

## **MANKIND'S GREATEST HOAX**

“The Earth was created in six days.”

Lawrence S. Myers

Commander, U. S. Navy (Retired Cryptologist)

[meteordust@comcast.net](mailto:meteordust@comcast.net) – [www.expanding-earth.org](http://www.expanding-earth.org)

© 2009 St. Clair Enterprises

“*The Earth was created in six days.*” This paraphrase from Genesis in the Bible may be surpassed in absurdity by fanciful “creation” theories in older civilizations of the world, but this belief has endured for 2,000 years ***without any physical evidence or logical reason to support it.***

This creation belief *is pure fantasy*, written at a moment in history when even the smartest men had little or no knowledge of what lay beyond the horizon. However, this belief still forms the philosophical foundation for the most fundamental assumption in science today, known as Immanuel Kant’s “***Nebular Hypothesis***” (1755) that was modified in 1796 by Pierre-Simon LaPlace: ***The Earth was created in a short period of time about 4.5 billion years ago from a cloud of gas and dust surrounding the Sun, and has remained the same size ever since.***

Why the scientific world has not awakened to the absurdity of the *Nebular Hypothesis* after two centuries of scientific research in many different disciplines is a complete mystery to me, a non-scientist (cryptolinguist/codebreaker) with no degrees, because published scientific research reports and clearly visible evidence on ocean maps all point to a more logical conclusion: ***The Earth has been created slowly over untold billions of years but is still a young planet and destined to continue growing forever.***

How can scientists believe the Earth was formed in a short period of time when archaeologists and palaeontologists routinely discover ancient structures and skeletons of animals that lived millions of years ago embedded in solid rock or buried under layers of overburden. Were those animals living on some other planet and their skeletons suddenly deposited on Earth ~4.5 billion years ago at the moment of its creation? Of course not—they lived on this planet for millions of years before dying and then were slowly buried under tons of soil that eventually lithified into solid rock. Where did such volumes of overburden come from except from outer space?

Why do scientists deny the Earth is *growing and expanding* when clearly visible evidence on Heezen's World Ocean Floor map (1977) (attached) and published diagrams of the planet's ocean floors ([www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/image/crustageposter.gif](http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/image/crustageposter.gif)) show clearly that in just the last ~200-250 million years ***all*** of today's oceans have grown from non-existent to their present size covering 71% of the planet?

Why do scientists insist the Earth has a fixed diameter when dated strata in the Grand Canyon walls (see attached diagram) show clearly that the lowest layers were deposited almost a billion years ago in the Precambrian ***when the layers above it did not exist!***

Where did the immense volume of material in those upper layers come from in the last billion years? Meteorites and dust from outer space, of course, gradually increasing Earth's radius at the rate of approximately ten feet every million years, or ~2500 feet in the last 250 million years.

Why do scientists continue to believe the Earth is *not increasing in size and mass* when they have known for decades that the Earth receives, ***every day***, between 100 and 200 metric tons of meteoritic mass and dust from outer space? This is a significant addition of mass that can not be ignored.

Why do scientists continue to overlook the immense underground layers of coal and salt that exist on every continent? These coal beds and salt deposits from ancient forests and seas that existed on the planet prior to the formation of today's oceans, as well as limestone and other chemicals derived from coral and other ocean life, were generated in relatively recent millennia because they are found on, or near, Earth's surface. They did not appear suddenly ~4.5 billion years ago.

The answer to these questions is simple: Scientists have deluded themselves for the past 250 years that the Earth was created rapidly ~4.5 billion years ago and has maintained its current average diameter of 12,734.889 kilometers (7913.46 miles) by the unproved (and physically impossible) process of subduction in the deep Pacific Ocean trenches off Asia and Australia.

Theoretically, subduction maintains a constant diameter by removing one centimeter of ocean floor in the Pacific trenches to offset one centimeter of growth along the Atlantic Ocean midocean ridge. However, that does not account for the far greater growth along the Pacific and Southern Ocean midocean ridges!

How did scientists verify their hypothesis of subduction? Did they measure the distances of offshore islands from the nearest Asian or Australian shore? Were they linear measurements, or satellite GPS geodetic measurements? Were the distances constant, increasing, or decreasing? If the distances remained constant or were increasing, *subduction should have been dismissed as just another myth of Man's imagination.*

If the distances were decreasing, the rate of decrease **should** have been equal to the known rate of growth of the midocean ridge off South America (~8-16 cm/yr), **plus** the total rate of concurrent growth along the Atlantic and Southern Ocean midocean ridges that totals more than ~24 cm/yr. This would mean subduction is reducing the Pacific floor by ~40 cm/yr (~16 inches/yr), an unbelievable velocity.

Perhaps the greatest argument against subduction is the logical fact, recognized even by earth scientists, that subduction would ultimately result in elimination of the *entire Pacific Ocean basin* and ***rejoin Asia and Australia with North and South America where they came from ~250 million years ago!***

Furthermore, subduction would permit the Atlantic Ocean to simultaneously grow and eventually become a single ocean surrounding all of today's continents, recreating Alfred Wegener's *Panthalassa* that never existed!

Scientists probably will not believe the Earth **is** growing and expanding at an accelerating velocity until the National Geodetic Survey (a branch of NOAA) recalculates Earth's diameter and issues a revised version of the North American Datum, 1983 (NAD83), that would replace the major (equatorial), minor (polar), and average diameters of 12,756.274 km, 12,713.504 km, and 12,734.889 km (7,913.46 miles) and serve as a basis for calculating the ***rate of expansion*** into the future.

Unfortunately, belief in the *Nebular Hypothesis* and a fixed-diameter Earth has seriously delayed scientific progress by channeling research into non-productive lines of inquiry at great expense and wasted research time and talent.

The most egregious and avoidable example of scientific miscalculation was the adoption of subduction forty years ago. That decision will prove to be one of the most damaging in the history of science because the billions of dollars and man hours spent on research, writing and publishing now worthless scientific papers are gone forever.

Scientists today are unaware of the consequences of their erroneous belief in the *Nebular Hypothesis* because they have convinced themselves that subduction is an absolute fact, substantiated and perpetuated by satellite GPS geodetic measurements that are extremely accurate but misinterpreted by geodesists using a grid location system and maps seriously out-of-date because they do not reflect *past growth and expansion* of the Earth.

