

## Chapter 8: The Polar Reversal and the Ice Age

Chapter 3 presented a science philosophy, which explains that the Universe is the product of information and behaves like a synchronistic system—a computer. I have named this system The Diehold. Chapter 4 reveals that the Hebrew alphabet was the creation of a highly advanced previous civilization, which had the same philosophy of the Universe that I developed in my first book, *Reality Revealed: The Theory of Multidimensional Reality*. Similar to all computers, the Diehold utilizes clocking, synchronizing, and resynchronizing frequencies. This chapter will reveal the most important of these cycles—and what its affects are on the planets and the rest of the Universe.

I believe the main clock cycle is what we call the polar reversal, which occurs every 12,068 years. This is the same number that I discovered encoded within the Hebrew Scriptures. The clock cycle causes the polar reversal and the subsequent ice age. This event is the most important event in human history. It is without question the biggest story in history. Some may respond to this statement by saying that receiving the Torah or the whole Bible was the greatest event in human history. But remember, in Chapter 2 clearly I showed that the Torah and some other Hebrew books had the 12,068-year number repeatedly imbedded within its pages. You will clearly see in Chapter 10, that one of the main purposes of the Torah and the Prophets was to save mankind from this terrible event. God wants mankind to survive it—and that is why He left us these clues within the Hebrew Scriptures and no other place!

Because the subject of this Chapter is so important, I will describe every event, which occurs on the Earth and Moon, during and after the polar reversal. The Chapter is heavily footnoted to allow academia the opportunity to examine my research conclusions and to decide for themselves. Hopefully they will put aside their pre-notions, biases and PhD. thesis and examine the subject with an open mind.

### The Basics

Geologists divide great expanses of time into four general eras. Each era is in turn, divided into sub-periods. Table 8-1 describes these eras and periods, and the estimated years in each period.

The current assumption is that there were three previous ice age periods. Each period will include multiple polar reversals and ice ages. The most recent occurred during the Pleistocene period starting about 1,800,000 years ago and ending 11,000 years ago. Geologists can identify at least seven major ice field

advances within the Pleistocene period, in addition to some minor ones, including some intermittent warmer periods.<sup>1,2</sup> The second ice age period is thought to have happened during the beginning of the Permian period 275 million years ago. The oldest is thought to have occurred at the end of the Precambrian period, 600 million years ago, occurring in Africa, India and Australia. I have doubts about their methods of determining and detecting the two older ice ages. I do not believe it is possible for the Earth to have an ice age that long ago, which I will explain later in the Chapter.

ERA	Approx. Age (millions of years)	Periods	Approx. Age in Millions of years	Sub-Periods
Cenozoic	11,000 yrs. to present	Holocene		
	11,000 to 1.8 million yrs.	Pleistocene	(man)	
	1.8 to 65 million	Tertiary (Mammals)	1.8 to 13 million yrs. 13 to 25 25 to 36 36 to 58 58 to 65	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene Paleocene
Mesozoic	65 to 135	Cretaceous	(flying reptiles and first birds)	
	135 to 181	Jurassic	(Dinosaurs)	
	181 to 220	Triassic	(First reptiles)	
Paleozoic	220 to 280	Permian		
	280 to 345	Carboniferous		Pennsylvanian Mississippian
	345 to 405	Devonian	(first amphibians)	
	405 to 425	Silurian	(first land plant fossils and insects)	
	425 to 500	Ordovician	(first fish)	
Precambrian	500 to 570	Cambrian		
	570 to 700		(First multi-celled organisms)	
	700 to 3400		(First one-celled organism)	
	4000		Approx. age of oldest rocks discovered	

Table 8-1: Geological eras.

## Other Theories of the Ice Ages

The great insurmountable mystery for the science community has been: What mechanism causes ice ages? Why does a polar reversal immediately precede an ice age? How do they relate? What caused the mass extinction of species and the creation of similar new species? What caused an ice field 4,000 to 10,000 feet thick in less than 40 years? What caused the increase in earthquakes and volcanic

activity at the time of the polar reversal? What formed the deep-sea canyons off of every large river around the world? Why are isotopes of heavy metals found in sediments associated with the ice ages and polar reversals? Finally, what caused the instant freezing of the mammoths in Siberia, northeastern Russia?

I will now briefly cover some of the competing theories about the ice ages. You will soon discover that they do not answer all of the phenomena associated with the polar reversals and ice ages. They only explain some of the observations but not all, using one coherent theoretical model.

