MISSION: IMPERATIVE!

...presenting the* nature *of creation

What causes earth-quakes?

Can scientists predict them?

If so, how?

We have a seminar entitled, "*The Stricken Earth*". It is an attempt to show why and how virtually all dangerous or damaging features of the earth (storms, earthquakes, climate change, volcanoes, etc.) are related to the great flood. Among these, earthquakes are perhaps the scariest and most destructive. My session is based on the research work of Dr. Walter Brown, president of The Center for Scientific Creation, in Phoenix, AZ. What follows are portions and excerpts from an article written by Dr. Brown. I have modified certain areas, and have added or underlined certain statements.

On average, earthquakes are expected to kill at least 500 people and destroy about $500 million in property each day! Current scientific understandings do not explain earthquakes. An earthquake is a sudden slippage along a preexisting fracture - a fault - inside the earth. Because much greater forces and energy are required to produce the fractures than the slippage, any explanation for earthquakes must first explain the fractures.

What created all the preexisting fractures?

The plate tectonic theory, which doesn't address the requirement to produce fractures, only tries to explain earthquakes that occur at plate boundaries, when plates rub against each other. How plate boundaries formed is never explained. Besides, most earthquakes occur inside or below plates, not at plate boundaries.

[Dr. Brown's hydroplate theory] - Gigantic shifts of mass during the flood produced (the) myriad of fractures within earth's crust and mantle. These shifts included: the 800-mile widening by erosion of the 46,000-mile-long, 10-mile-deep rupture, the deposition of the eroded sediments, the uplift of the Atlantic floor and the corresponding subsidence on the opposite side of the earth, the formation of earth's core, and the compression event. Today, most of these fractures are locked by friction.

What causes slippage along faults?

An earthquake involves one or more of the following three mechanisms:

1. Migrating liquids within the earth lubricate faults, causing slippage. The liquids can be tiny amounts of the remaining preflood subterranean water or magma produced by frictional heat that melted rock.

2. A large block, bounded on all lateral sides by faults, is sometimes lifted on one or more sides by a growing amount of magma forcefully injected below. Examples include the blocks that comprise plateaus. On a much larger scale are blocks as tall as the mantle is thick, bounded by thousands of faults that extend through the entire mantle. These blocks are precariously wedged (locked by friction) against adjacent blocks. Magma draining down these faults and into the outer core slowly increases the volume of the liquid outer core, so periodically the least-locked mantle block will be suddenly lifted. A disturbance large enough to vertically shift one weakly anchored block can suddenly shift.

3. Frictional heat generated by slippage along a fault will increasingly melt (within the walls of the fault) mineral grains with the lowest melting temperatures. As heating within a large volume of rock increases, more liquid droplets form, merge, and eventually escape along faults. The remaining solid rock collapses as an earthquake. If minerals such as quartz are among those stressed, voltages can build up for hundreds of miles around what will become the impending earthquake's point of origin. Such voltages and the resulting electromagnetic effects are known earthquake precursors. They are even detected in the ionosphere (40–600 miles above the earth).

How can the specific locations of major earthquakes be predicted days ahead of time?

British and Russian scientists are planning a satellite system that may identify future earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The TwinSat Project will place two satellites in low-earth orbits to detect electromagnetic signals similar to those accidentally detected by another satellite days before two major earthquakes. (These signals were detected days before both the 2011 Japanese earthquake and tsunami and the 2010 Haiti earthquake. Those earthquakes killed about 20,000 and 316,000 people, respectively, and each quake produced more than a hundred billion dollars in damage.) Tragically, both sets of electromagnetic signals were ignored, because they were unexpected and the scientific connection between such signals and earthquakes was unknown. The designers of this project have stated, "the links between the seismo-tectonic process and atmosphere/ionosphere earthquake precursors remain poorly understood". In other words, researchers now know that there can be significant electromagnetic signals in the ionosphere directly above a future epicenter and, at times, large heat emissions nearby, all a few days before a major earthquake; scientists just don't know why those precursors occur. Scientists currently lack an adequate explanation. Unfortunately, their main difficulty is not the physics of the process or an acceptance of all the supporting evidence. Their difficulty is an unwillingness to consider a global flood and a new scientific paradigm. □