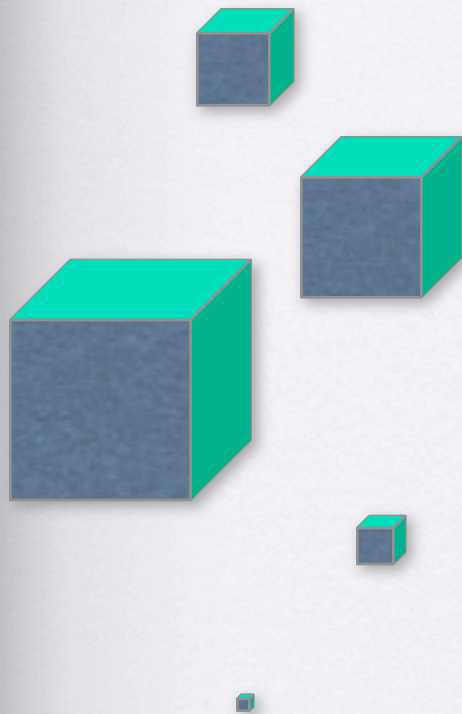


Pallasea cancellus is an opportunistic predator

Some animals living near the poles become super-size monsters compared to their lower-latitude cousins and now scientists know why - they have more oxygen to breathe.

Antarctic sea spiders, for example, can be over 20

As an object gets larger it has less surface area (skin) compared to its volume. This is why huge insects can't breathe in today's atmosphere.



Side	Volume	Surface Area	Surface Area to Volume Ratio
1	1	6	6 to 1
2	8	24	3 to 1
3	27	54	2 to 1
.1	.001	.06	60 to 1
.01	.0000001	.00006	600 to 1



A 50 inch
(1.27M)
wingspan
dragonfly
fossil was
found in
Italy.

www.creationevidence.org



Cockroaches over 18 inches
(45 cm) long have been found
in the fossil record!



A fossil centipede
8.5 feet (2.6m) long
has been found.

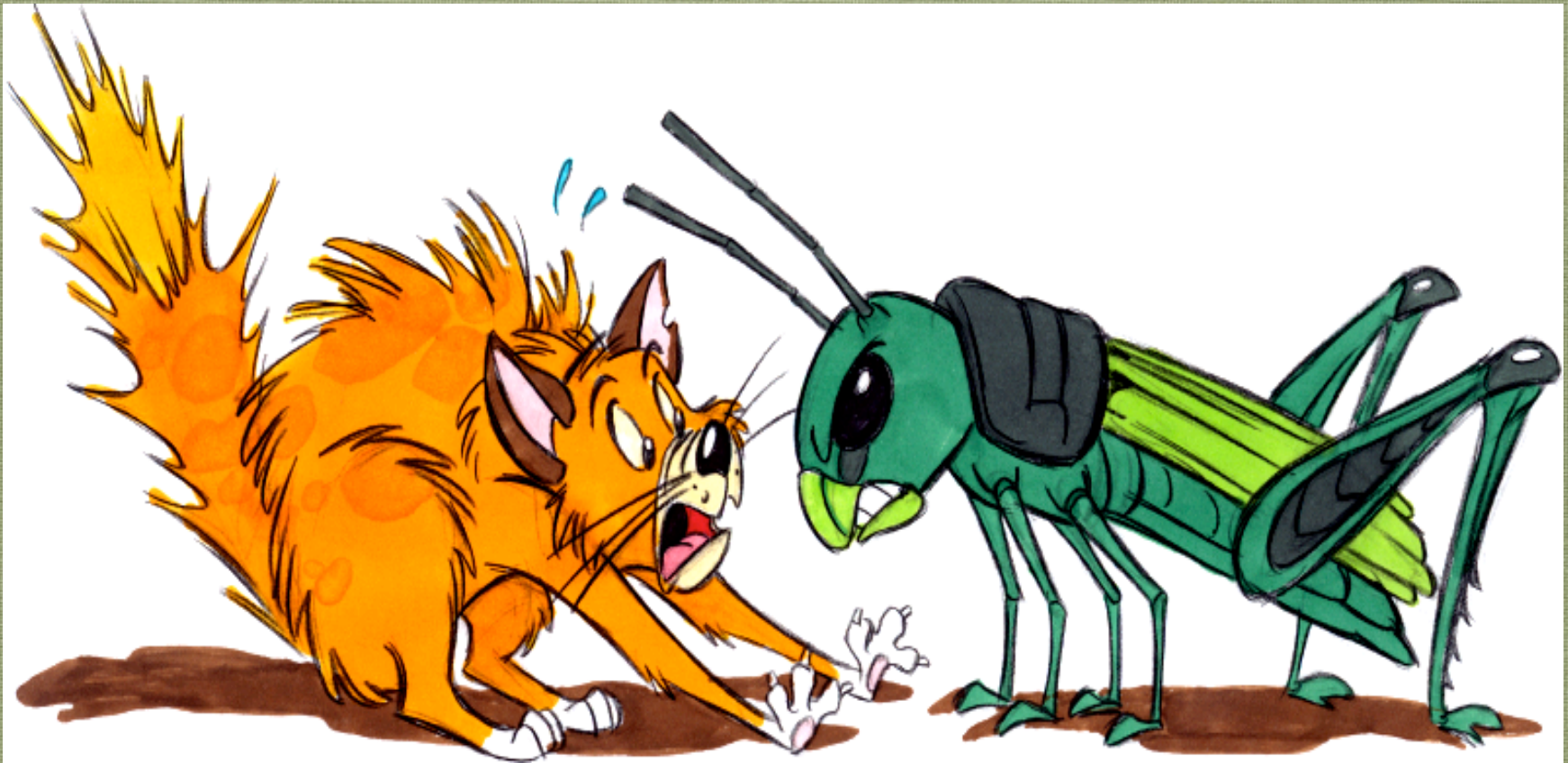
8ft centipede

The fossil of a centipede measuring eight-and-a-half feet has been discovered by palaeontologists in Thuringen, Germany. The creature existed about 296 million years ago and is claimed to be the largest land-living insect found.

Michael Leidig, Vienna



Fossils of grasshoppers
over 2 feet long (60cm)
have been found.



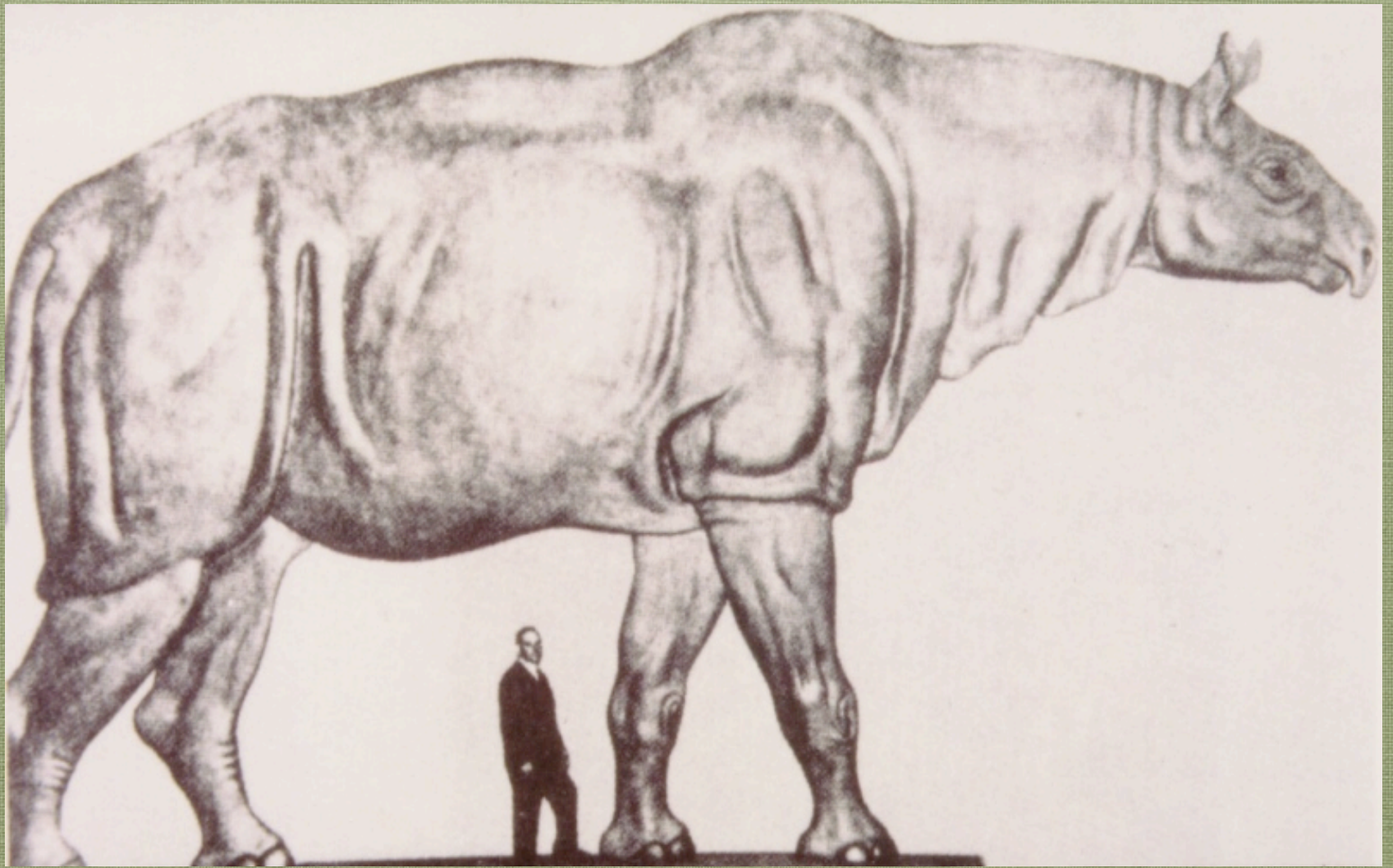


A large fossil of a giant tarantula is embedded in a dark, cracked rock matrix. The fossil shows the cephalothorax and several legs. A human hand is visible in the upper left corner, providing a sense of scale. The rock surface is highly textured with numerous cracks and crevices.

Fossil of giant tarantula Highlights for Children p. 9, May 2001

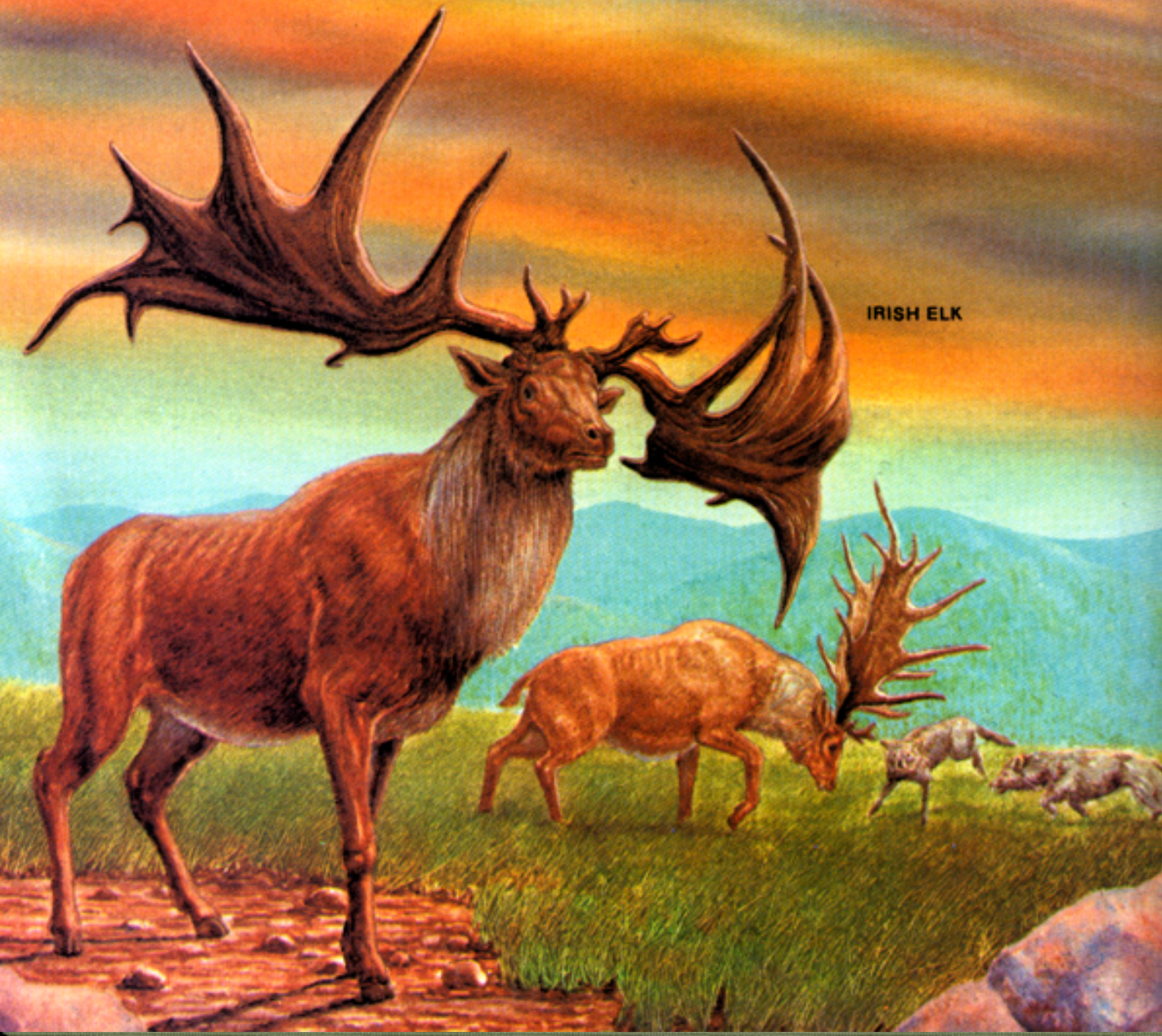
Spiders are not insects, yet this giant fossilized tarantula lived during the time of the big bugs. Insects and spiders have similar systems for breathing, so they might have become huge for the same reason.