Belief in the *Nebular Hypothesis* is also affecting the global warming debate currently perplexing scientists and politicians of the world. This debate is extremely important for the future of Mankind but decision makers are unaware that one of the most important factors, *global heat flux*, is unsuspected and therefore not included in the debate.

Attributing global warming solely to the proliferation of humans and technological advances without considering the immense heat flux from terrestrial and oceanic volcanism is a serious mistake. Heat flux from the midocean ridge, a linear underwater volcano ~65,000 kilometers (~40,300 miles) in length, is a much more significant factor in global warming and climate change because it directly affects the ocean waters that generate most of Earth's weather patterns.

Governments can take action to ameliorate man-made causes of global warming, but are powerless to control natural heat emissions from within the Earth except to try to harness this limitless source of energy.

The best example of Nature's influence over Earth's weather are the *El Niño and La Niña* phenomena that are generated in heated South Pacific waters that lie directly above volcanism along the Nazca Plate, the most active volcanic area on the planet.

Other examples are the monsoons in India and Southeast Asia and the cyclical occurrences of typhoons in the Pacific Ocean area, and hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean that originate off the coast of Africa. These are products of Nature.

Reduction and mitigation of man-made pollution is certainly a worthwhile goal in itself, but its importance pales in significance when compared with the far greater long-term danger to Mankind posed by continued growth and expansion of the Earth, which I contend must be included in the debate. This is a far greater danger for Mankind than global warming and will necessitate, perhaps in a few hundreds or thousands of years, possibly earlier, relocating Mankind to a new home on Mars.

There is one immutable law of planetary formation and growth that every scientist must recognize: *Every atom on this planet arrived from outer space!* What we can never know, with the single exception of newly-fallen meteorites, are the dates of their arrival and their size, form and chemical composition at the time of impact. This includes Earth's original comet nucleus, subsequent accretion of meteoritic mass, and organic, inorganic, and biological mass added by photosynthetic growth from solar energy.

Understanding this basic law, and a few well known fundamental processes of Nature, makes it possible to devise a more logical theory of Earth's creation as a slow, gradual, never-ending accretionary growth process I call "*Accreation*" (creation by accretion).

The Accreation Concept is actually a much broader *universal recycling system* that is, in effect, a system of "*universal planetary growth*" applicable to every galaxy, solar system and planetary body in the Universe.

The accreation process starts with a random comet fragment captured by the Sun's immense gravitational power and then is brought into an elliptical orbit circling the Sun. In its orbit this comet nucleus grows steadily larger in size and mass by the never-ending process of accretion that accelerates over time because of constantly increasing gravitational power:

1. External accretion of meteorites and dust collected from the space it transits.
2. Internal heating and thermal expansion of the core that commences when a proto-planet attains spherical shape.
3. Volcanism that emits H<sub>2</sub>O and gases that form an ever-increasing atmosphere.

The current philosophy of astronomy and astrophysics assumes that comets, asteroids, meteors, meteoroids, meteorites, proto-planets and planets are entirely different species or types of objects because of their different sizes, different external appearances, or location in space.

The Accreation Concept, on the other hand, assumes all **comets, asteroids, meteors, meteoroids, meteorites, proto-planets and planets** are only different-sized objects of different sizes and chemical composition, each one having originated as a fragment of an unknown star in some distant part of the Universe that exploded as a supernova event, sending its fragments omnidirectionally into space at an immense velocity until captured by some larger object in space such as our Sun.

When captured by the Sun's superior gravitational power, **comets** usually appear to have "tails" that one must assume to be small particles ablated from the comet during its hyper-velocity transit through space. During transit, comets often break into numerous fragments of varying sizes called **meteoroids** or **asteroids** and become "**meteor streams**" that become the building blocks of future planets and stars by slowly accreting their mass onto larger bodies in orbits they intersect.

In their solar orbits, **meteoroids** and **asteroids** constantly collide with, and become part of, larger bodies, or attract and amalgamate with smaller bodies and dust particles, gradually increasing in mass and size until they become spherical upon reaching diameters of approximately 500-600 kilometers. (See attached Table of Solar Bodies)

Upon attaining spherical shape, all bodies become **proto-planets**, but there is no criterion for upgrading them to the status of **planets**. Perhaps a useful distinction can be made when a proto-planet develops volcanism or attains a certain diameter.

The term **asteroid** appears to be an anomalous classification used interchangeably with **meteoroid**, but **asteroids** have been further classified into sub-categories and thus may be a better term for future use. Furthermore, the term **asteroid** avoids the confusion common to **meteors, meteoroids, and meteorites** that are only different manifestations, or phases, of the same type of meteoritic object, even asteroids.

I must emphasize that the Accretion Concept applies only to the gross structure of planets, not to surficial structures that are enormously diverse effects of global growth and expansion over time that is very difficult, if not impossible, for earth scientists to explain satisfactorily. The formation of volcanoes, mountain ranges, underground waterways, coal beds, salt beds, mineral and petroleum deposits, crystals, limestone, granite, and other lithic varieties, plus other structural changes over billions of years, are virtually unknowable.

***Global growth and expansion*** became obvious to me in October 1980 when I first saw an 8-foot edition of Heezen's map of the World Ocean Floor (1977) and noted that the curving outline of the deep ocean trench off Asia resembled the curvature of the western coast of North America. Surely, the Asian trench system had once been conjoined with North America, but it was the southern hemisphere that displayed positive proof that Australia-New Zealand had once been conjoined with South America.

Most significantly, the right-angle of the Vityaz-Tonga Trench near Samoa continued southward through New Zealand and connected with the curving Macquarie Ridge, a configuration that fitted exactly into the bight of South America at 20° South and wrapped neatly around Cape Horn at 60° South. This removed any doubt that Asia and Australia had once been conjoined with North and South America as a single land mass.

