

INTRODUCTION TO CHAPTER EIGHT

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Let us lay further groundwork for understanding the natural processes which God was using, at an escalated scale, on Day One of Creation. It is helpful to grasp these fundamentals to obtain a clearer understanding of what occurred during this first day of time. This chapter introduces a number of the processes by which all the elemental layers within the inner core of the Earth were rapidly formed.

This chapter further examines the neutron (which was introduced in Chapter 5). The discussion then turns to examine the uranium-238 decay series. It is commonly believed that the uranium-238 decay series takes a considerable amount of time to occur, when left to itself in a protected environment. But when it is bombarded with outside energy, this whole series has the potential of occurring in an extremely short period of time. The writer sees no problem for this complete series to occur in much less than one day, or even in a short moment of time, under certain circumstances.

The uranium-238 decay series creates isotopes of all of the elements on the Periodic Table between uranium and lead. But this is only one example of quite a number of simple decays series. But there is more to consider. There was another important nuclear process which was occurring, powerfully, in the early part of Day One. The process of nuclear fission was splitting the heavy atoms into the lighter-weight atoms of virtually every element on the Periodic Table. As a number of the products of fission entered into various instantaneous decay series, they rapidly produced many other elements on the Periodic Table, along with numerous isotopes.

The latter part of this chapter introduces the basic process which allowed the rudimentary 'blob' of the Earth to be created in just one day: on Day One of the Creation week. But how did it all happen, you may ask? Friend, God does not hide the mighty works which He has done. He does not leave the diligent seeker of truth to remain ignorant to the processes which He has used.

The remnants of those things which were used to initiate and maintain the immense Creation process are still observable today, but at a somewhat reduced scale. The writer believes that this process was driven by the energy of an extremely powerful particle bombardment. This mighty barrage converged on a single location in empty space. These particle rays still converge upon this Earth from every direction, and brutally bombard our atmosphere. Truly, the necessary evidence for the Creation process, or more clearly: the evidence of that process, can still be observed today.

Chapter 8: FURTHER NUCLEAR INTERACTION

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ALL HONOR BE TO GOD

The psalmist cries: *“Rejoice in the LORD, O ye righteous: for praise is comely for the upright. Praise the LORD with harp: sing unto him with the psaltery and an instrument of ten strings.*

“Sing unto him a new song; play skilfully with a loud noise. For the word of the LORD is right; and all his works are done in truth. He loveth righteousness and judgment: the earth is full of the goodness of the LORD.

“By the word of the LORD were the heavens made; and all the host of them by the breath of his mouth. He gathereth the waters of the sea together as an heap: he layeth up the depth in storehouses.

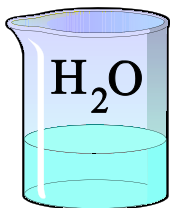
“Let all the earth fear the LORD: let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of him. For he spake, and it was done; he commanded, and it stood fast.”¹

A MOMENT TO PONDER



Friend, think on these things. God just spoke (yes, He just spoke), and it all happened. Simply at His Word, all things at Creation were accomplished. This is the Almighty God in Whom we believe. This is the God of all gods. Yes, this is the only true God! Let us stand in awe of Him. Let us also fear before Him.² Let us fear, with a godly fear, that we shall truly walk in obedience to all His ways.³

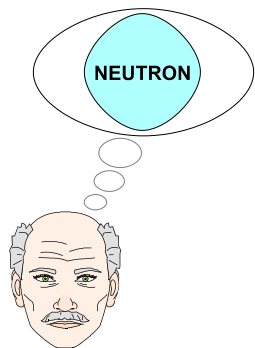
IN ALL MODERATION



Let us now continue our discussion on neutrons. Fast-moving neutrons are slowed down (or moderated) by passage through, and elastic collisions with, the light nuclei which are contained in hydrogen-based materials. Neutrons are also slowed down (or moderated) by the nuclei found in carbon-based materials.⁴ One of the most common hydrogen-based, or hydrogen-containing materials known to mankind is ordinary water.

Friend, please note that God has placed a vast amount of water on the outside surface of this Earth. God has placed everything on this Earth in a particular order, for a specific reason. Even beyond each materials' purpose of functionality, God has made it beautiful. Consider the vast oceans, with their beautiful stretches of seashores. Consider the many large lakes and the tumbling mountain streams. All of these have the ability to slow neutrons, both from within and without the Earth.

MENTAL PICTURES

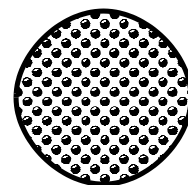


At times, we may erroneously look upon the neutron as simply being a neutral, inert, extra component residing in the nucleus of the atom. We may think of it as just a spare part hanging around. In all reality, this thinking is similar to that which has been used toward the lowly appendix of the human body, especially when a person comes down with a horrible case of appendicitis.

In all reality, the simple appendix (in the human body) is not just an extra piece of non-functional human tissue. God put the appendix in the human body to perform an important job. Likewise, the rather humble neutron is not just an extra piece of filler in the nucleus of an atom. Neither is it just a single 'blob' of neutral energy resting there, with no true function.

UPON FURTHER EXAMINATION

The neutron actually appears to be a very complex component. It contains a number of parts. It can be equated to a whole separate 'world' in itself.⁵ It is a tiny 'world' created by God! The scientists proclaim that the neutron is not just a homogeneous mass. Rather, the tiny neutron exhibits internal structure.⁶



THE STRUCTURE

It appears (from scientific examination) that the neutron contains at least a proton and an electron. These two entities are residing in extremely close proximity to one another. They are closer within a neutron than they are even in a single-electron hydrogen atom. It also appears, by the mass of the neutron, that it contains more than just a proton and an electron.⁷

The modern scientists claim that the neutron has a quark structure, and is made up of one "u" quark and two "d" quarks.⁸ As time goes on, who knows how many other parts may be discovered within the neutron. God is definitely not a waster of space!