What would animals
be like?



**RHINOCEROS 18 FEET (5.5M) TALL
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA MUSEUM**

The Irish elk had a splendid pair of antlers. From the tip of one to the tip of the other, they measured up to 12 feet across. That distance is the length of a medium-sized car.

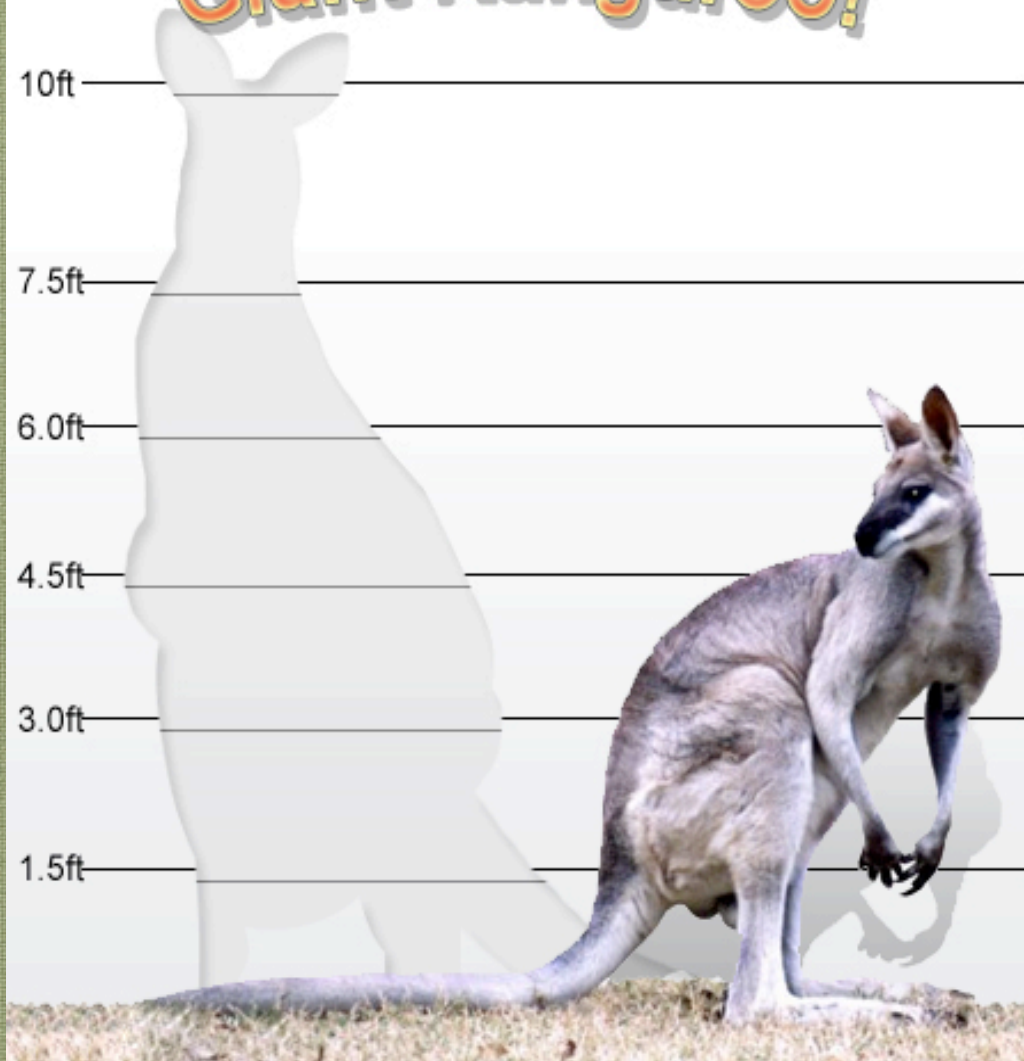


Giant Elk
with 12
foot
(3.7M)
antlers
lived on
earth.



Fossil Buffalo horns have been found with a 12 foot span! (3.7m)
This 8 foot horn core is in Joe Taylor's museum. www.mtblanco.com

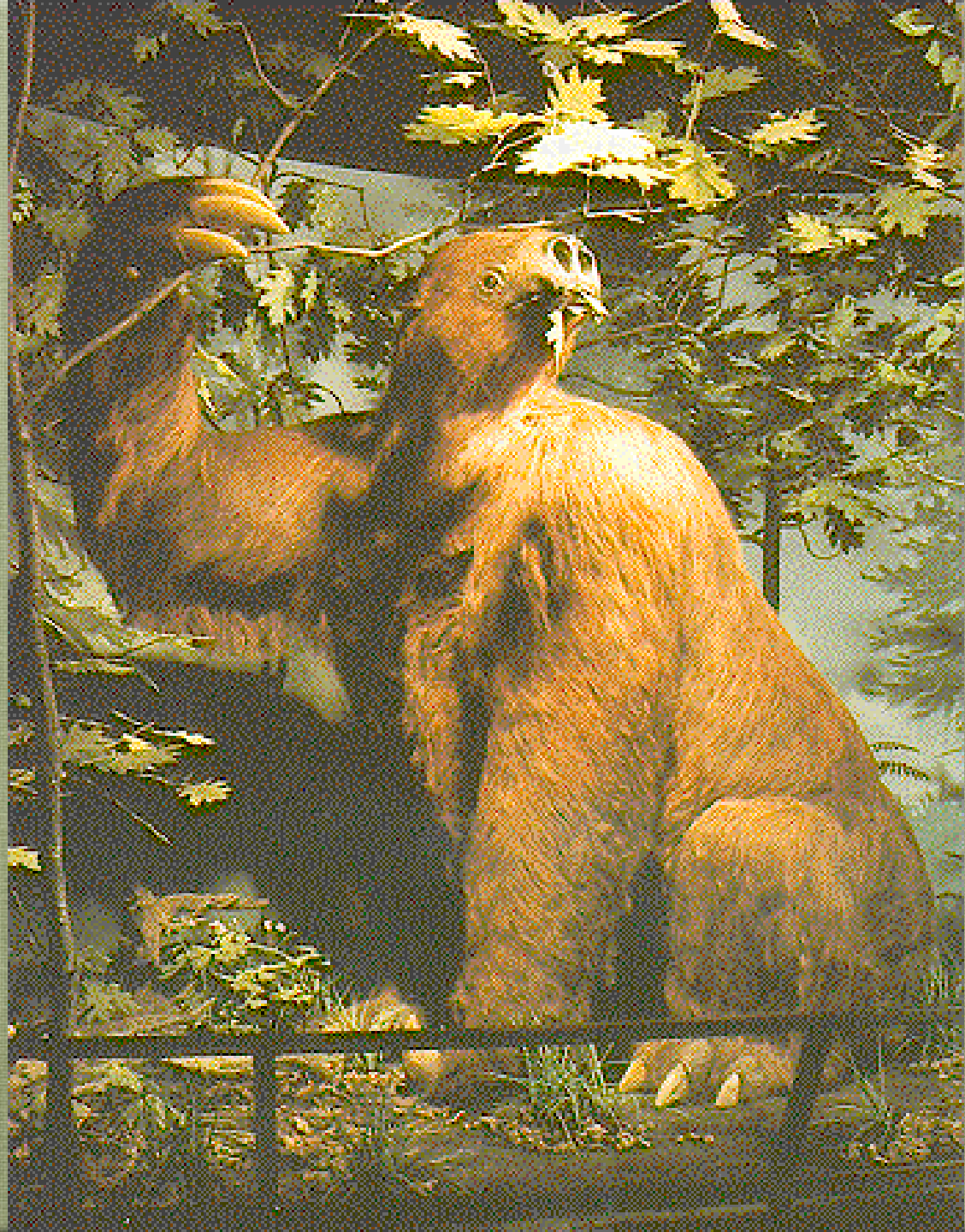
Giant Kangaroo!

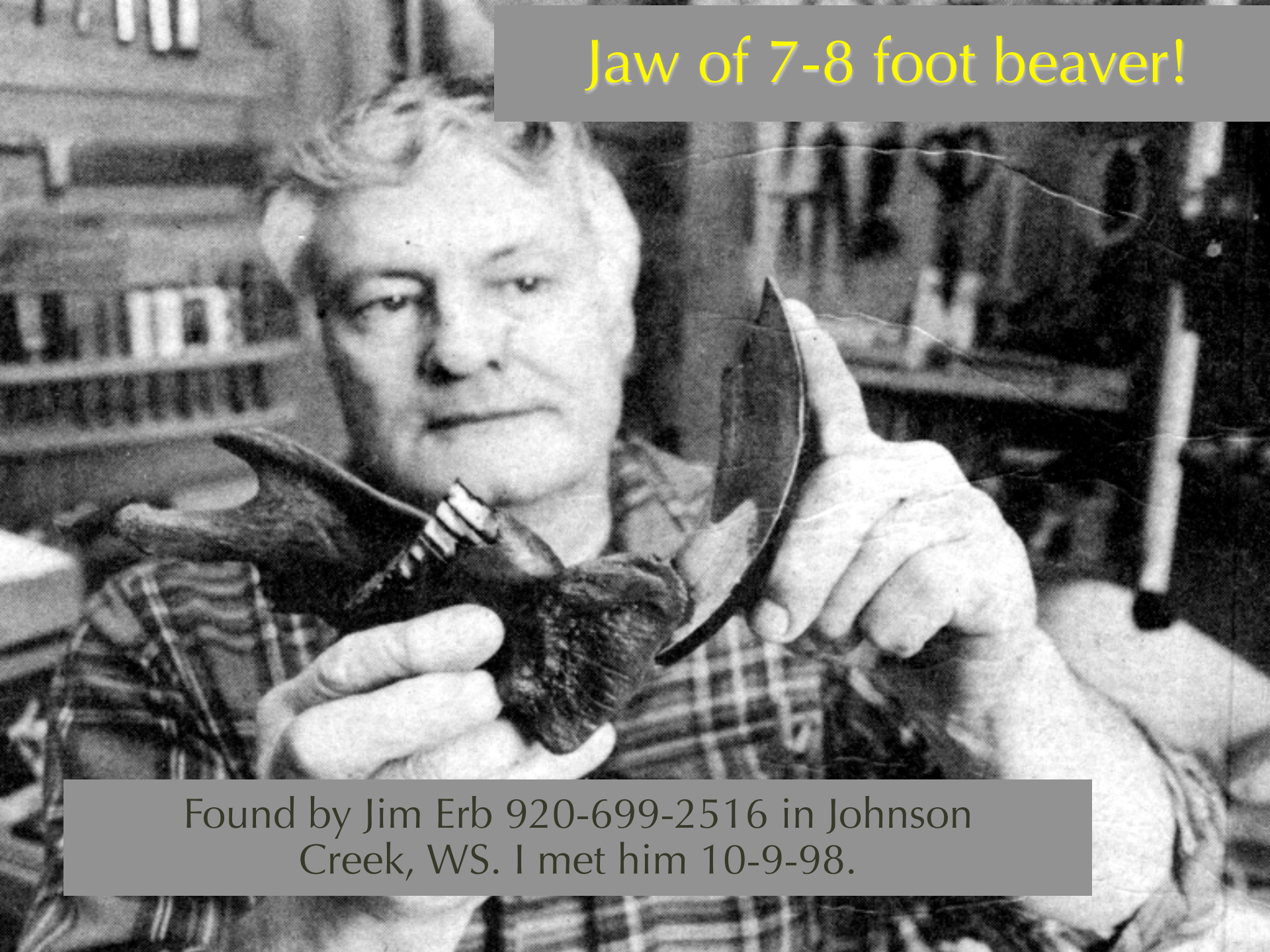


“A remarkable cache of prehistoric marsupial remains, including giant lions, 10ft-tall (3.4 M) kangaroos and a wombat the size of a Mini, has been unearthed in remote caves in the Australian outback.