In Chapter 3, I offered an analogy of a 10,000-piece puzzle without the benefit of a finished picture that explains where the pieces fit together. A philosophy is like the finished picture. Without it you can spend a great deal of time trying to figure out where the individual pieces fit together. The standard philosophy that the field of geology has embraced is called the uniformitarian process, which calls for gradual processes over long periods of time. Only since the 1970s have they embraced the idea of a meteor or comet hitting the Earth and changing the environment quickly.<sup>3</sup> This is a step in the right direction but still the underlining philosophy persists.

I have read most of the issues of the journals *Science*, *Nature*, and *Geology*, going back to 1958, and as I read them it occurred to me that those intelligent scientists were suffering from the lack of an accurate picture of how all these pieces/phenomena fit together. The *Theory of Multidimensional Reality* explains all of the mysteries associated directly with polar reversals and the ice ages. It even explains discoveries found on the Moon and Mars. It is my conclusion that unless you look at existence totally differently you cannot possibly figure out all the events that surround the polar reversal and ice age. Unfortunately, we as a society are running out of time and we better agree on a philosophy very soon that explains it, or else this event will finish us off.

### Competing Theories

The competing theories fit into four broad categories. They are: 1. The Earth received less energy output from the Sun, caused by a variety of reasons. 2. Continental drift causing land masses to move to colder latitudes. 3. The Earth's rotational poles changing, placing the north and south poles in different locations. 4. Changes in the ocean's circulation. I will cover some of the more popular theories and show where they fail to explain all of the observations known about ice ages and polar reversals.

The Earth received less energy output from the Sun

Some scientists theorize the Earth was hit by a comet or meteor 65 million years ago, and that finished off the dinosaurs by throwing vast quantities of dirt and dust into the atmosphere, thereby reducing the amount of sunlight reaching

the earth. They cannot explain why these extinctions occurred cyclically throughout time and were always associated with polar reversals. Their theories cannot explain the creation of new species, based on previous ones, because only cosmic rays, gamma rays and ultraviolet light<sup>4</sup> can alter genes to create new species—and something hitting the Earth will not. It also does not explain the increase in volcanic activity, and why radioactive elements accumulated at the same time.

Another theory is referred to as the Astronomical Theory of Glaciation,<sup>5,6</sup> which states that the Earth and Sun passes through dense interstellar clouds that cause the Sun to increase its output, resulting in greater precipitation and ice accumulation.<sup>7</sup> The problems with this theory is that no spiral arms of dense dust have yet been detected in our Galaxy.<sup>8</sup> This theory also has the same problems of the previous theory, regarding a polar reversal occurring immediately before an ice age and the other associated facts.

Dr. Wallace Broecker advanced the theory that the colder climatic cycles are related to the variations in the Earth's tilt and precession, which occurs every 48,000 years.<sup>9</sup> Others have found strong peaks at ~100,000, 43,000 and 24,000 years.<sup>10,11</sup> By coincidence, this is a function of the 12,068-year cycle, which I discovered. Again his theory does not try to explain the sedimentary deposits on the Earth and the polar reversals. The cause-and-effect for the huge ice fields were avoided.

A theory similar to the previous one involves the Earth's poles wandering and an open Arctic Ocean.<sup>12</sup> This theory suffers from the same deficiencies as the previous ones.

The ocean current conveyor belt theory presents a model that states if the warm ocean current changed because too much fresh water entered the Atlantic, and shutdown the conveyor belt current, it would prevent warm tropical water from flowing to northern Europe. The same theory holds for the Indian and Pacific oceans but a different path for the conveyor belt in each ocean.<sup>13</sup> Again it cannot explain the polar reversal and creation of new species.

## Causes of the Ice Ages and their dating

Approximately 12,000 years ago, there was an ice field 4,000 to 10,000 feet thick, from no less than 40-degrees latitude north,<sup>14</sup> and in the southern hemisphere from 40-degrees latitude south. The ice did not abruptly stop there. There are records of ice fields and thick snow all the way down to Mexico City!<sup>15</sup> We know from studies of sediment, from all over the world, that the ice fields were deposited fast, within 300 years,  $\pm 200$ .<sup>16</sup> There is abundant sedimentary evidence from the Great Lakes areas of North America that shows the ice field there was deposited in less than 40 years. The mechanism I will describe will

show that the snow and resulting ice field occurred within 11 years, and most likely covered most of the Earth from about 10 degrees north and south of the equator.