This was visible proof that the five continents surrounding the Pacific Ocean had once been conjoined as a single landmass covering the entire planet when it must have been much smaller in size before any of today's oceans had begun to form. My discovery was reported to the American Geophysical Union in San Francisco on December 14, 1982, and has been reiterated in numerous papers written since then. (See photo at [www.expanding-earth.org](http://www.expanding-earth.org) and [www.worldsci.org](http://www.worldsci.org), website of the Natural Philosophy Alliance (NPA))

This discovery, coupled with an earlier discovery in 1955 of anomalous strata crossing the road from Nicosia to Kyrenia, that suggested the Kyrenia Range forming the northern coast of Cyprus had broken off the Mediterranean seafloor and rotated 90° southward as a single block that later (or simultaneously) joined the volcanic Troodos Mountains that form the southern half of the island. This taught me that mountain chains such as the Andes Cordilleran and the Appalachian Mountains of the United States were formed when the continents fractured to commence formation of the oceans and the crust fractured as a long single block, with the inland edge thrust upwards, and the seaward, or fractured edge, dropped downward into the crevasse formed by the crustal fracture that separated the continents.

The most obvious example of block fracturing can be seen in the Andes Cordilleran with jagged inland peaks rising over 22,000 feet in height above the Pacific Ocean, and a single geosyncline sloping westward another 20,000 feet into the ocean. Many peaks in the Andes chain are active volcanoes, an indication the geosyncline block acts as a deflector, or conduit, for magma emerging from below.

The currently-accepted age of the Earth as ~4.5 billion years was derived from dating meteorites, the most recent objects to arrive on the planet, that were assumed to be from a cloud of gas and dust surrounding the Sun. This was an immense, and completely unwarranted, erroneous assumption based on the *Nebular Hypothesis*.

Trying to determine the age of any planet, by any method, is an exercise in futility. The age is unknowable because the size of the original comet nucleus, its chemical composition and time in orbit before capture by the Sun and becoming the solid nucleus of the proto-planet can never be determined because the nucleus is subsequently covered over by external accretion of mass and eventually melted by gravitationally-driven heating of the central core. From that point forward, growth and expansion proceeds at an ever-accelerating pace because of increasing mass and gravity.

When looking at the Solar System, one must consider the following:

- Each planet is unique because of the chemical diversity of the original comet nucleus and subsequent amalgamation with other meteoroids and dust particles possessing different mixtures of chemical compounds.
- Large meteoroids often break up and form meteor streams, the most dramatic recent example being Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 that broke into more than 20 fragments that were visually recorded when they impacted Jupiter over the period of seven days from July 16-22, 2004.
- Few scientists realize the enormity of the volume and numbers of asteroids and meteoroids orbiting the Sun. Most scientists know of the ten major meteor streams that annually intersect Earth's orbit, streams that often display hundreds of meteor impacts in a single day, but few know that another 154 minor meteor streams, and 220 less certain additional streams, have been identified. *"Generally, the existence is accepted of several hundred minor meteor showers with a duration of not less than 3 to 7 days and an average rate not exceeding 2 meteors per hour."* (A. K. Terentjeva in *Meteor Orbits and Dust*, NASA SP-135, 1967)
- These meteor streams may last for millennia, depositing identical mass on the Moon and other solar bodies until their mass is exhausted.
- These intersecting meteor streams and ubiquitous dust particles in space deposit on the Earth, on average, between **100 and 200 tons every day!** Together with the known impacts of sizable meteorites, this dust is a significant addition of mass but is routinely dismissed as *"insignificant"* relative to the total mass of the Earth. This miscalculation is a monumental error due, no doubt, to the fact these tiny dust particles are unseen and can not be examined and measured on the ground.



- However, one must recognize that these tiny particles slowly drift down through the atmosphere where they are subject to prevailing wind patterns and a 75% to 85% probability of falling into oceans or lakes that cover more than 71% of Earth's surface area. This accreting dust is the source of most of the very deep ocean sediments found in every ocean on the planet and the ugly-looking layers of dirt found in glacier ice fields.
- On Earth, the thickness of the various colored strata and chemical mixes exposed in canyon walls and uplifted mountain peaks is an indicator of the immense volume and longevity of the meteor streams that deposited them before other meteor streams with different chemical mixes took their place in subsequent millennia.
- The chemical diversity of past meteor streams can be seen in the various colors of strata exposed in canyon walls and uplifted mountain peaks, particularly in the thick grayish-white layers of the Morrison Formation that are found on the western side of the Grand Canyon and in the mountains west of the Rocky Mountains all the way to the Dinosaur National Monument near the Utah border. This layer can be found on every continent and is a striking feature of the exposed cliffs of the South Australia Bight where they were once joined with what is now Wilkes Land in Antarctica.
- For a dramatic view of these small meteoritic particles that slowly accrete to form planets, closely examine the famous 1969 photo of the astronaut boot print on the Moon showing the various-sized small soil particles and powdery dust that could only have come from outer space because there is no wind or weather activity on the Moon that could reduce rocks to small particles and dust.
- Spherical shape is a crucial stage in the development of planetary bodies because sphericity enables its entire molecular weight to be focused by gravity onto the exact center of the proto-planet to initiate "diamond-anvil" type compression and heating of the original core nucleus. (See attached diagram) Gravitationally-powered compressive heating then initiates core melting and distillation of H<sub>2</sub>O and other constituent chemical compounds in the original comet nucleus.

- Once sphericity is achieved the proto-planet continues to grow in size and mass at an accelerating rate by continued external accretion of meteorites and meteor dust, and accelerating internal thermal expansion as the molten core increases in diameter as it melts away the confining solid mantle and crust and forces its way outward towards the surface.
- Thermal expansion is a force greater than that of gravity, and at some undetermined point in time, or upon reaching some critical diameter, the expanding core finds, or creates, an escape route to the surface, thereby forming a volcano extruding magma, H<sub>2</sub>O, and other gaseous compounds as a safety valve to alleviate the growing internal pressure.
- The Moon (diameter 3476 km) has no known active volcanoes, but its Maria may be evidence of fairly recent volcanic activity because of their smooth, dark surfaces that show very few impact craters. Io (diameter 3660 km) is known to have active volcanoes, Mars (diameter 6794 km) has four dormant volcanoes, and Earth (diameter 12,756 km) has hundreds of active and dormant volcanoes—a direct correlation with their relative ages and size.
- Core melting causes further separation and/or mixing of constituent chemical elements. This may explain evidence suggesting there may be an inner core of solid iron or an iron-nickel compound such as seen in iron meteorites with Widmanstätten-patterned crystals.
- Core melting is the source of all H<sub>2</sub>O on the planet, obtained from distilling out the H<sub>2</sub>O contained in all rocks and transported to Earth's surface by volcanism. (Some researchers may point to the possibility of H<sub>2</sub>O delivered by meteorites (dirty snowballs) from outer space, but if true, it would constitute only a tiny fraction of the H<sub>2</sub>O now on Earth's surface.)
- The onset of volcanism is also the initial step in formation of an atmosphere and surface water, as well as the first transport of once-solid molten magma and other gaseous compounds from the core to the planet's surface, thereby increasing its diameter by over-plating lava flows and formation of massive volcanic peaks. This magma may pick up additional chemical compounds from the surrounding walls it passes through enroute to the surface.