Wombat the size of a Mini unearthed By Barbie Dutter in Sydney (Filed: 31/07/2002)

Giant
sloths lived
on earth
before the
flood!



A black and white photograph of a man with light-colored hair, wearing a plaid shirt, holding a large beaver jaw in his left hand and a large, curved beaver tooth in his right hand. The background shows a bookshelf filled with books. A semi-transparent grey box with yellow text is in the top right corner, and another semi-transparent grey box with white text is in the bottom left corner.

Jaw of 7-8 foot beaver!

Found by Jim Erb 920-699-2516 in Johnson
Creek, WS. I met him 10-9-98.



BEAVER SKULL FOUND IN OHIO, EST 6' TALL

Giant Beaver



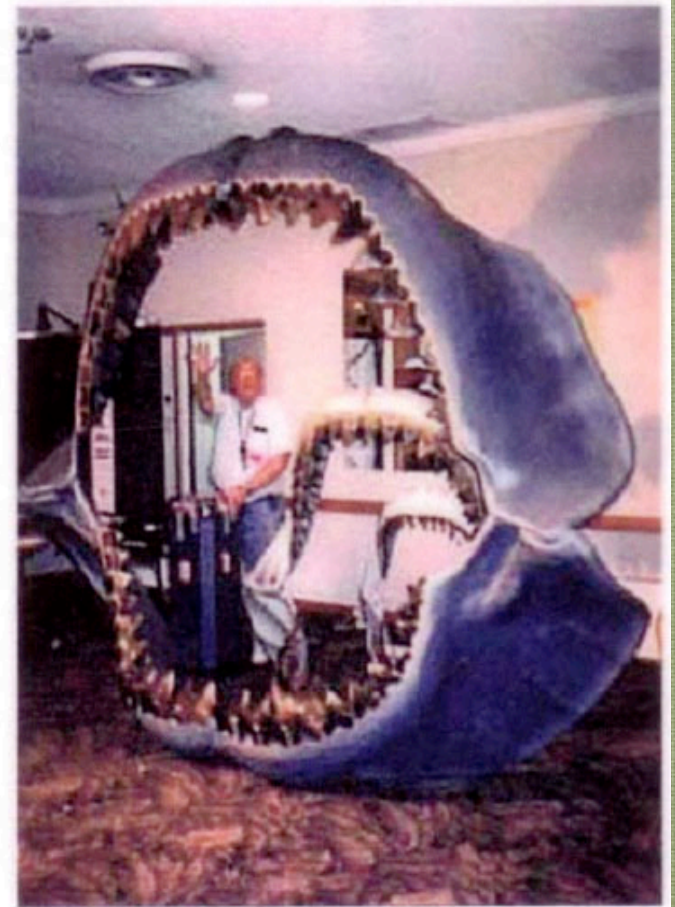


SALAMANDERS OVER 6 (2m) FEET LONG

1" shark tooth @ 15 feet
(4.5 M) of shark.



Megalodon teeth are found as long as 7 inches in length! Look at the reconstructed Megalodon jaw to the right. You can walk into its mouth!



Sharks were 80+ feet (25M) long before the flood!



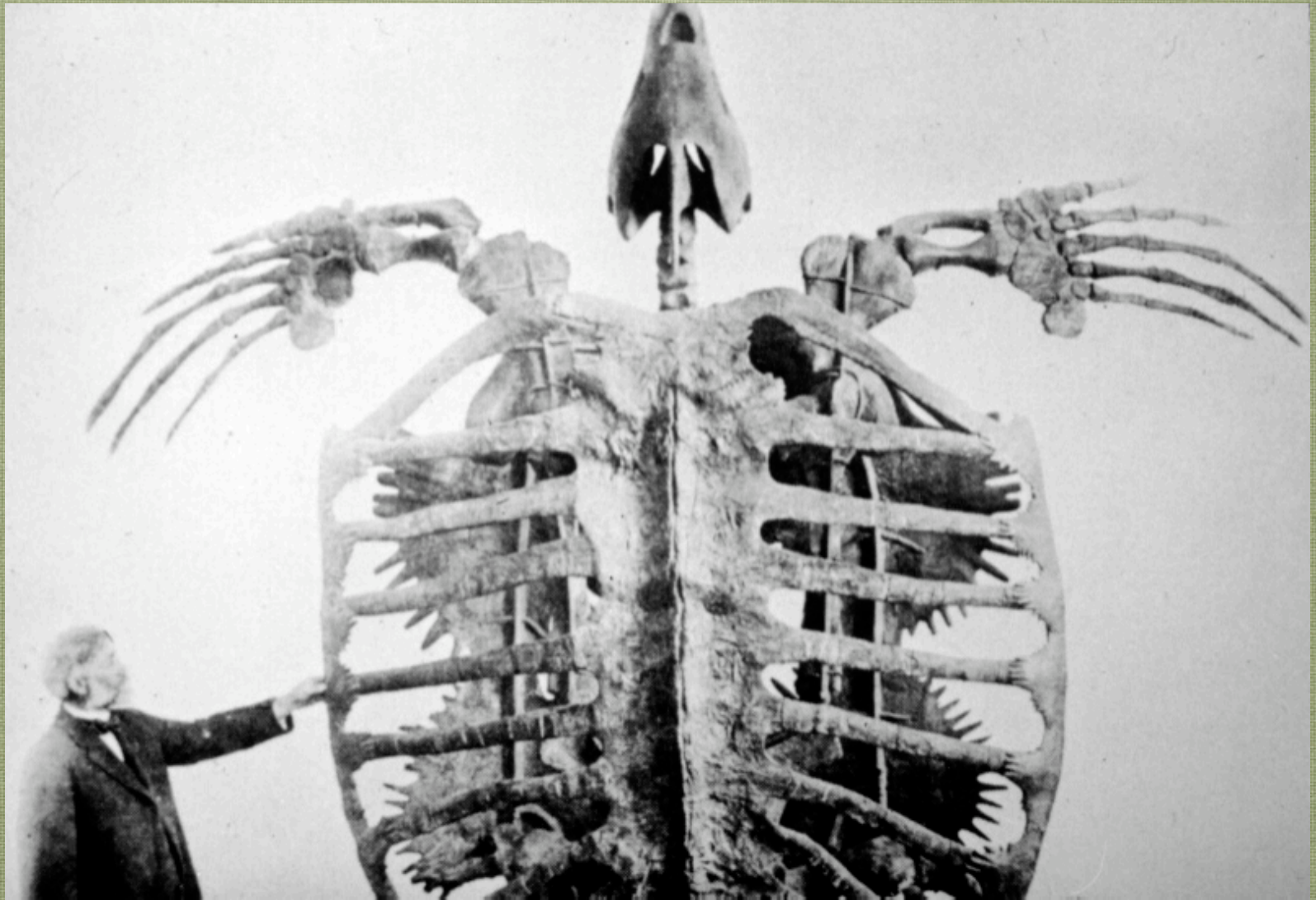
646 lb catfish caught in Thailand June, 2005

What about
dinosaurs?

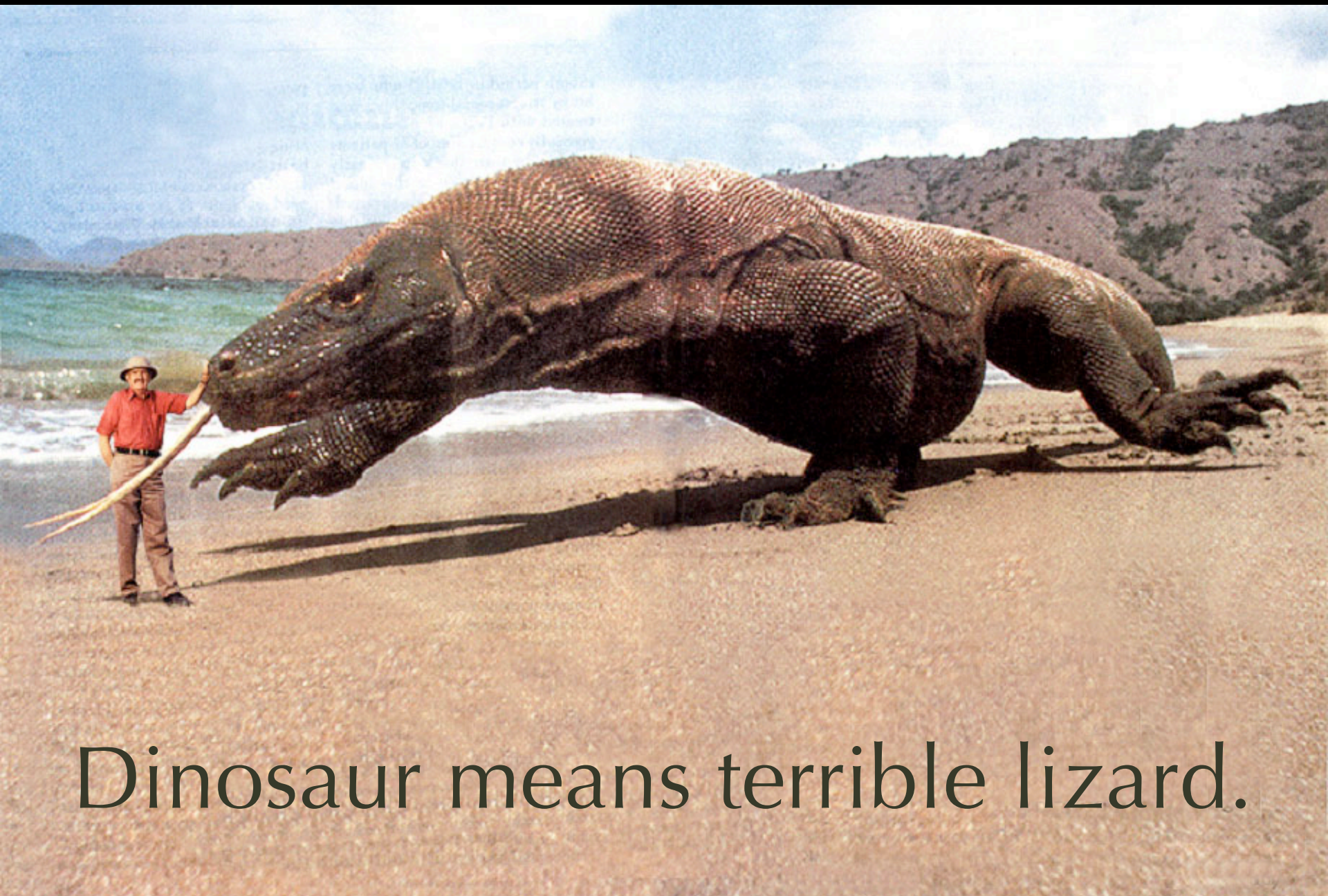
“The biggest pterosaur flying over the inland sea is Pteranodon. Like all reptiles, it grows throughout its life...”

Holt Earth
Science,
1991, p. 293





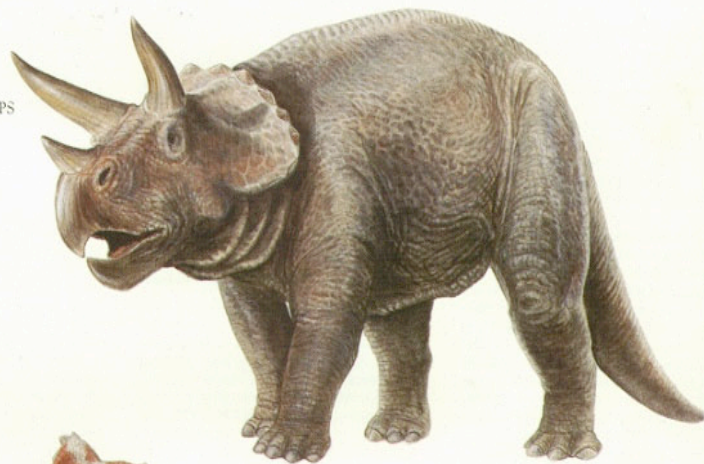
On display at Yale Museum, New Haven, Connecticut



Dinosaur means terrible lizard.