### The sequence of events that created the Ice Age

I will divide the ice age and polar reversal into three time periods, the first being 50 years leading up to the polar reversal and the ice age. The second, the actual polar reversal, ice accumulation and other events that occurred within 11 years of the reversal and the last period being the aftermath. I will first present my theoretical model within this framework then I will present the physical evidence in support of the model.

50 Years before

The polar reversal is caused by the main clock cycle in the Diehold, crossing the  $x$ -axis (as depicted in Graph 3-17) occurring every 12,068 years. A complete cycle would represent two polar reversals, or 24,136 years.

The magnetic field of the Earth will have already started to decay within 50 years of the actual polar reversal, but the decay will start to exponentially decay as we get within 30 years of the Reversal. The magnetic field does not have to go to zero before it snaps to a reversed polarity. The matter part of the information, that makes up the Earth, acts like the secondary coil in a magneto, holding up the field until it snaps and creates a big spike of energy, thereby putting energy back into our Universe. Paleomagnetic studies of sedimentary cores indicate that the magnetic field may go to about 15,000 gammas and then snap.<sup>17</sup> As the magnetic field decays, it will create increased potential in the core of the Earth, in the form of increased heat.<sup>18</sup> The additional heat will rise towards the surface and manifest itself in the form of increased volcanoes and earthquakes. The increase in earthquakes is a result of the continental plates sliding against each other more easily. The increased heat of the Earth's mantle, upon which the plates "float," become more lubricated, enabling them to move or fracture more easily.

The Earth's rotation will start slowing down in this period of time, resulting in the necessity to add seconds periodically to our clocks. Weeks, and maybe months, before the reversal the Earth's rotation will slow down markedly, maybe resulting in 28-hour days.

The Sun will also be affected by the collapsing magnetic field that makes it up. The Sun's output will start increasing over 140 years before the final reversal. The increased solar output will start heating up the surface of the Earth. Sea surface temperatures will rise during sunspot cycles, successively increasing, as we get closer to the reversal. The polar ice caps and glaciers will start melting, resulting in ocean levels rising. Before the polar reversal, most of the ice caps

and glaciers may have melted. The increased sea surface temperature will create more violent and frequent storms worldwide. The increase in solar output will create additional levels of ultraviolet light hitting the Earth. This will deplete the ozone layers in the upper atmosphere during sunspot periods. It may also cause genetic mutations of amphibians, which lay clear eggs in water.

#### The Polar Reversal

The actual polar reversal occurs in one day. There is a complex series of events that will happen on that day. I will start with what happens to the Sun.

The collapsing magnetic field deep inside the Sun will create a large spike of energy that will cause the matter and dust shell on the surface, to expand very rapidly. I estimate a speed of 1,550 miles per second.<sup>19</sup> My best estimate for the energy output during the nova is no less than 2,000 times the normal energy output. It would not surprise me if it rose up to 50,000 times normal output. The north and south poles of the Sun will blow outward, as seen in some planetary nebula (Figure 9-1, Ant Nebula). The equatorial region of the Sun will blow outward along the planetary plane, hitting each planet as the dust shell expands rapidly. As the hot dust/matter shell hits each successive planet, it will push the planets a little further away from the Sun. After the reversal the planets will then receive a little less energy from the Sun. They will also lose some of their atmosphere and liquids on the surface. Eventually, the dust/matter shell will lose enough momentum and will stall out somewhere past Jupiter.

After the Sun's matter shell has been expelled, we will see the center and the real heat source of the Sun. A center modulation point where all the information that makes up the Sun is directed to a very bright point, giving off mostly ultraviolet light but not much radiant heat. The Sun will remain that way until the matter shell can form again, and that may take a number of sunspot cycles.