- Volcanic emissions, over time, gradually increase the density of the atmospheric envelope surrounding the planet, which provides increasingly greater protection against impacting meteoroids by reducing the sizes of the meteoroids and particles ablated by friction during the meteoroid's transit through the atmosphere.
- The rate of internal core expansion eventually reaches a point where it exceeds the rate of external growth by accretion and the mounting internal pressure fractures the confining mantle and crust, forming surface crevasses, such as Valles Marineris on Mars, that gradually increase in length, width and depth, forming depressions into which water can flow, forming nascent rivers or oceans.
- The core continues to expand at an accelerating rate, forming additional volcanoes and increasing the volume of atmospheric H<sub>2</sub>O to the point where it precipitates out as polar ice or is absorbed into the soil. Gradually, over time, the volume of H<sub>2</sub>O becomes sufficient to form puddles, ponds, lakes and then rivers and oceans.
- Prior to formation of today's oceans, Earth was a single land mass covering the entire planet, but about 250 million years ago some unknown cataclysmic event, such as a large meteorite impact [the author's speculation], may have formed the Arctic Ocean basin and fractured Earth's thinning crust from north to south along two parallel lines and the impact punched out Antarctica at its antipode. [Note that Africa and South America are roughly the same shape and Antarctica is circular.]
- Such an asteroid impact also might have pushed Earth's rotation axis into its present 23-1/2° tilt that occurs regularly every six months and gives us our change of seasons. It also may have caused the smaller "Chandler wobble" about Earth's polar axis but there are other possible explanations for this phenomenon.
- Such a large asteroid impact event could have initiated formation of the Pacific Ocean, followed shortly thereafter by the Atlantic, Indian and Southern Oceans, although there may be doubt as to which was first.
- In the short period of geologic time since then the oceans have steadily grown to their present sizes and now cover 71% of the planet. Such an enormous increase in surface area also means Earth's diameter has increased by ~40-50%, which is unequivocal proof the planet is growing and expanding in diameter.

- The mechanism of rapid oceanic growth (and consequent increase in Earth's surface area and diameter) is a linear underwater volcano, known as a midocean ridge, stretching around the planet for ~65,000 kilometers (~40,300 miles) along the floor of every ocean. This linear underwater volcano (discovered in 1963 by F. J. Vine and D. H. Matthews in the Atlantic Ocean) emits magma that spreads to each side, filling in the gap created by internal expansion pressure gently pushing the continents and ocean floors apart. This is the mechanism that eluded Professor Samuel Warren Carey and his Expanding Earth theory.
- A good example of currently-active earth expansion can be seen in the ongoing separation of the Afar Triangle in the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia and Somalia) from the African continent. This was preceded earlier by the formation of Madagascar, which was once part of the African continent.
- Another indisputable example of continuing global expansion is Antarctica, which was once attached to, and part of, all the continents north of it, but is now a separate continent completely surrounded by the Southern midocean ridge that is steadily pushing Antarctica southward away from the other continents by daily increasing the diameter and circumference of the continent with *no* possibility of subduction being vectored to any area of the planet.
- This southward expansion of Antarctica, together with the fact the majority of the midocean ridge is in the southern hemisphere, is the reason for the Earth's oblate shape, or figure of the Earth. However, the law of sphericity must eventually prevail and continuing global expansion in the northern hemisphere will gradually bring the planet into a more perfect spherical shape.
- Scientists trying to discover the cause of earthquakes have no hope of success until they recognize that *every* earthquake, including those of volcanic origin, is just another manifestation of Earth's growth and expansion process, gradually readjusting the planet's surface to a larger radius. The Good Friday Alaska earthquake on March 27, 1964 elevated Montague, Alaska by ~30 feet and elevated other parts of the North American continent as far away as Washington, D.C., and Mexico City. (Dr. A. J. Wright, Chief Geographer of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, in *Our Dynamic World*, Chilton Books, N.Y., 1966)

- In 1980 NASA (Paul Lowman, Goddard Space Flight Center, Beltsville, MD) published a chart of the planet showing the growth (expansion) velocity along each section of the midocean ridge during the past million years showing that growth along the Atlantic Midocean Ridge varies from ~2-4 cm/yr (~3/4 to 1½ inches/yr), which means the distance between London and New York has increased by about 3 meters (~10 feet) in the past 100 years. Have maps of the world and the global grid location system been adjusted to account for this past increase in width of the Atlantic Ocean basin?
- Growth velocities along the Indian and Southern Ocean segments of the midocean ridges vary from ~4-9 cm/yr (~1½-3½ inches/yr), but the fastest growth is on the Nazca Plate boundary off South America where the growth velocity has been measured at ~8-16 cm/yr (~3¼-6½ inches/yr) and as high as ~18-20 cm/yr (~7-8 inches/yr). This high rate of volcanism is directly beneath the eastern portion of the South Pacific Ocean where *El Niño* and *La Niña* weather anomalies are generated, synchronized with the normal ebb and flow of volcanic activity as internal core pressure regularly builds up and then subsides. This is no coincidence but scientists have not connected the two factors as *cause and effect*.
- Another example of misguided scientific conclusions spawned by the *Nebular Hypothesis* is that astronomers have determined that Earth's daily rotation on its axis, which determines the length of day (LOD), is slowing due to the frictional effects of ocean tides and other natural forces. This slowing rotation has required the addition of "leap seconds" on the last day of June or December to maintain stable time around the planet. The first leap second was added June 30, 1972, and the latest (the 25<sup>th</sup>) was added on December 31, 2008.
- I contend this slowing rate of rotation and addition of 25 leap seconds in the space of 36 years should not be attributed to slower rotation of the planet, but to a *steadily increasing circumference* of the planet due to growth and expansion.
- The midocean ridge growth mechanism is also important for another reason—the thermal vents (*'black smoker'* vents) emitting hot water at ~700-800° Fahrenheit are actually emitting virgin new H<sub>2</sub>O from the core distillation process and the volume undoubtedly exceeds that emitted as steam from terrestrial volcanoes.