TRICERATOPS



CHASMOSAURUS

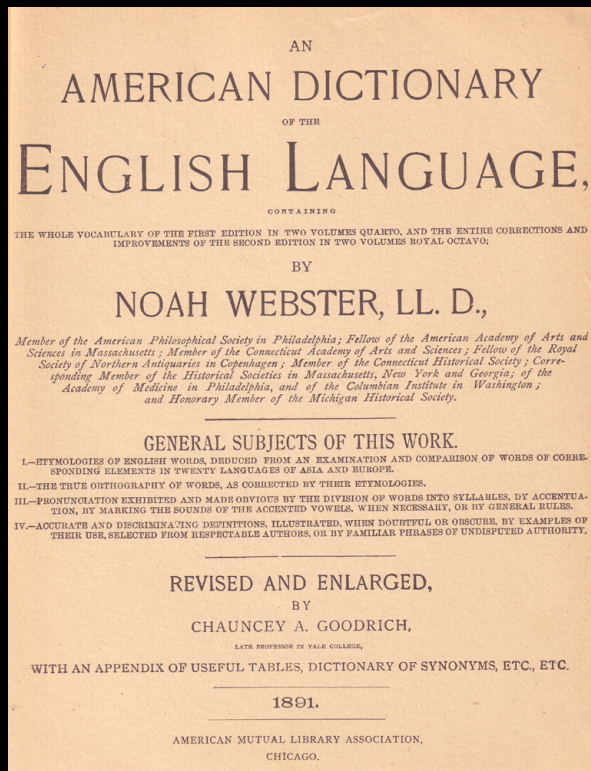


Did people live with
dinosaurs?

The word “dinosaur” was
invented by Sir Richard
Owen in 1841.

Before that time they were
known as dragons.

Even in 1891
the word
dinosaur was
still **not** in the
American
dictionary.



DIN'ING-HALL, *n.* A hall for a company to dine in.
DIN'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room for a family or for com-
pany to dine in; a room for entertainments
DIN'ING-TA'BLE, *n.* A table used for the purpose
of dining.
DIN'NED, *pp.* Stunned with a loud noise.
DIN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *diner*; Ir. *dinner*. See DINE.]
1. The meal taken about the middle of the day;
or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon
and evening.
2. An entertainment; a feast.
Behold, I have prepared my *dinner*. — Matt. xxii.
DIN'NER-LESS, *a.* Having no dinner. *Fuller.*
DIN'NER-TA'BLE, *n.* A table at which dinner is
taken.
DIN'NER-TIME, *n.* The usual time of dining. *Pope.*
DI-NO-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *δεινος*, terrible, and
θηριον, beast.]
A gigantic, herbivorous, aquatic animal, fifteen or
eighteen feet long; now extinct. [See DEINOTHE-
RIUM.] *Buckland.*
DINT, *n.* [Sax. *dynt*, a blow or striking. It may be
connected with *din* and *ding*.]
1. A blow; a stroke. *Milton.*
2. Force; violence; power exerted; as, to win by
dint of arms, by *dint* of war, by *dint* of argument or
importunity.
3. The mark made by a blow; a cavity or impres-
sion made by a blow or by pressure on a substance;
often pronounced *dent*.

dragon

30

drag'on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *draco*, -onis, fr. Gr. *drakōn*.] 1. *Now Rare.* A huge serpent. 2. A fabulous animal, generally a monstrous winged scaly serpent, lizard, or saurian. 3. A fierce or very strict person, esp. a woman; a duenna. 4. Any of several plants of the arum family popularly associated with dragons. 5. A word used in the Authorized Version to translate several Hebrew forms, some of which are translated by *jackal* or *serpent* in the Revised Version. 6. Formerly, a short musket carried hooked to a soldier's belt; also, a soldier carrying such a musket. 7. An armored tractor. 8. Any of a genus (*Draco*) of small arboreal lizards of the East Indies



Dragon, as represented in Heraldry.

1946 dictionary

Pre-Inca Indian riding a dinosaur

This Ica
stone
found
in Peru
is
one
of about
11,000 in
Dr.
Cabrera's
museum
in Ica,
Peru.







Over 50,000 “ICA stones” have been found in Peru since 1961.





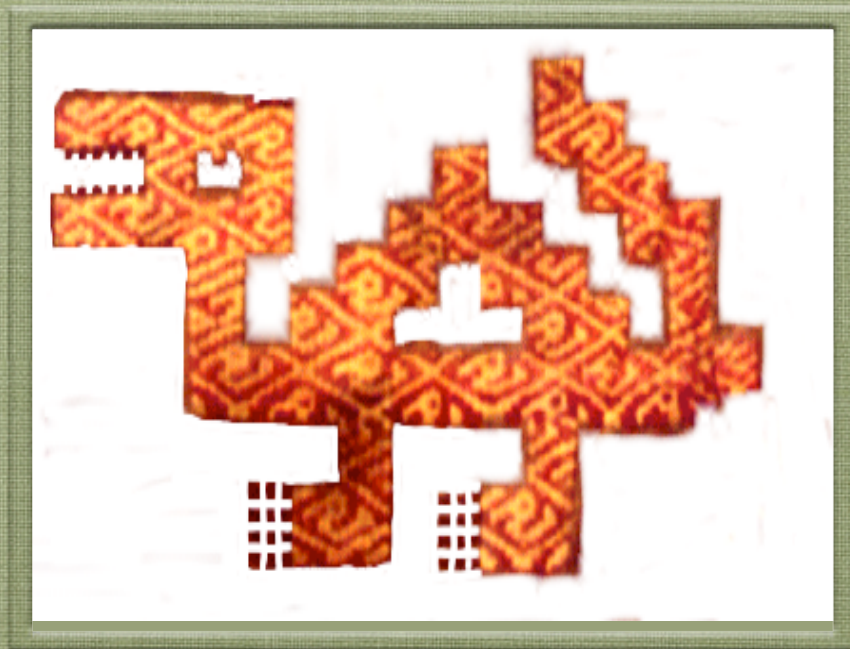
Fossilized dinosaur skin found in Bolivia. Notice the rosette patterns. Now in Creation Evidences Museum, Glen Rose, TX

Tim and Holly Nyquist of Santa Cruz, Bolivia found dinosaur skin. Mrs. Nyquist's sister is Linda Mellen in Milton 850-983-3934.



Ica mummy from Peru. Textiles have dinosaurs on them. Dr. Don Patton





Dragons and
Lions on the
old walls of
Babylon

The Rise of
Babylon
Charles Dyer
p. 128

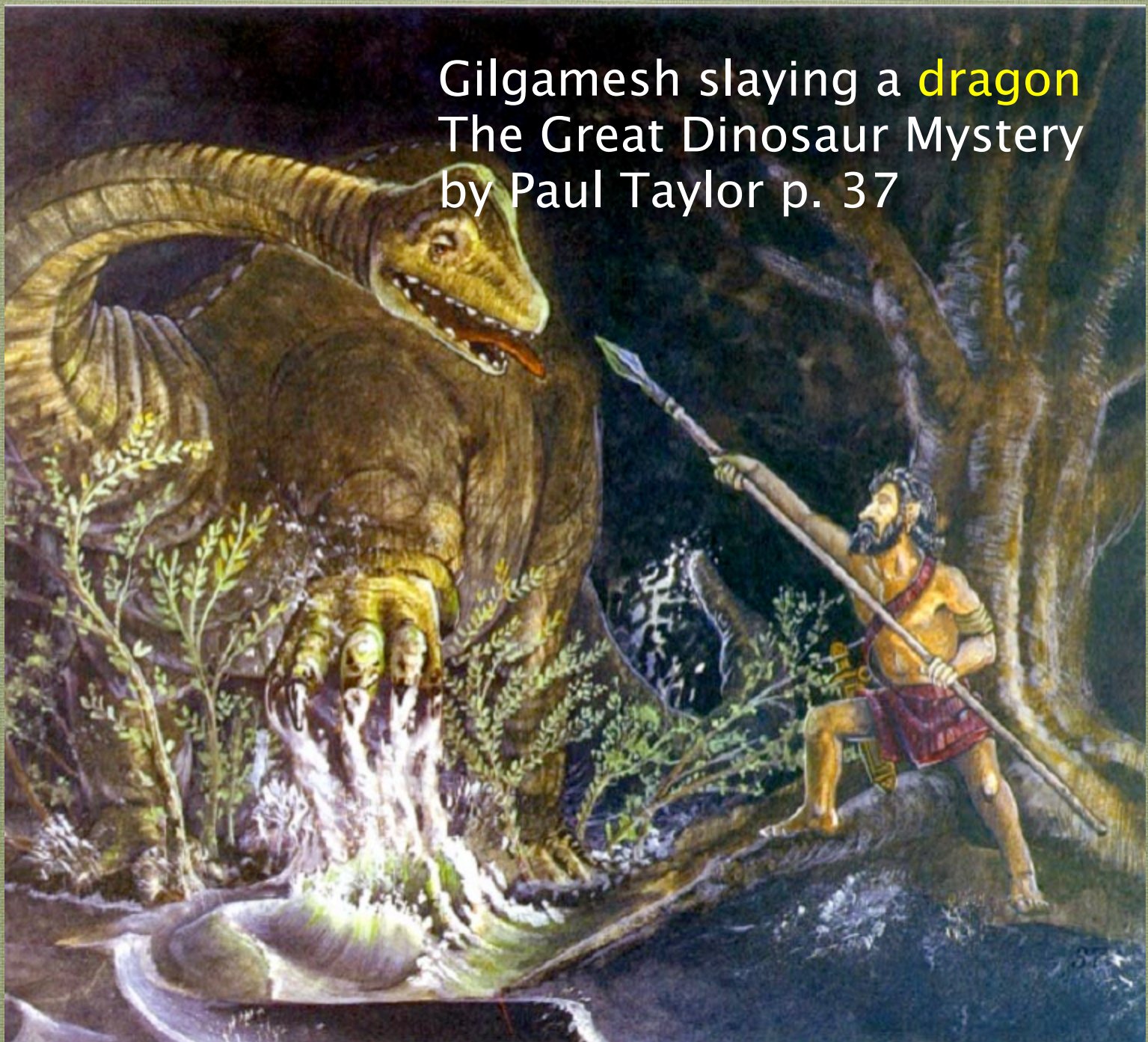






Agawa Rock art
from
Misshepezhieu,
Lake Superior
Provincial Park,
Ontario, Canada

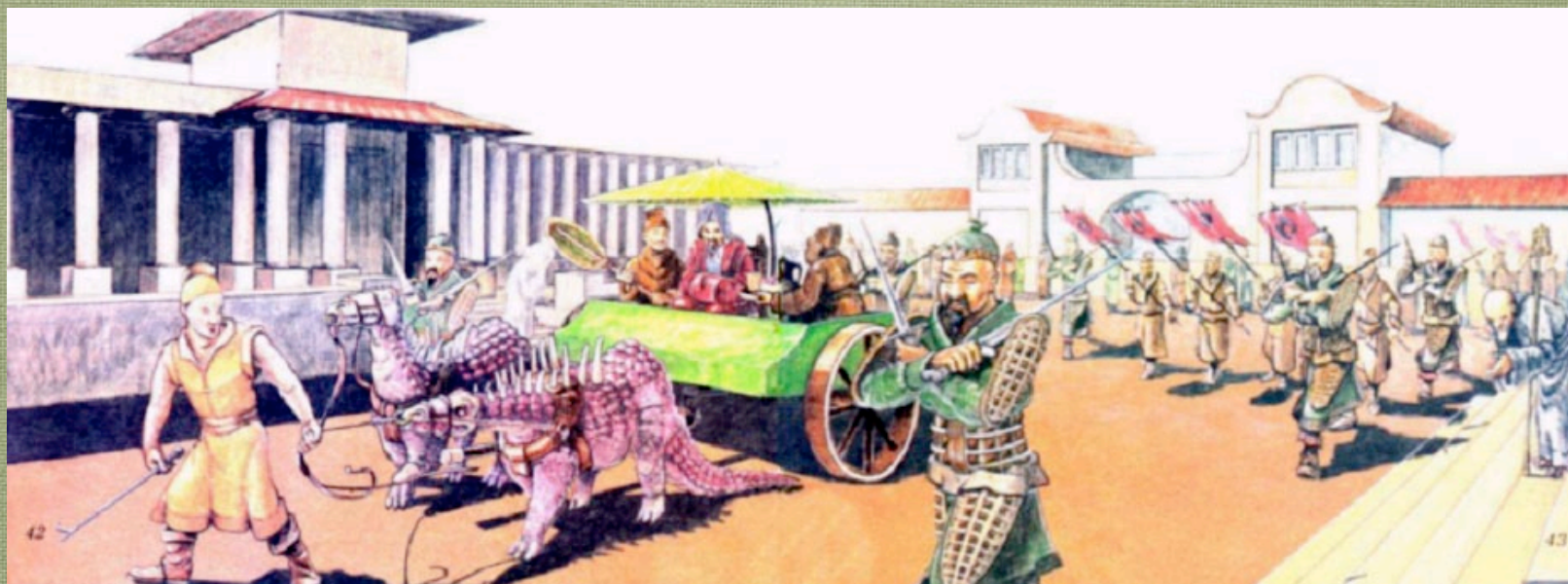
Gilgamesh slaying a **dragon**
The Great Dinosaur Mystery
by Paul Taylor p. 37