At the exact time of the polar reversal the Earth will stop its rotation and remain still for seven to eight hours. The forests and buildings on the Sun-side of the Earth will combust if there isn't flooding in the area. Not only will heat affect plants and animals, but the Sun will produce a massive dose of cosmic and gamma rays, which will reach the Earth within 10 to 15 minutes after the reversal. This cosmic particle pulse may last 10 to 30 seconds<sup>20</sup> with the potential to alter the genes of both plants and animals, including humans.<sup>21,22</sup>

The people on the Sun-side of the Earth will be able to see the Sun expanding, and the solar disk getting larger as it expands towards the Earth. I estimate the dust/matter shell will take between 17 and 18 hours to hit the Earth. The dust shell may not necessarily hit the side of the Earth that faced the Sun, at the moment of the polar reversal, because 18 hours may have passed and another side of the Earth would be facing the Sun. When the dust shell hits us, it will deposit vast

quantities of dust and rock on one-half of our Earth. It will also evaporate at least 1,200 feet of ocean water, worldwide. Some of this water will be lost into space, carried away by the expanding dust shell. Some of it will appear to us as returning comets. Most of the water will remain in the atmosphere as superheated water for several days to a week. If you could see the Earth from space, you would see it with a thick tail, pointing away from the Sun. It will be made up of dust and ice crystals. Eventually the debris tail will disappear over several hundred years, as the Earth's gravity brings the material back into the upper atmosphere.

Just after the solar dust/particle shell passes the Earth, the Sun-side will have extremely low atmospheric pressure because the dust shell would have blown some of the atmosphere away, we just do not know how much. The backside of the Earth will temporarily have normal atmospheric pressure, but that condition will not last long. Very shortly after the dust shell passes by, the normal atmosphere on the backside, will expand very rapidly to fill up the front side (Sun-side) of the Earth. Two things will result from this process: The first will be extremely high-speed winds traveling around the Earth from all four corners of the globe, to fill up the extremely low pressure Sun-side of the Earth. The second consequence of this process is revealed in Boyle's law: *If a given weight of gas is considered and if its temperature is held constant, the pressure and volume of the gas will be inversely proportional.*<sup>23</sup> Applying this law to the conditions that will be present on the backside of the Earth, the atmosphere will expand very fast and, therefore, the temperature will drop to extreme levels, possibly below -170 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.<sup>24</sup> Any life forms caught out in the open, or even in the average building will be fast frozen almost instantly!

When the Earth stops its rotation, all the water in the oceans and lakes will continue to travel in the former easterly direction at the Earth's former rotational velocity. It is like walking at 5 miles-per-hour (mph) with a pan of water and you stop abruptly. The water keeps on going at 5 mph. Just before the reversal, the Earth may only be rotating at 800 mph, instead of the normal 1,000 mph (at the equator), because the rotational rate will have slowed down considerably. I would expect the wave-speed to slow down considerably after the first hour on land. Many factors will determine the speed of the wave, such as land elevation, forest ground cover, gravity and the heat blast from the Sun. How long the Earth remains at rest will determine how far this immense ocean wave will travel across the continents. When the Earth resumes rotation it will be in the reverse direction than previous. This action will make the tidal wave appear to once again speed up, but really it's because the Earth would be now rotating in the opposite direction of the wave. I believe it is not unreasonable to assume the speed of this massive tidal wave would average about 350-miles-per-hour. Within a week, this massive ocean wave will have returned to the ocean basins. As it returns, it will naturally

follow the river basins leading to the sea, cutting deeper into existing deep-sea canyons. Some deep-sea canyons currently cut down to over 11,000 feet below sea level.

The rotation of the Earth should resume within seven or eight hours after the reversal point, but in the opposite direction. Currently the Earth rotates from west to east. After the reversal it will rotate from east to west, so the Sun will rise in the west and set in the east. Not only are the oceans affected by the polar reversal, but also the crust of the Earth. Just as the Oceans “swim” on the crust of the Earth, the crust of the Earth “swims” on the heated-up mantle. The continental plates are also traveling at the Earth’s previous rotational velocity at the time of the reversal. They will start banging up against each other thereby causing massive earthquakes lasting for weeks of constant shaking (over eight on the Richter scale) until the plates stabilize. Mountains will be pushed up and some may sink.

Volcanoes will erupt worldwide because of the increased heat in the Earth’s core and mantle, and the pressure put upon the magma chambers in the crust. The dust from many erupting volcanoes will further add particles in the atmosphere, which will help seed the dense clouds already present as a result of the massive evaporation from the nova. The lava and mudflows from these eruptions will also further reshape the surface of the Earth.

Within a day of the nova and polar reversal, it will start raining scalding hot rain, which will turn to downpours of cooler and finally cold rain. Within 8 days it should start snowing worldwide because the Sun will not be giving off enough visible light and heat to warm the Earth. It will continue to snow until all the clouds and moisture are out of the atmosphere. This process may take 11 or more years. When it is done snowing the Earth will be mostly covered with snow and thick ice in the higher latitudes and or elevations. We will then be in the grips of a full ice age!