- The total heat flux along the ~65,000 kilometers (~40,000 miles) length of the midocean ridge is undoubtedly enormous, and should be considered a major component of the global warming phenomenon now being debated worldwide. At present this heat flux is dismissed as inconsequential by the scientific community, and the politicians are unaware that it even exists.
- The global warming phenomenon appears to be real, but its cause is not known with any degree of certainty. Weather patterns are definitely changing in many areas of the world, and long-standing sea ice in the Arctic Ocean, glaciers, and massive Antarctic ice shelves appear to be melting.
- These changing weather patterns are being blamed on excessive man-made CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, raising the threat of rising ocean levels engulfing coastal cities, but this threat has little merit because it overlooks the fact the ocean basins are constantly increasing in width (and volumetric capacity) to offset any volume increase.
- The concept of subduction is not only false, but is physically impossible, and its acceptance as the motive force of Plate Tectonics theory was one of the most egregious and avoidable blunders in the history of science. Billions of research dollars and countless scientific papers have been wasted pursuing this concept.
- Subduction is physically impossible because of the immensely greater internal expansion pressure of the central core and the fact there is no credible motive force capable of driving a thinner ocean seafloor under an opposing continent that is thicker and denser. Has anyone ever successfully plugged an active volcano?
- Any lateral force exerted by growth of the midocean ridge is negligible because any lateral resistance would only result in molten lava pushed higher at the midocean ridge and form seamounts that may eventually grow to become islands.
- Also, subduction is not supported by sediments in the deep ocean trenches skirting Asia and Australia where subduction is supposed to occur. These trenches are very deep and should be overflowing with debris from seamounts and soft top layer sediments scraped off any descending ocean plate. The trenches have been investigated by submersible vehicles and found to be free of anything other than normal ocean sediments.

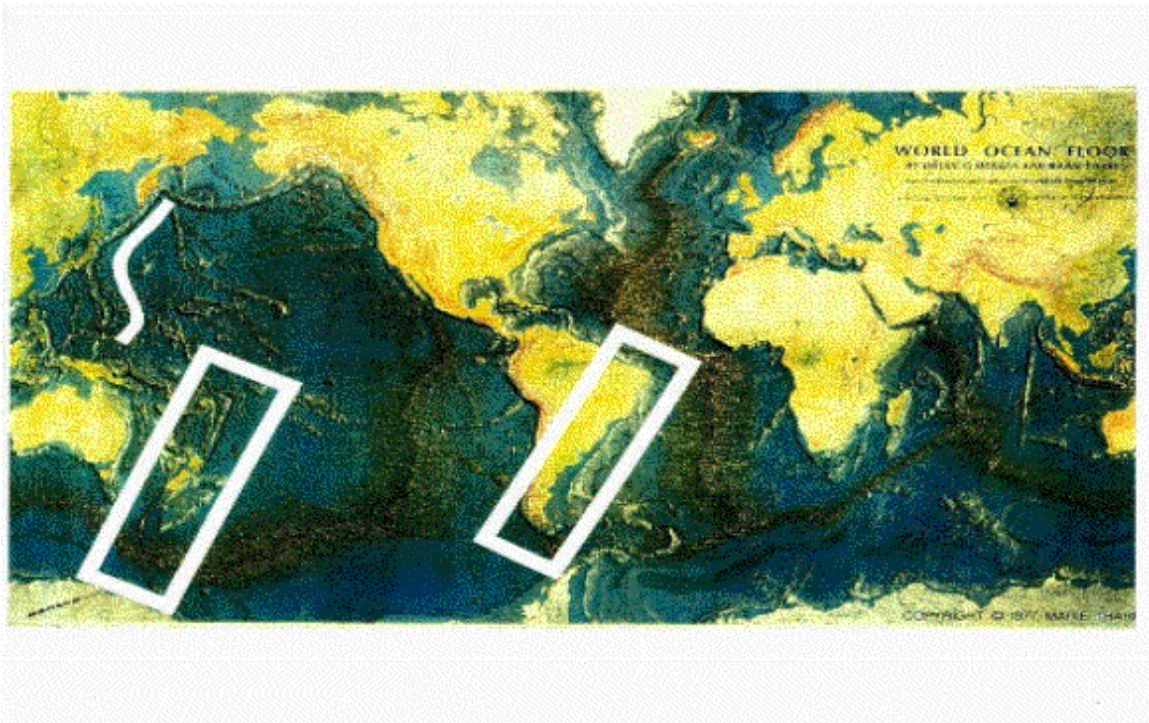
- Similar matching coastlines on each side of the Atlantic Ocean have long been noted, even before Alfred Wegener in 1912 created great controversy with his suggested mechanism of “continental drift” over the Atlantic Ocean floor to explain the matching contours of South America and Africa. Wegener’s theory failed because the ocean floors are known to be very rough.
- Perhaps the greatest argument against subduction is the logical fact, recognized even by earth scientists, that subduction would ultimately result in elimination of the *entire Pacific Ocean basin* and rejoin Asia and Australia with North and South America ***back where they started from ~250 million years ago!***
- Furthermore, continued growth of the Atlantic Ocean basin in the same time frame would result in a single Atlantic Ocean covering more than half the planet! This would take us back to Alfred Wegener’s *Panthalassa* that never existed.
- Can anyone conceive of the possibility that Nature, after ~250 million years of creating an ocean basin covering one hemisphere, would suddenly reverse itself in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and begin to eliminate the entire Pacific Ocean just because two scientists, J. Oliver and B. Isacks, in 1967 wrote a scientific paper with the title “*Deep Earthquake Zones, Anomalous Structures in the Upper Mantle and the Lithosphere*” that gave rise to the unproved hypothesis of subduction?
- This concept of subduction was quickly adopted by the scientific community without adequate testing or verification, and has been kept alive for the last 40 years by a related geodetic error founded on the fixed-diameter assumption of the *Nebular Hypothesis*. Precise satellite GPS geodetic measurements indicating subduction are misleading scientists because they are plotted on surface maps seriously out of date because the 360° global grid system has not been expanded to reflect the planet’s constantly increasing diameter. Expanding the current grid system at least every ten years is essential, but a new system may be needed.
- Nothing can be done to reduce the accelerating increase in mass and diameter of the Earth. In preparation for that future move, I strongly recommend that NASA commence “terraforming” Mars by seeding specific areas with appropriate grasses and trees to see which species survive in that hostile climate in order to provide an adequate food supply for the new inhabitants.