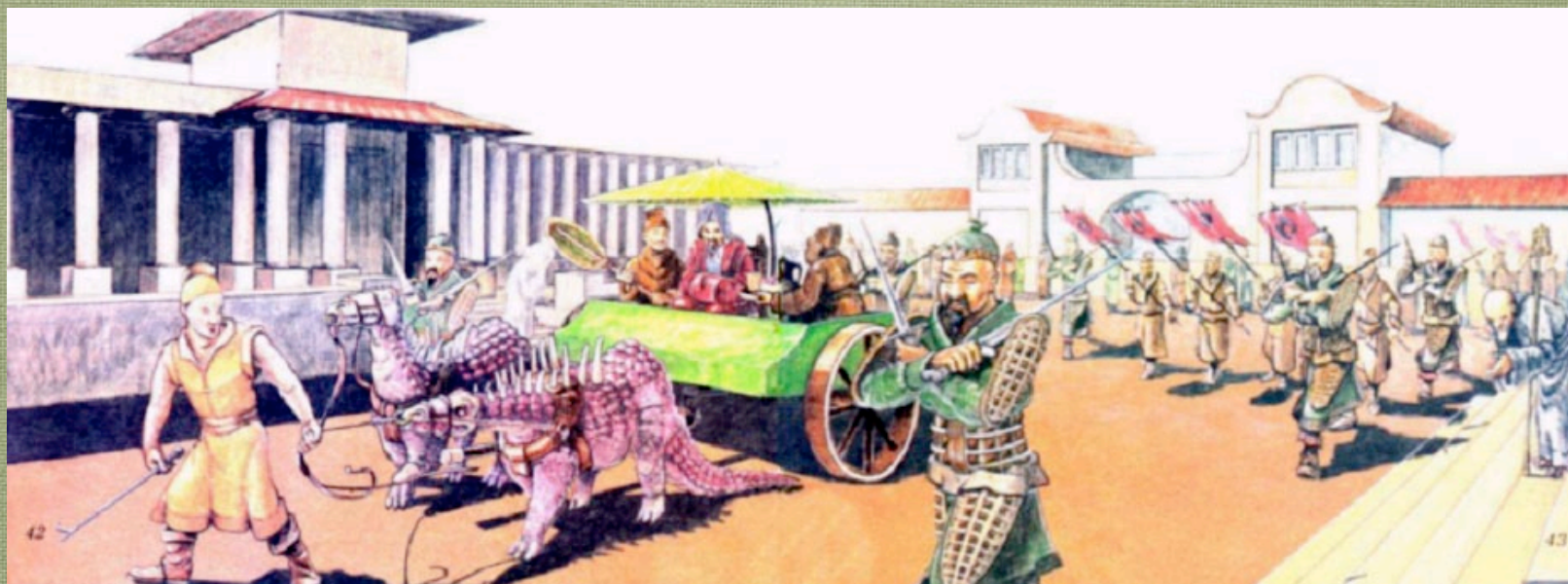
“One Chinese legend tells of a famous Chinese man named Yu. After the great flood Yu surveyed the land of China and divided it into sections. He built channels to drain the water off to the sea and

helped make the land livable again.
Many snakes and dragons were
driven from the marshlands
when Yu created the new
farmlands."

The Great Dinosaur Mystery. P. 42



Marco Polo lived in China for 17 yrs. around 1271 A.D. and reported that the emperor raised dragons to pull his chariots in parades.



In 1611 the emperor appointed the post of a “Royal Dragon Feeder.” Books even tell of Chinese families raising dragons to use their blood for medicines and highly prizing their eggs. (DeVisser, Marinus Willem, *The Dragon in China & Japan*, 1969.)



Why would the Chinese have 11 real animals and one “mythical” dragon?

Beowulf slew many dragons and was killed while fighting a winged dragon in 583 A.D. at age 88!

The story says Beowulf killed Grendel the dragon by pulling off one of its small front arms and the creature bled to death later.

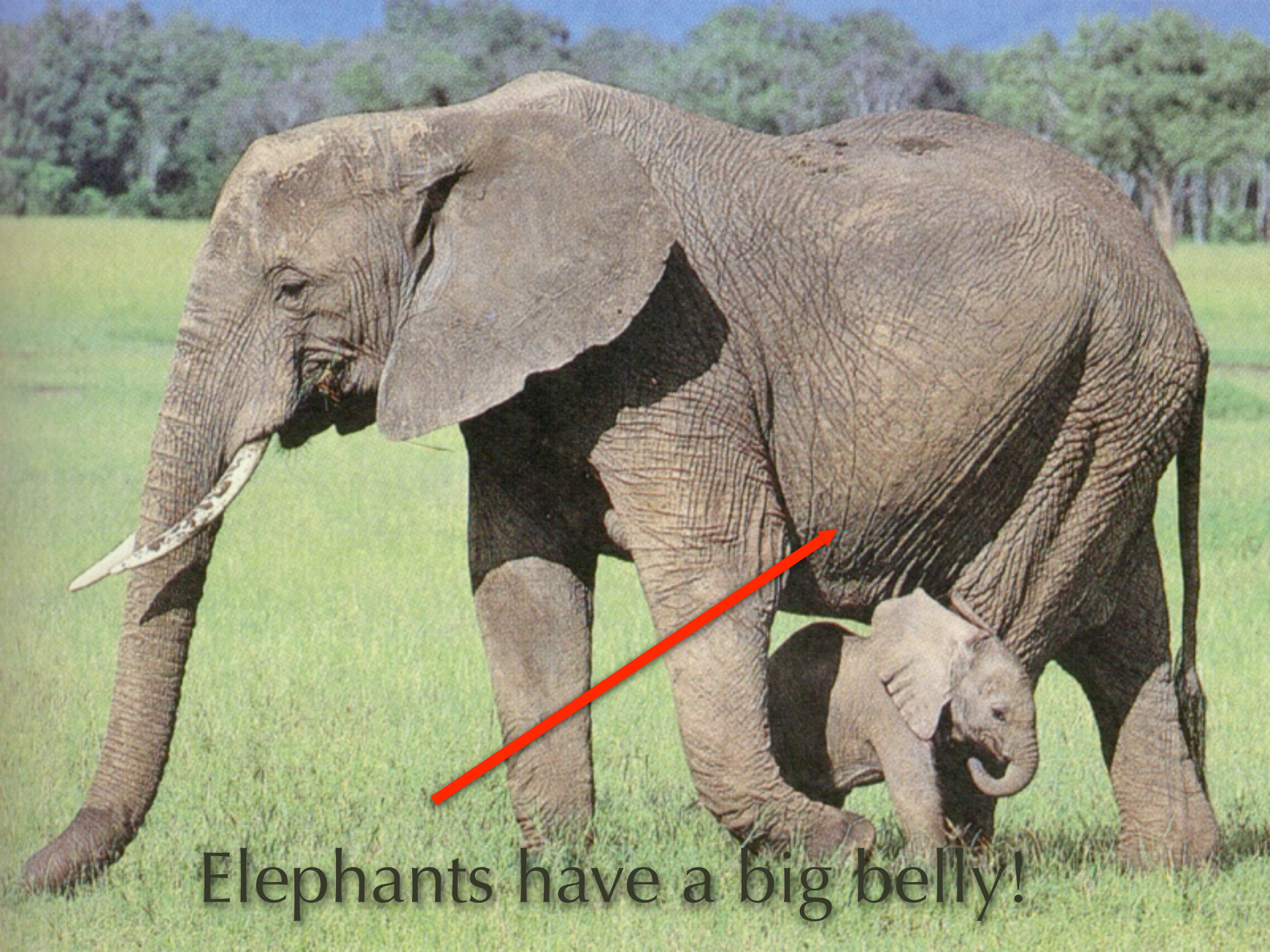
Does the Bible speak about
Dinosaurs?

Behold now behemoth,
which I made with thee;
he eateth grass as an ox.

Job 40:15

Lo now, his strength is
in his loins, and the
force is in the navel of
his belly.

Job 40:16

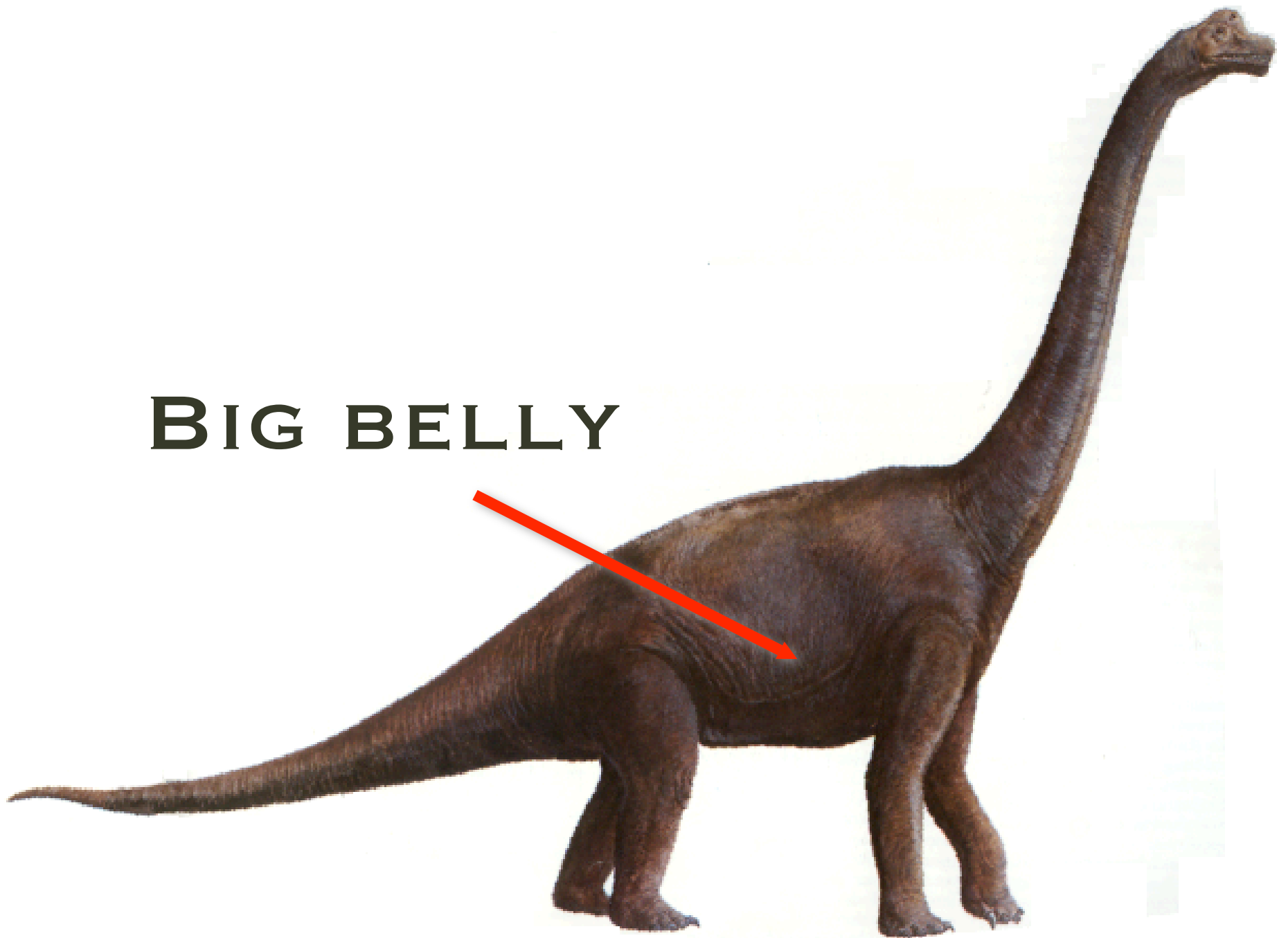


Elephants have a big belly!



A Hippopotamus has a big belly!

BIG BELLY

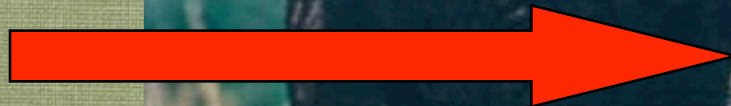


He moveth
his tail like a
cedar: the
sinews of his
stones are
wrapped
together.