After the Earth is hit by the dust shell, it will be pushed a little farther away from the Sun. Instead of being 93 million miles away from the Sun we may be 93.2 million miles away—or more.

The effects of the polar reversal on all forms of life will be devastating. It is not difficult to understand why there is always a mass extinction of all types of species at the time of the polar reversal. Our job is to survive it, because the alternative is too depressing to think about. You now also understand the importance of what I discovered, and why God put the clues of this event within the Torah.

#### The Moon

The surface on the Moon will receive a dusting of particles, rocks and molten glass from the Sun, in addition to the accumulation it has received from previous

novas. There will be additional small craters from the larger rocks expelled from the Sun. Immediately after the nova, the Moon will appear red because the nova will turn the surface red-hot.

#### The Aftermath

Most, if not all of the Earth will get snowed on, some areas much less than others. The Earth will be in the grips of a full ice age. It should be colder than the last ice age because we will be a little farther away from the Sun. Dense clouds will cover most of the Earth for 20 or more years until all the moisture has been rung out of it. The Glaciers will block rivers and streams and create ice dams that will be present for hundreds of years. When the dams finally collapse they will cause huge floods on the river they dammed up. Eleven years after the polar reversal most of the snow and ice will have melted at the lower elevations near the equator (10-15° North and South). Animal life will start to come back in these areas. Small plants and trees will start to again appear. The oceans of the Earth will be over 700 feet below current sea level. Glaciers will be present in both Atlantic and Pacific oceans and extend down to 40° Latitude North and South. The occurrence of frequent major earthquakes should continue for 50 years after the polar reversal until the outer mantle of the Earth cools down and the plates stabilize. What will happen to Man? I do not know yet. It depends on whether anyone reads this book and believes me. Otherwise I don't know if anyone will make it. Not too many people made it last time and they had Noah to help them.

The rest of the Chapter will present most of the evidence that proves this model correct.

#### Problems with Carbon-14 dating and other forms of radioactive elements used for dating

The most popular method of dating artifacts and sediments is detecting the amount of radioactive carbon-14 ( $^{14}\text{C}$ ) remaining in organic material. This isotope of carbon is believed to form in the upper atmosphere from the interaction of cosmic rays with nitrogen. Cosmic rays are nuclei from hydrogen and helium atoms, minus their electron. It is believed they come from stellar novas in our Galaxy and the Sun. The cosmic rays, moving at nearly the speed of light, hits a nitrogen atom and knocks a proton out, converting the nitrogen to carbon-14, which has a half-life of about 5,660 years. The older detection methods had an upper limit of 40,000 years, but newer methods extended it to 75,000 years.<sup>25</sup>

The main problem with this method of dating is that it makes the assumption that the creation and level of cosmic rays, from space and our Sun, have been uniform throughout time. The problem science currently has is that they do not

recognize the possibility that our Sun novas periodically and gives off a dramatic increase of all types of highly energized particles, resulting in a wide variety of other radioactive elements such as Aluminum-26,<sup>26,27</sup> Beryllium-10, Oxygen-18 & 16,<sup>28</sup> Magnesium-26,<sup>29</sup> Iron-60,<sup>30</sup> Thorium-230, etc. Some scientists have detected an increase of 50% to 80% of radioactive elements, 11,000 plus years ago on Kodiak Island.<sup>31</sup>

Two scientists from the University of Washington discovered a direct correlation between Carbon-14 production and the variability of our Sun during the Sunspot cycles. The <sup>14</sup>C levels were determined by examining tree rings in Douglas fir trees located in the Pacific Northwest.<sup>32</sup>

The Earth's magnetic field intensity is also an important factor in the amount of <sup>14</sup>C produced in the upper atmosphere. A decrease in the magnetic field will allow more cosmic rays to reach the atmosphere, therefore increasing the production of <sup>14</sup>C.<sup>33,34,35</sup> The inverse is true if the Earth's magnetic field increases. That means during the polar reversal, when the Earth's magnetic field goes to zero for about eight hours, there will be a large spike of cosmic rays from the

Sun that will reach one side of the Earth. That means, in order to correctly calibrate a <sup>14</sup>C value, you must know which side of the Earth was facing the Sun during the last polar reversal and then assume a different side of the Earth was facing the Sun the previous reversal. I believe during the last reversal, India and China were facing the Sun when the Earth was hit by the solar cosmic rays at the exact time of the polar reversal. The <sup>14</sup>C values on that side of the Earth would appear younger than they