- Relocating civilization to a new home on Mars will pose immense problems for whatever governmental body is assigned responsibility for choosing the first immigrants to be transplanted to a new planet to perpetuate the human race. Those chosen will bear a burden never before faced, and failure would be catastrophic:
  1. Immigrants must include at least one doctor and nurse.
  2. Should immigrants be restricted to a single ethnicity or religion?
  3. Should immigrants be limited to young married couples with children?
  4. Should immigrants be tested for genetic anomalies and undesirable traits?
  5. Should a nucleus of animals suitable for growth as food be included?

### CONCLUSION

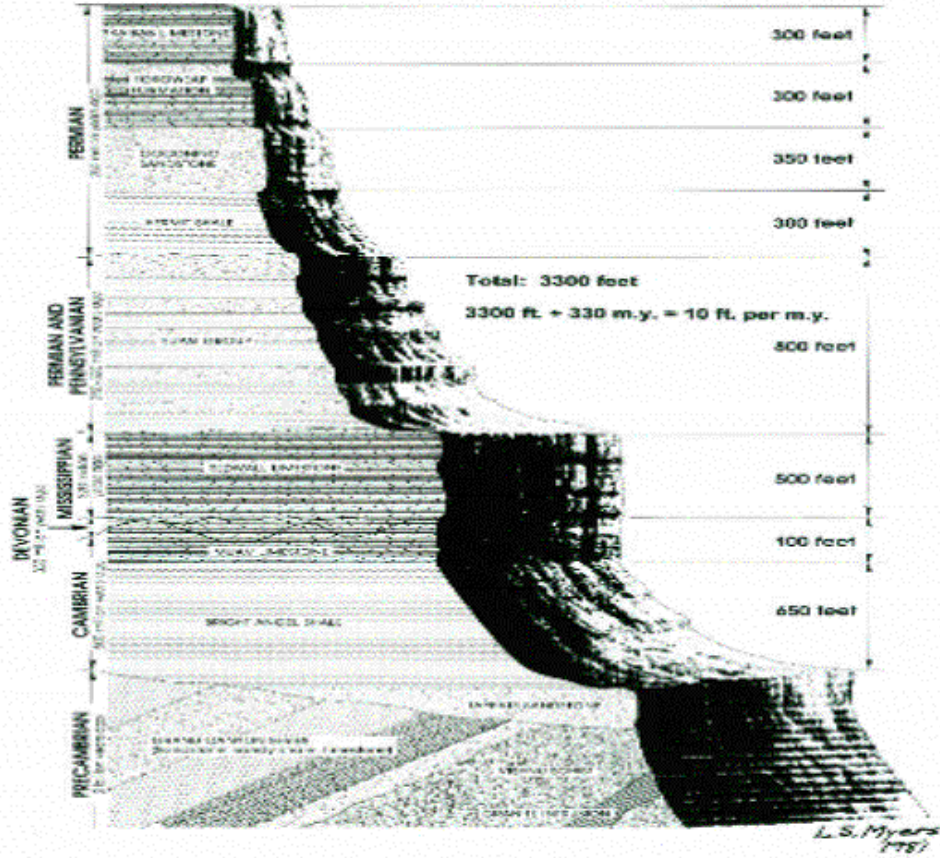
The first action of the U. S. government must be to mandate NOAA to recalculate Earth's diameter and publish it as an updated North American Datum and compare the data to that contained in NAD-83. All else will immediately fall into place once scientists see incontrovertible evidence the Earth **IS** growing by addition of mass and internal core expansion and then calculate its *rate of expansion* into the future.