Job 40:17

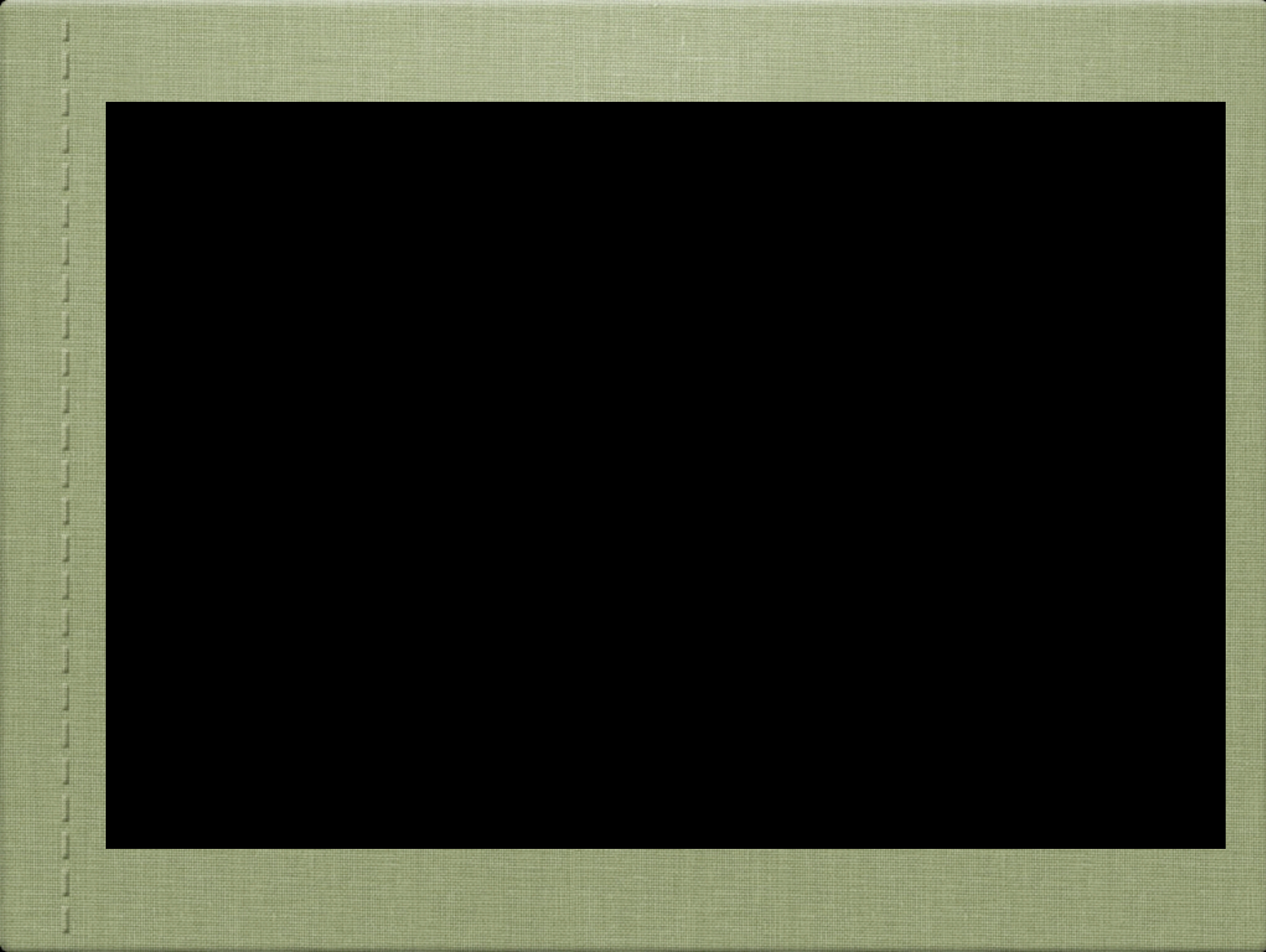


Not like
a cedar
tree!





Not like a cedar tree here
either!



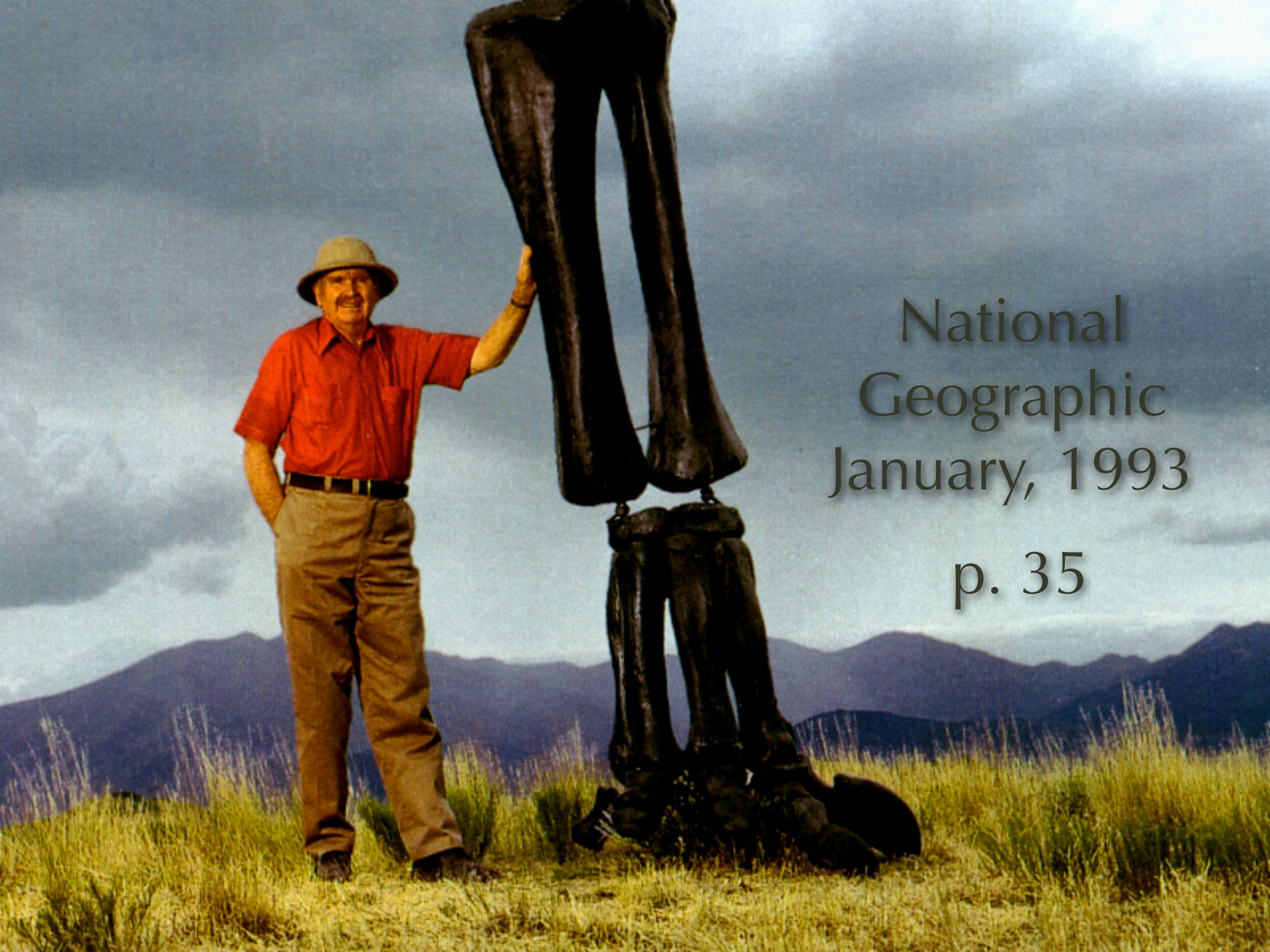


His bones are as
strong pieces of
brass; his bones
are like bars of
iron.

Job 40:18



Brachiosaurus toe bone



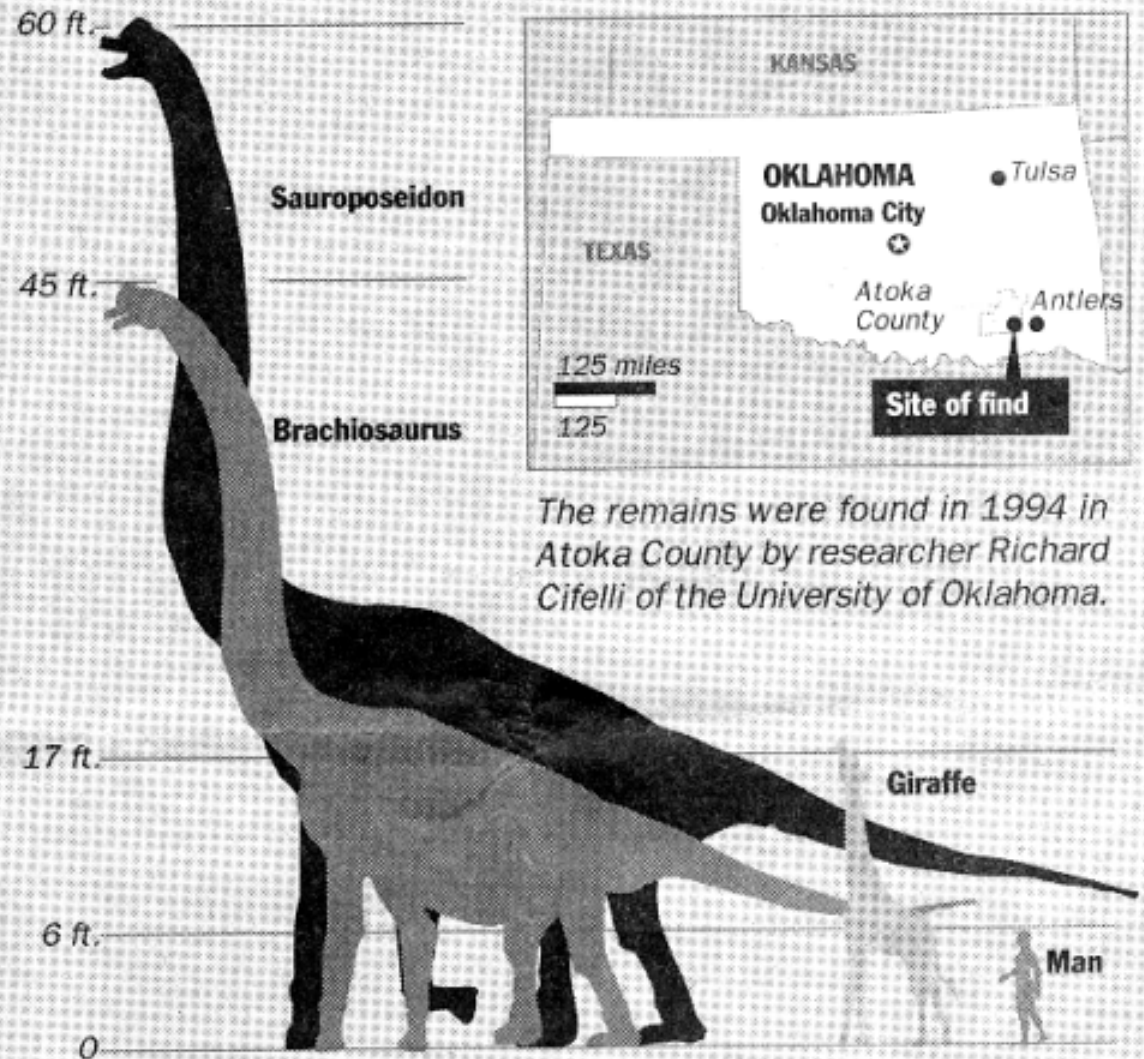
National
Geographic
January, 1993

p. 35

University of Oklahoma 1994

Biggest dinosaur yet

Scientists have found the bones of a a 60-ton, 60-foot-tall dinosaur—one of the biggest ever found. Here is a comparison of the dinosaur, called *Sauroposeidon*, to a *Brachiosaurus*, a giraffe and a human.



The remains were found in 1994 in Atoka County by researcher Richard Cifelli of the University of Oklahoma.