Depth (in m) and dates in yr B.P.	General lithology	Sediment description
		Cultivated horizon
2580 ± 60		Yellow silty clay with thin peat layer (2 - 3 cm).
10 900 ± 60		Brownish-yellow homogeneous and organic rich silty clay, with abundant Fe and Mn oxides and root traces. Silt lenses are present.
13 300 ± 60		Gray homogeneous and organic rich silty clay. Some silt lenses observed. A few root traces and calcareous nodules are present.
11 150 ± 45		
6850 ± 80		
11 460 ± 60		
10 200 ± 50		Light gray clayey silt and clay. Shell fragments (mostly gastropod) are rare. Root traces present.
7750 ± 50		Yellowish-gray clayey silt, with interbedded thin peat layers (1 - 3 cm). Root traces present.
7820 ± 35		
7900 ± 35		
13 070 ± 60		Brown mud with intraclasts.
		Dark green stiff mud. Fe and Mn oxides and calcareous and phosphate nodules occur throughout. Ca-cemented tree roots (3 x 8 cm) are noted.

**Table 8-2:** Carbon-14 dating of a core from south of Shanghai in eastern Yangtze delta, China.

really are and should be adjusted upwards in age. Caution should be taken when selecting sediments for  $^{14}\text{C}$  analysis because the sediments laid down just before the reversal will have correct  $^{14}\text{C}$  dating results, but any organic material laid down after, for an indeterminate number of years, will be affected by this spike of cosmic rays. For example Dr. Minze Stuiver of the University of Washington had tested peat bog from Whidbey Island. A sample from the top  $^{14}\text{C}$  dated to  $43,900 \pm 1,000$  years but a sample only 10 cm below it dated to  $43,600 \pm 1,000$  years, which is impossible. It is logical to assume that the lower sample was exposed to a higher concentration of  $^{14}\text{C}$ . Another more recent example is displayed in Table 8-2 showing dated core samples from south of Shanghai in eastern Yangtze delta, China. Notice there is a 7,900 year before present (B.P.) sample just above a 13,070 sample. But above these three younger samples are samples with dates of 10,200 B.P. to 13,300 B.P. It is impossible to have younger sediments below much older sediments, especially in a river delta. 12,068 years ago China would have received a high dose of  $^{14}\text{C}$  at the time of the polar reversal so that is why these samples appear younger than they actually are.

## The Evidence

### The Ice Fields

I will begin by describing actual ice fields, which is what people think of when one discusses the ice age. The most recent ice age period is called the Pleistocene extending from 11,000 years before present (B.P.) to about 1,800,000 years B.P.

Most people who are asked what causes the ice age immediately think that there must first be cold. Not true—the cold comes later. First, you have to ask yourself: “How do you get an ice field 4,000 to 10,000 feet thick, covering approximately 30% of the Earth’s surface? The answer—there must be precipitation in the form of snow, which means you must have clouds. Clouds form from condensed water vapor in the atmosphere. The water vapor comes from heat, applied to the oceans and lakes of the world, which is released into the atmosphere. So, in order to have an ice field 4,000 feet thick, you must first have a great deal of heat, applied quickly, to the surface of the ocean to cause fast and massive evaporation. The reason why there must be heat first is because with a cold environment you get almost no evaporation. It is a simple formula, in order to have a given number of feet of ice, you must have an equal amount of heat to cause enough evaporation to change liquid water into water vapor that forms clouds which deposit snow on the Earth, which forms the ice sheets. The only heat source for the Earth’s surface is the Sun. Heat is measured in units called calories.<sup>36</sup> If you analyze the math (Table 8-3), to calculate how much

ocean water was evaporated to create an ice field that would cover 30% of the Earth's land surface, you would get about 400+ feet of ocean water. I came up with this depth very simply. The continental shelf off every continent goes down to a depth of 350 to 400 feet below the current sea level. Mature tree trunks have been found off the coast of the United States at these depths. The <sup>14</sup>C dating of these tree trunks was a little over 11,000 B.P. That means the ocean level was over 350 feet below the current level long enough, so the tree seeds were able to germinate and grow into a mature, full-grown tree, before it died from salt-water incursion. Where did the missing water go? It was held in the massive ice fields found all over the world. So it is safe to say that at least 350 feet of ocean water was evaporated to create the glaciers.