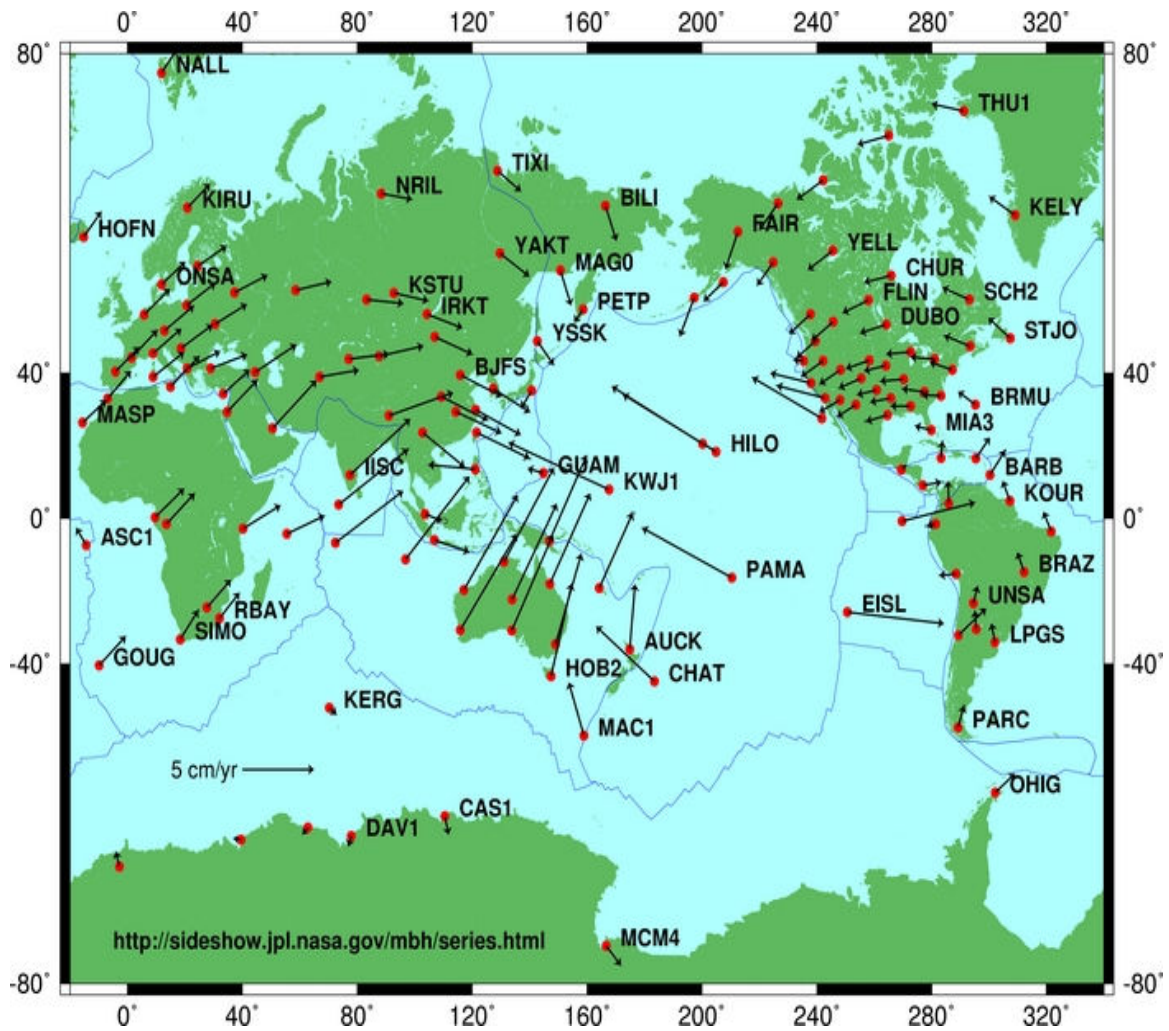
The scientific community will then immediately realize it has deluded itself for more than 250 years and buckle down to the task of reviewing all current scientific assumptions and published data before embarking on any new projects.



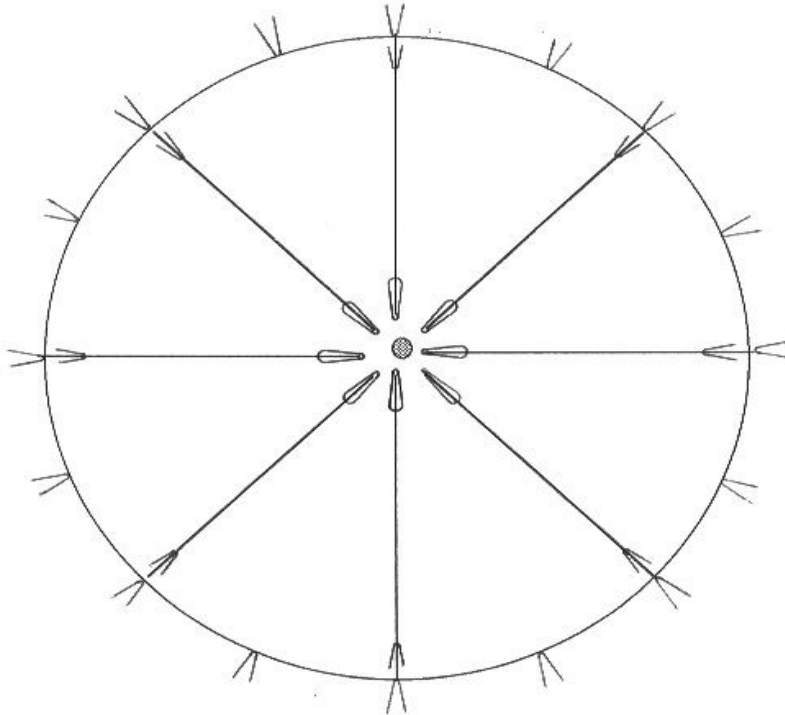


### GRAND CANYON ACCRETION HISTORY





OMNIDIRECTIONAL GRAVITATIONAL PRESSURE



**Diagram of Omnidirectional Gravitational Pressure on exact center of any spherical body.**

## TABLE OF SOLAR BODIES ARRANGED BY SIZE

[A more complete catalogue of more than 5,000 solar bodies and their parameters can be found in Appendix I of Carey's "Earth, Universe, Cosmos" 2000, University of Tasmania. Carey adapted my original list, compiled from *Astronomy Magazine* in 1988 or 1989, and used it with my permission.]

SATELLITE	PARENT	DIAMETER (km)[a]	REMARKS [a,b,c]
Icarus	Asteroid	1.4	Nearly spherical; rot. 2.25 hrs; orbits Sun 23 <sup>o</sup> , 1.1yrs
Leda	Jupiter	10	Irregular?
Deimos	Mars	15	Irregular (15x12x11), potato-shaped; orbit 30hr18'; cratered
Gaspra	Asteroid 951	16	Irregular (16x12), wedge-shaped
Pan	Saturn	20?	Irregular?
Ananke (R)	Jupiter	20	Irregular (27x6)
Phobos	Mars	22	Irregular (18x22), potato-shaped; orbit 7hr39'14"; cratered
Eros	Asteroid 433	22	Irregular, sausage-shaped
Lysithea	Jupiter	24	Irregular?
Cordelia	Uranus	26	Irregular?
Adrastea	Jupiter	26	Irregular (26x20x16)
Sinope (R)	Jupiter	28	Irregular (35x6)
Carme (R)	Jupiter	30	Irregular (40x8)
Glauke	Asteroid 288	30	Irregular?
Ophelia	Uranus	30	Irregular?
Calypso	Saturn	30	Irregular (30x16x16); near Tethys
Telesto	Saturn	30	Irregular (30x25x15); near Tethys
Helene	Saturn	35	Irregular?
Pasiphae (R)	Jupiter	36	Irregular (45x8)
Atlas	Saturn	37	Irregular (37x34x27)
Aethra	Asteroid 132	38	Irregular?
Metis	Jupiter	40	Irregular?
Bianca	Uranus	42	Irregular?
Desdemona	Uranus	54	Irregular?
Rosalind	Uranus	54	Irregular?
Naiad	Neptune	54	Irregular?
Ida	Asteroid 243	56	Irregular (56x24x210), potato-shaped
Cressida	Uranus	62	Irregular?
Belinda	Uranus	66	Irregular?
Thalassa	Neptune	80	Irregular?
Elara	Jupiter	80	Irregular?
Juliet	Uranus	84	Irregular?
Nysa	Asteroid 44	84	Irregular?
Feronia	Asteroid 72	96	Irregular?
Prometheus	Saturn	100	Irregular (48x100x68)
Portia	Uranus	106	Irregular?
Pandora	Saturn	110	Irregular (110x88x62)
Thebe	Jupiter	110	Irregular (110x90)
Achilles	Asteroid 588	116	Irregular?
Astraea	Asteroid 5	120	Irregular?
Thule	Asteroid 279	130	Irregular?
Janus	Saturn	138	Irregular (138x110x110); orbits Saturn 17hr58.5'
Chiron	Asteroid 2060	150	Irregular?
Galatea	Neptune	150	Irregular?
Puck	Uranus	154	Irregular?
Himalia	Jupiter	170	Irregular?