Source: University of Oklahoma

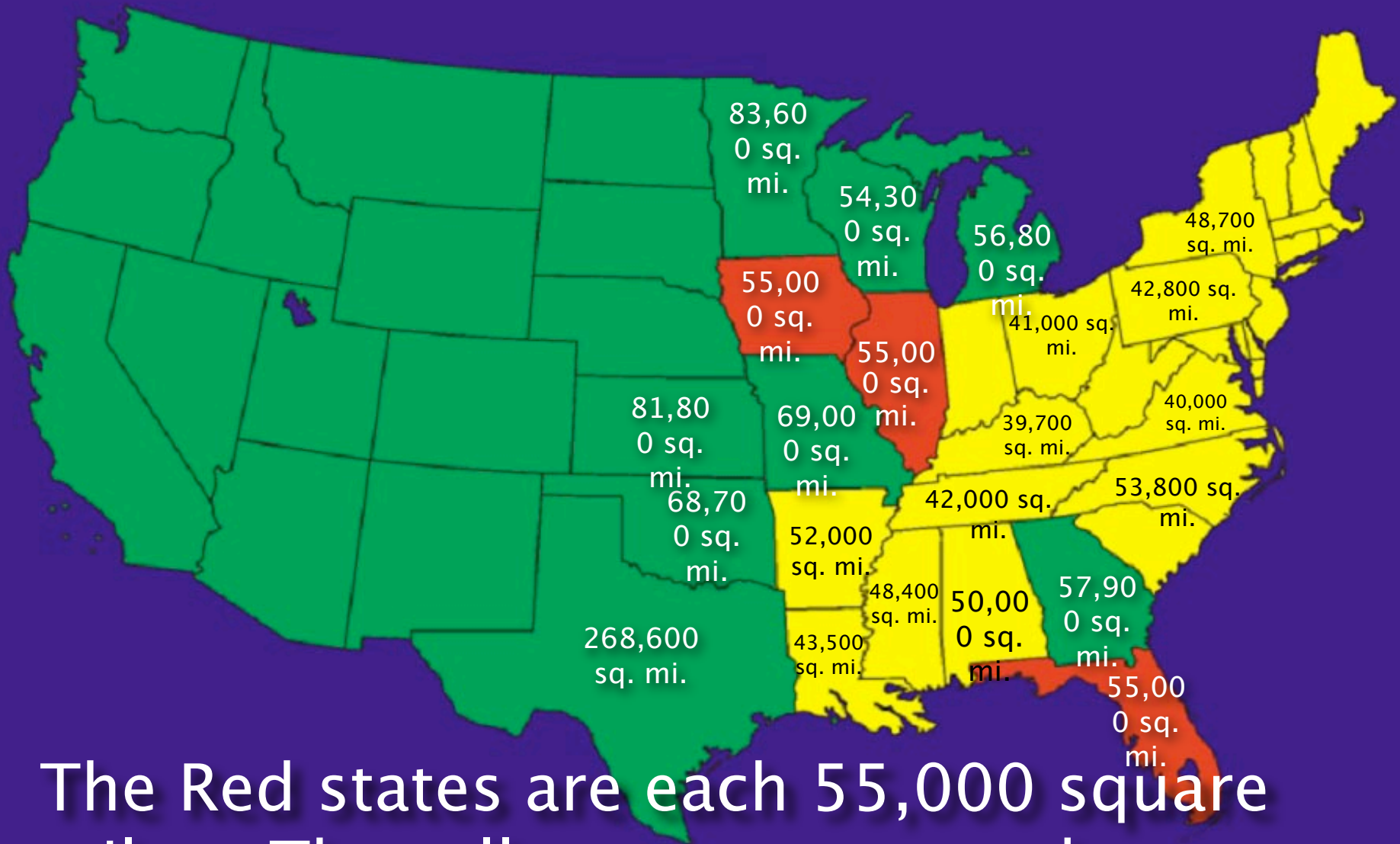
Why do we not have
dinosaurs today?

Where would they live?

- Job 40:21
- He (behemoth) lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the reed, and fens (swamp)



The Likouala
swamp in
Congo and
Zaire is
55,000
square miles.



The Red states are each 55,000 square miles. The yellow states are each smaller.



24 foot (8m) crock
killed in Congo 2005



24 foot (8m) crock
killed in Congo 2005

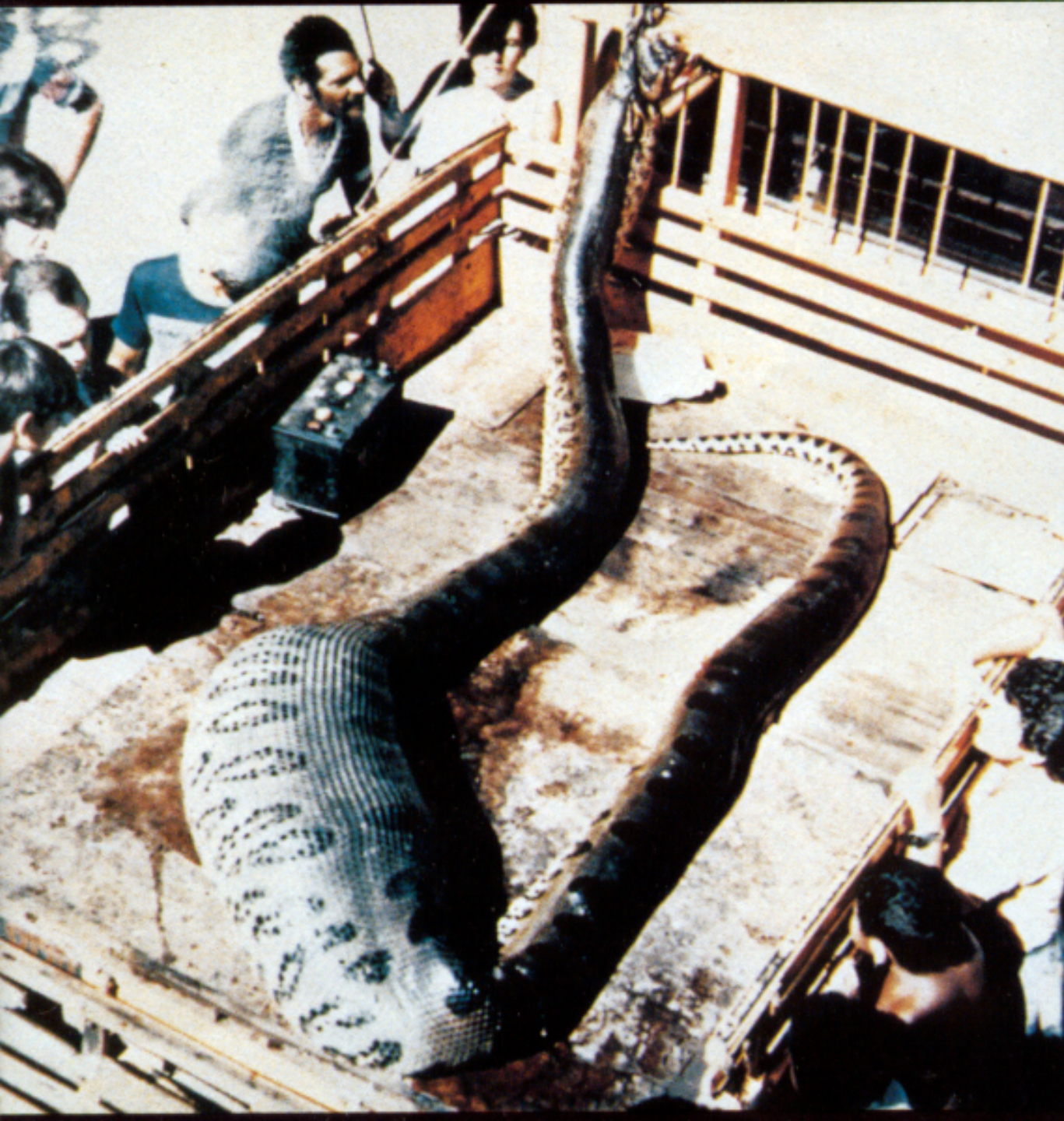


24 foot (8m) crock
killed in Congo 2005

The New York Herald
Feb. 13, 1910

“The two suspected dinosaurs, Mokele-Mbembe and N’Goubou, are observed and encountered on a regular basis. ... I questioned an older Baka couple who work on Pierre’s plantation... like most pigmies, they are very familiar with the flora and fauna of the region. I presented them with our book on known African animals and dinosaur illustrations. About 98% of our dinosaur illustrations were rejected, except for two which (they) picked out without hesitation they had observed... a sauropod dinosaur and a Triceratops.”

William Gibbon’s web site, www.cryptosafari.com
905-831-0755 congo@sprint.ca,
Also Dave Woetzel www.genesispark.org 603-938-2695



35 foot
snake with a
native
inside!
He was a
crew
member on
an oil rig in
Venezuela

What else could
have happened?





Man killed off most Dinosaurs:

1. For Meat
2. Because they were a menace
3. To be a hero (save the village from the dragon)
4. To prove his superiority
5. Competition for land





**Strange Stories,
Amazing Facts
Readers Digest
1978
p. 335**

In a different
condition would the
humans be different

A skeleton **nine feet eight inches** (2.95m) tall was recovered from a stone burial mound at Brewersville, Indiana in 1879.

Indianapolis News, November 10, 1975, quoted in Reader's Digest's *Mysteries of the Unexplained*

Also call Renee and Peter Schissel @ 9985 W.

208th St. Lakeville MN 55044

612-469-4060

A skeleton nearly **ten feet**
long was found in the
Humbolt Lake (NV) bed
in June, 1931.

Lovelock Review-Miner's June 19, 1931

A skeleton 12 feet tall was found by soldiers in Lompoc Rancho, California in 1883. The remains were reburied due to objections by local Indian.

The Unexplained by Dr. Karl Shuker p.151

For more on giant human remains, contact Todd Jurasek 918-481-1710
7311 S. Utia Apt 802, Tulsa, OK 74136

Many cultures manufacture objects that have unknown uses. Some of these objects are so big and bulky (or tiny) that they have only symbolic meaning and defy determination of manufacture. How could the ancient Egyptians make the great pyramid or the early Brits erect the monoliths of Stonehenge using their primitive technology? American Indians had their own "objects" and one of these will be the topic of this paper.

Most prehistoric Indians, especially in the mid-western U.S. and Canada, used naturally occurring "float" copper to manufacture tools, ornaments and weapons. Tens of thousands of small "old copper" artifacts have been found over the years. These have weighed usually a few hundred grams with exceptionally rare pieces weighing in the 1 to 2 kg. range.

In 1893, as part of the Columbian Exposition, a large celt (axe) head was displayed at what is now Chicago's Field Museum. It was made of solid copper and weighed 17.7 kg. (39 pounds). The object was 61 cm. long, 13 cm. wide and varied from 2 to 4.5 cm. in thickness. It was found in a Hopewell Indian mound (500 B.C.

Above: Examples of typically small "old copper" artifacts, circa 2000 BC to 500 AD. Photo ©, author. Below center: 61 cm long celt, 13 cm wide and 4.5 cm thick, unearthed while excavating the Seip Mound, in Ross county, Ohio. The specimen at left is not the Seip Mound artifact, but another celt that closely approximates it. AA ©,staff photo.



to 500 A.D.) located in Seip Mound, Ross County, Ohio. This was the largest copper artifact ever recorded.

The purpose of the celt is unknown. It is too heavy for a man to handle efficiently and when hafted (connected to a wooden handle) in a variety of ways, remains non-functional. Its shape, similar to smaller copper celt heads, was seen and used as chisels and axes. But the artifact was too heavy and thick for such a purpose. If used as a large "hammer," it could have pounded large stones, stakes, etc. But the Hopewell Indians did not use large stakes, stones or other objects, which would require such a large tool. There seems to be no apparent reason for it.

The celt's surface was corroded and covered with a solid, blue-green-brownish patina (two mounting rods were welded on to the celt in the 1893 exhibit). This patina is typical of other Hopewell copper artifacts, and bespeaks its great antiquity. It indi-

(continued on page 6)