The amount of heat applied to every square foot of ocean water, to evaporate a column of water 350- cubic feet, is over 6.131 billion calories! Nothing but a stellar nova could cause such immense heat. After the Sun Nova's some of the evaporated water escapes the Earth and goes into space. I estimate that at least a third of the water comes back down on the Earth in the form of rain, before the temperature of the Earth cools down below freezing and it begins to snow. This process may take less than one week. It does not stop snowing until all the moisture is out of the atmosphere. It would not surprise me to discover that the initial Nova evaporated 1,200 feet of ocean water. I will examine sea levels a little later.

1 gal =	3,782.0 grams
1 cubic foot of water =	28.3 Liters
28.3 Liters =	28,300 grams
to evaporate 1 gm of water from 50°F/10°C degrees to boiling point =	619 calories
To evaporate 1 cubic foot of water =	17,517,700 calories
To evaporate 350-cubic feet of water =	6,131,195,000 calories

**Table 8-3:** Temperature it takes to evaporate 350 cubic feet of fresh water. It would take many more calories using sea water because of the sodium chloride content and other minerals in the water.

The next question is: "How much snow does it take to create an ice field 4,000 feet thick?" That number is found using another formula: Snow has a density of 50 to 300 kilograms per cubic meter, depending on how cold it is and the atmospheric humidity. Glacial ice is about 850 to 920 kilograms per cubic meter. If you estimate snow with an average weight of 175 kilograms, you end up with a 4.86 to one ratio of snow to ice. That means you have to have a snowfall of

no less than 19,400 feet to end up with an ice field 4,000 feet thick. At this point you have to realize that this is not a normal snowfall. Something very special is happening here. You should also realize that the snow did not stop at 40-degrees latitude North and South. It must have snowed a lot farther south. There may not be much evidence of its presence after it melted. For instance, if a glacier is only 500 to 1,000 feet thick, and it forms on flat land, there is no reason for it to move. A glacier leaves very little evidence behind if it does not move. After melting it would leave only compressed clays, sand,<sup>37</sup> and soils.<sup>38</sup>

### Dating Ice Fields

The Pleistocene cold period is divided into more than seven major ice age periods and they are divided into sub-ice ages. Dating the past ice fields is not that difficult. It just takes lots of digging and a sense of where to look. Geologists look for organic material under different types of sediment unique to ice fields such as glacial till, marine and sandy blue clays. The most common datable materials are woody peat, tree limbs, bones and seashells. Carbon-14 methods have indicated that ice fields have advanced and receded repeatedly during the Pleistocene period. Table 8-4 lists the radiocarbon dating (<sup>14</sup>C) of organic materials found in sediments above and below the glacial till (sediment) or ice age clay sediment. The glacial till is usually a mixture of rocks and gravel, with little or no organic material. Generally, this method of dating is effective for periods of time less than 75,000 years. Short-term magnetic reversals are difficult to detect, because the magnetic field decays before the reversal, so the magnetic field is not very strong.<sup>39</sup> All magnetic polar reversals have preceded ice age sediments, and the reversals have been of nearly equal length.<sup>40</sup>

Peat bogs found five feet down on the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia, Canada demonstrate the periodicity of the polar reversal. They have shown that the area was ice-free by  $11,100 \pm 90$  years before present (B.P.) and 15,000 years B.P., with an ice field detected between the two periods. On nearby Graham Island, peat was dated to 12,400 years B.P.<sup>41</sup> In the Canadian high Arctic on Northeast Elsmere Island, just 13 miles from Greenland, two shell layers under a glacial moraine were <sup>14</sup>C dated between  $14,360 \pm 1,120$  years B.P. and  $23,300 \pm 310$  years B.P. That means the Robeson Channel, which separates the two countries, was ice-free between two known ice advances, over 12,000 and 24,000 years ago. Scientists estimated the ice sheet was 9,700 feet thick there during the last ice age.<sup>42</sup> In the State of Ohio ample evidence of multiple glacial advances are present, such as peat bogs found beneath two glacial tills. One was <sup>14</sup>C dated to  $46,000 \pm 2,000$  years B.P. and the other between 30,000 to 39,000 years.<sup>43</sup> By my theory, there should have been polar reversals every 12,068 years—so the Ohio evidence shows that ice ages happened 48,272 and 36,204 years ago.