Despina	Neptune	180	Irregular?
Larissa	Neptune	192	Irregular?
Epimetheus	Saturn	194	Irregular (194x190x154)
Phoebe (R)	Saturn	220	Irregular (30x220x210); Orbits Saturn 550d8hr5'
Hektor	Asteroid 624	232	Irregular?
Nereid	Neptune	240	Irregular?; eccentric orbit Neptune 359d21hr9'
Psyche	Asteroid 16	248	Irregular?
Amalthea	Jupiter	262	Irregular (262x146x143)
Davidia	Asteroid	274	Irregular?
Juno	Asteroid 3	288	Irregular; rot. 7.25 hrs; orbits Sun 13 <sup>0</sup> , 4.36 yrs
Interamnia	Asteroid 704	338	Irregular?
Hyperion	Saturn	360	Irregular (360x280x225); orbits Saturn 21d6hr38'
Mimas	Saturn	400?	Nearly spherical; orbits Saturn 22hr37'; impact crater
Proteus	Neptune	416	Nearly spherical
Enceladus	Saturn	421	Nearly spherical; orbits Saturn 32hr53'; light craters,
Hygeia	Asteroid 10	430	Irregular?
Miranda	Uranus	481	Nearly spherical (481x466x466); orbits 33hr55.5'
Vesta	Asteroid 4	576	Nearly spherical; rot. 10.5 hrs; orbits Sun 7 <sup>0</sup> , 3.63 yrs
Pallas	Asteroid 2	580	Nearly spherical (580x530x290); orbits Sun 43 <sup>0</sup> 4.61yrs
------(Approximate size at which solar bodies become spherical)-----			
Ceres	Asteroid 1	940	Spherical?; orbits Sun 4.6 yrs
Tethys	Saturn	1,046	Spherical; giant crater, cracks
Dione	Saturn	1,120	Spherical; orbits Saturn 2d17hr41'; face bright/dark
Ariel	Uranus	1,158	Spherical; orbits Uranus 2.5days
Umbriel	Uranus	1,169	Spherical; orbits Uranus 4d3hr27.5'
Charon	Pluto	1,270	Spherical; Orbits Pluto 6.39d
Iapetus	Saturn	1,436	Spherical; orbits Saturn 79d7hr56'; face dark/light
Oberon	Uranus	1,523	Spherical; orbits Uranus 13d11hr7'
Rhea	Saturn	1,528	Spherical; orbits Saturn 4d12hr25'; face bright/dark
Titania	Uranus	1,578	Spherical; orbits Uranus 8d16hr56.5'
Pluto	Sun	2,324	Spherical; rot. 6d 9h 17m; axis 122.5 <sup>0</sup> ; orbits 247.85yr
Triton (R)	Neptune	2,705	Spherical; circular orbit Neptune 5d21hr2'
Europa	Jupiter	3,130	Spherical; orbits Jupiter 3d13hr14'; ice caps, cracks
Moon	Earth	3,476	Spherical; rot. 27.32 days; incl. 5 <sup>0</sup> 9'; trace atmos.
Io	Jupiter	3,660	Spherical (3660x3637x3631); orbits 42hrs27.5'; volcanoes
Callisto	Jupiter	4,806	Spherical; orbits Jupiter 16hr32'; heavily cratered
Mercury	Sun	4,878	Spherical; rot. 58.65d; axis 2 <sup>0</sup> ; orbits Sun 87.97d
Titan	Saturn	5,150	Spherical; orbits Saturn 15d22hr41.5'; reddish atmos.
Ganymede	Jupiter	5,268	Spherical; orbits Jupiter 7d3hr42.5'; ice, ridges
Mars	Sun	6,794	Spherical; rot. 24h 37m 23s; axis 24 <sup>0</sup> ; orbits Sun 687d
Venus (R)	Sun	12,104	Spherical; rot. 243.16d E-W; axis 178 <sup>0</sup> ; orbits Sun 224.7d
Earth	Sun	12,756	Oblate sphere; rot. 23h 56m 04s; axis 23.4 <sup>0</sup> ; orbits 365.3d
Neptune (8)	Sun	50,538	Oblate sphere; rot. 16h 7m; axis 28.8 <sup>0</sup> ; orbits Sun 164.9yr
Uranus (15)	Sun	51,118	Oblate sphere; rot. 17h 14m, axis 98 <sup>0</sup> ; orbits Sun 84.07yr
Saturn (28)	Sun	120,536	Oblate sphere; rot.10h 13m 59s; axis 26.4 <sup>0</sup> ; orbits 29.46y
Jupiter (16)	Sun	143,884	Oblate sphere; rot. 9h 55m 30s; axis 3 <sup>0</sup> ; orbits 11.87 yrs

(R) = Retrograde Motion

[a] Patrick Moore (ed), *Atlas of the Universe* (Rand McNally, 1994)

[b] Ian Ridpath (ed), *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Astronomy and Space* (Reference Intl. Publ., Ltd., 1979)

[c] Astronomy Magazine