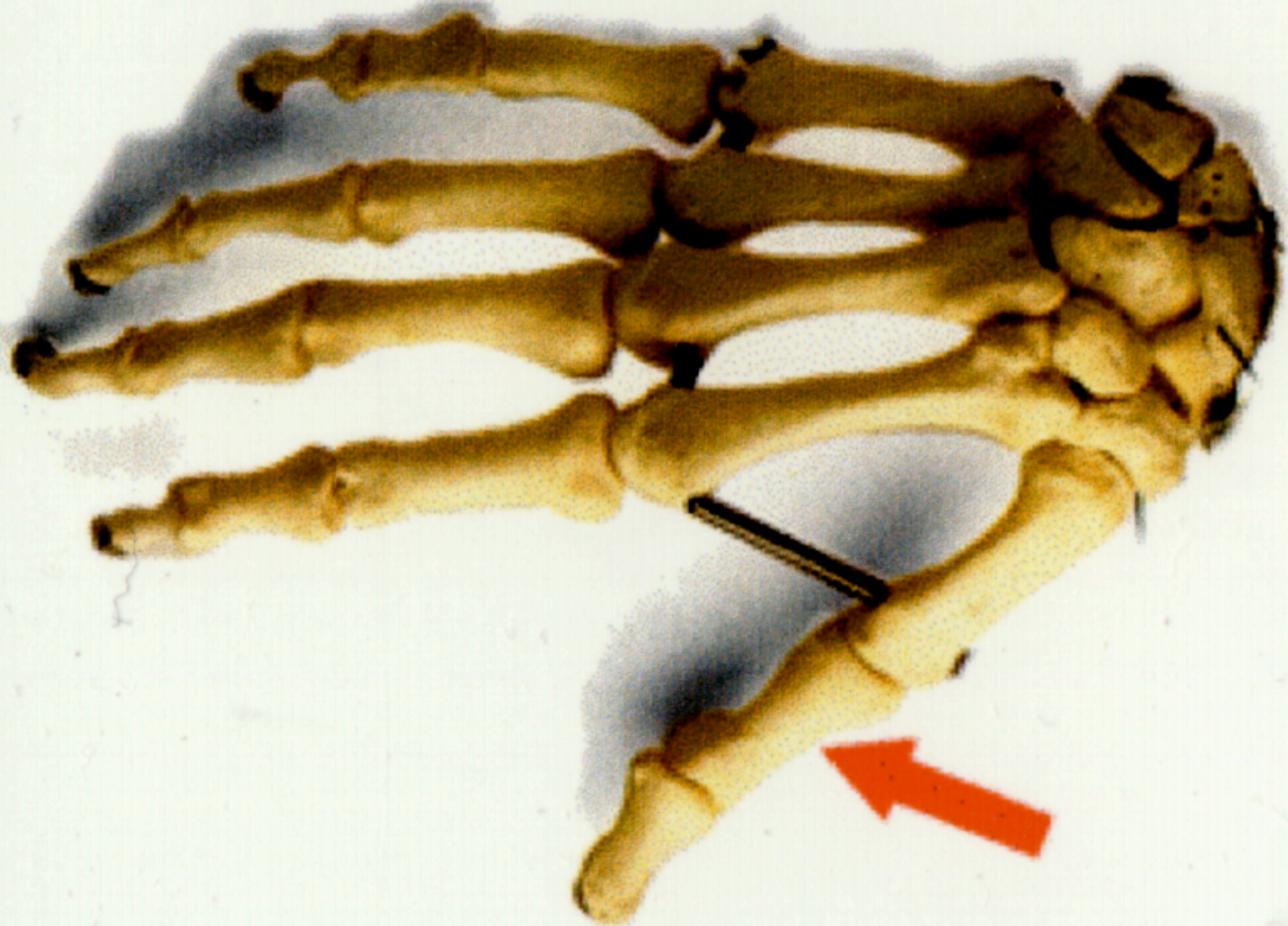
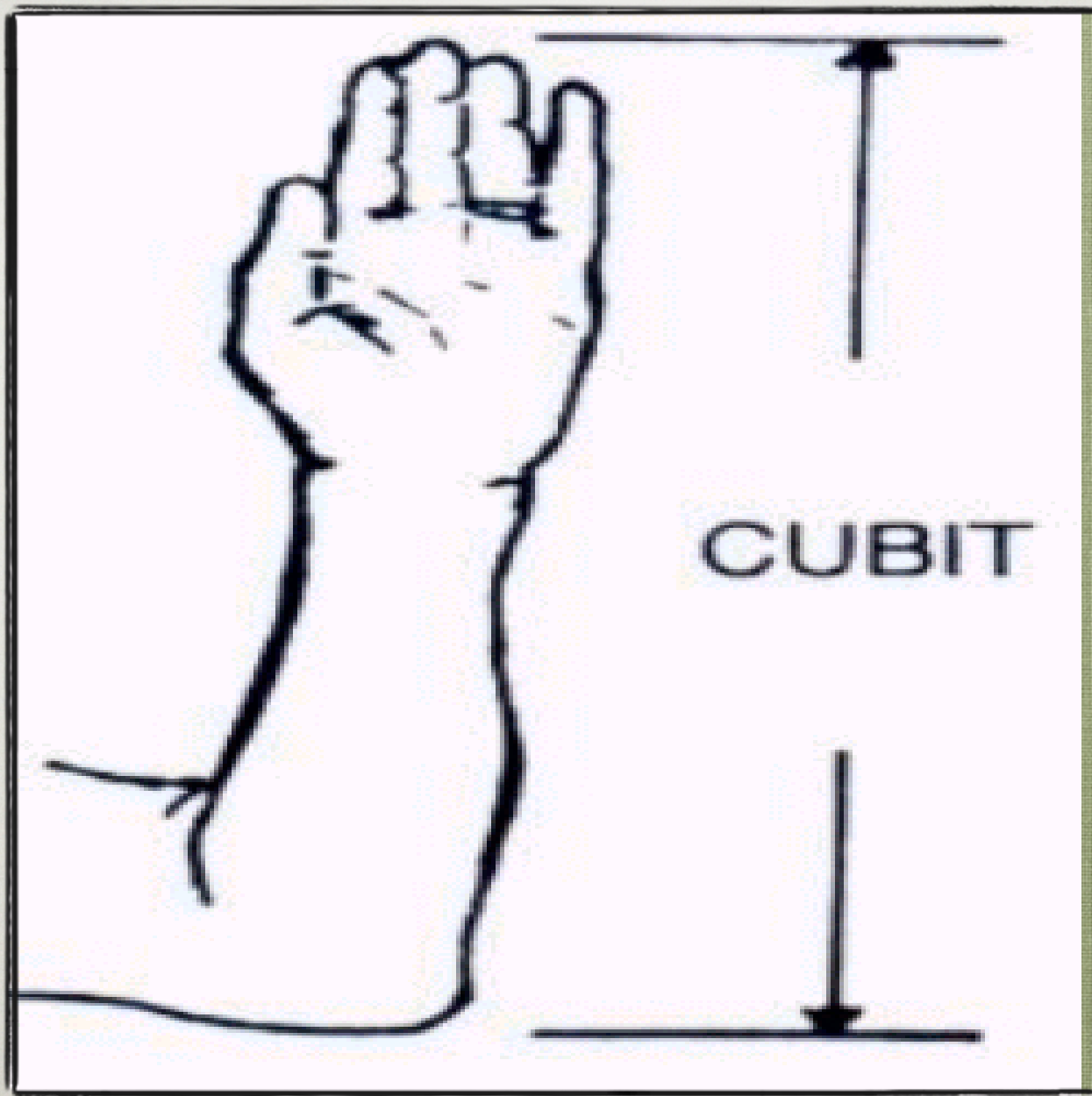




PHOTO BY RON WYATT 931-486-0557



Large non-petrified human jaw-bones
eastern turkey, near dogubeyazit

About 6.5"



Photo by Ron Wyatt 931-486-0557 www.wyattmuseum.com

Race of Giants Lived Here

Skeletons of Mammoth Human Race
Unearthed in the County.

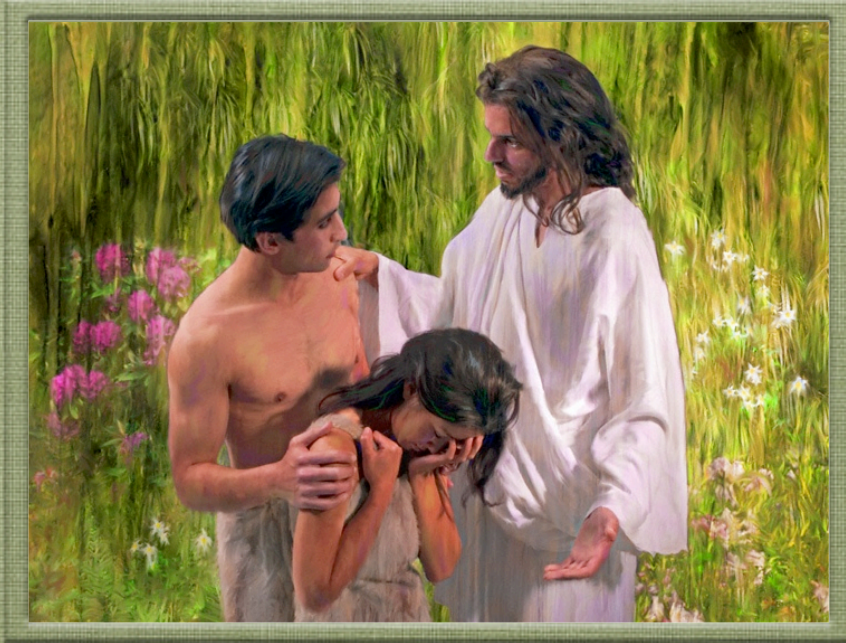
Found in Big Mound

Near the outlet of Lake Noquebay, in NE Wisconsin, mounds were found containing hundreds of skeletons. "One skull found was about three times the size of the ordinary human and other bones were correspondingly big."

The Index Wausauke, Wisconsin Friday October 14, 1904
Vol 11. No.9 (Mounds are a few feet under water now in the lake in front of Ahle's Resort 1-715-854-2171)

**THERE WERE GIANTS IN
THE EARTH IN THOSE
DAYS;**

GENESIS 6:4



What About Adam?

**INSECT TRAPPED IN AMBER
(PETRIFIED TREE SAP)**

AN OXYGEN-RICH ATMOSPHERE ALLOWED GIGANTIC INSECTS TO GROW 300 MILLION YEARS AGO. AN OXYGEN-RICH ATMOSPHERE ALLOWED GIGANTIC INSECTS TO GROW 300 MILLION YEARS AGO. DRAGONFLIES WITH WINGSPANS OF UP TO 70 CENTIMETRES FLOURISHED IN THE CARBONIFEROUS PERIOD. RESEARCHERS HAD LONG SUSPECTED THAT THE GIANT INSECTS AND LUSH FORESTS NEEDED MORE OXYGEN THAN THE LEVEL OF 21 PER CENT FOUND IN TODAY'S ATMOSPHERE.

PLANTS AND MARINE LIFE PREFERENTIALLY TAKE UP CERTAIN ISOTOPES OF CARBON AND SULPHUR AND THEIR ABSORPTION CHANGES AS THE CONCENTRATION OF OXYGEN RISES (SCIENCE, VOL 287, P 1630). ANALYSIS OF THESE ISOTOPES IN ANCIENT ROCKS SHOWS THAT THE OXYGEN CONTENT OF THE ATMOSPHERE PEAKED AT 35 PER CENT BETWEEN 350 AND 250 MILLION YEARS AGO, SAYS ROBERT BERNER OF YALE UNIVERSITY IN NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT. FROM NEW SCIENTIST MAGAZINE, 11 MARCH 2000.

VEGETABLES



Tomato Mini Carol Red



Tomato Supersweet 100 VF

CREATION

ILLUSTRATED
IN NATURE IN SCRIPTURE

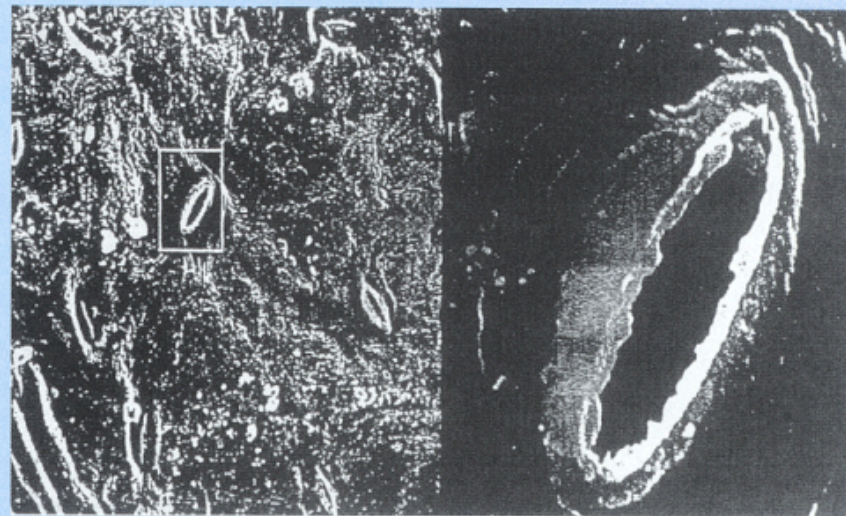


Genesis Cuisine Recipes

Summer 2000
Vol. 7, No. 2



These Scanning Electron Micrographs from the U.S. Department of Agriculture show the stomata (or pores) on a grape leaf magnified many times. The stomata appear more thoroughly developed and in greater density on the plant treated with Sonic Bloom (above). The untreated plant (right) shows stomata that are unevenly developed and more sparsely scattered on the leaf surface.



Cantaloupes the size of soccer balls provide for a bountiful and profitable harvest.



**SONIC BLOOM ARTICLE IN
CREATION ILLUSTRATED
SUMMER 2000, P. 24,
800-360-2732,
WWW.SONICBLOOM.COM**

FIVE SQUASH
PER LEAF
INSTEAD OF
SONIC BLOOM
ONE
ARTICLE IN
CREATION
ILLUSTRATED
SUMMER 2000, P.
24,
800-360-2732,
WWW.SONICBLOOM
COM

Four or five Sonic Bloom cucumbers grow per leaf instead of one. The leaves are also larger than normal and runners extend about twice as long as untreated plants.



Corn stalks grow over 15 feet tall with enough nutrients to produce multiple ears in one area of the stalk when given the special spray and sound treatments.



Comparing the leaves from black walnut trees, Dan Carlson looks at a control sample on the left with the leaves from a three month old tree (on the right) grown from a nut that was taken off a tree that had been treated with Sonic Bloom for 10 years. The larger the leaf, the larger the nut which will lead to greater yields in years to come.

**SONIC BLOOM ARTICLE IN
CREATION ILLUSTRATED
SUMMER 2000, P. 24,
800-360-2732.**