NEUTRON STABILITY

A neutron is a stable unit, but only as long as it is a part of the nuclei of a stable atom.⁹ Once a neutron is ejected from a nuclei, it is called a "free neutron." A free neutron is a very unstable and radioactive particle. For this reason, it is a rather short-lived entity in nature.¹⁰

A free neutron goes into spontaneous radioactive decay soon after it is ejected from a nuclei. The scientists claim that the half-life of a free neutron is 12.8 minutes.¹¹

As soon as its half-life is reached, the neutron decays by a beta-emission. At that time, it is said to transform into a proton, an electron, and an antineutrino.¹²

A PREFACE

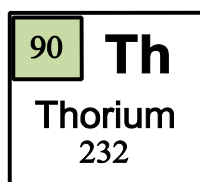


An investigation of the neutron and its interactions is an interesting subject, but it is outside of the scope of this very basic study. It is time now to examine those processes which were working at extremely high levels when God created the Heaven and the Earth.

Earlier in this book, in Chapters 4 and 5, we examined a particular process by which uranium was transformed into neptunium. This, in turn, was converted into plutonium. Let us now examine the full natural decay series of uranium-238.

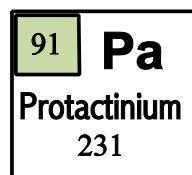
By the time this study of the uranium decay series is finished, it will be obvious how God (by using fission and nuclear decay at an escalated rate¹³) formed at least the first fourteen layers at the foundation of this Earth. In reality, all of the elemental layers were created by these methods.

URANIUM-238 DECAY SERIES



To begin this decay series, thorium-234 (a radioactive isotope of thorium-232) was produced by the alpha decay of uranium-238. Then begins the first beta decay process, which also produces free electrons. This electron-producing process is the more common of the two types of beta processes.¹⁴

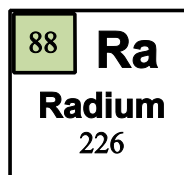
We must not forget about the free electrons created in the decay of thorium-234. These electrons appear to perform a very special cooling function. This cooling function is explored in Chapters 6 and 13.



In this first beta decay process of thorium-234, the nucleus of the atom increases its nuclear charge (or atomic number) by one unit. In the case of thorium-234, which is an emitter of negative beta particles (also called electrons), its nucleus is converted from atomic number 90 to a new nucleus with an atomic number of 91.¹⁵ The new atom thereby created is a radioactive isotope of elemental protactinium-231. This particular isotope is called protactinium-234.¹⁶

The newly-formed element of protactinium, because of its heavier atomic weight, sinks one level toward the core of the Earth. It appears that protactinium generally forms the **fifth layer**, by atomic weight, in the structure of the highly compressed, plasmatic core of this Earth.

When protactinium-234 emits a beta particle, it readily converts to uranium-234. This uranium-234 then returns to a sequence of alpha emissions.



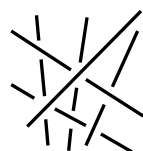
The first element to be created by this alpha emission is thorium-230. Thorium-230 decays by an alpha emission to produce mainly nuclei of radium-226.¹⁷ Radium generally forms the **seventh layer**, or region, in the structure of the Earth.

The radioactive decay series which we are currently examining is also called the uranium-radium series. It is actually just the first part of the uranium-238 decay series.

URANIUM

RADIUM

In the complete uranium-238 decay series (including all the collateral series) every element on the Periodic Table between uranium-238 and lead-206 is ultimately produced by nuclear processes.¹⁸



Once the radium-226 is created, then starts a very jumbled combination of both alpha and beta decays. All of these combinations ultimately end in that single, stable product called lead-206. The element lead-206 holds the atomic number of 82 on the Periodic Table.

A WARNING

Friend, please pay very close attention as we examine the remainder of the uranium-238 decay series. Pay extremely close attention, because things have the potential of getting very confusing if we lose our concentration for even a second.

There are multiple, alternating and varying, alpha or beta decay segments in this series. Each of these varying paths (interestingly enough) finally converge into one single elemental isotope. Then the process continues into the next decay-segment in this series.

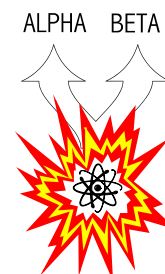
A REFRESHER

Before we examine the continuation of the uranium decay series, we must remember one fact. In an alpha decay, the atomic nuclei emits a particle which consists of two protons and two neutrons. Therefore, when this alpha particle is emitted, the atomic charge number of the nuclei is reduced by two numbers because of the loss of two protons.

Since two protons and two neutrons are emitted in the alpha particle, the atomic weight, or mass, of the atom is reduced by four complete units. Please keep this in mind throughout our continuing discussion.

On the other hand, in a common beta decay, a neutron in the nuclei is converted into a proton, and emits an energetic electron. In this case, the nuclei gains one proton, therefore, the atomic charge number is increased by one unit. Because no mass is gained or lost from the nuclei (in the form of a true neutron or proton emission), the atomic weight, or mass of the nuclei remains the same.

In the continuing decay series, certain elements can experience either an alpha or a beta decay. A particular atom can only experience one or the other type of decay, but not both at the same time. Two atoms of the same type of element may experience different decays: one an alpha decay, and the other a beta decay.

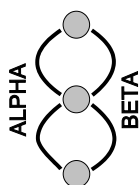


THE CONTINUATION

The uranium-238 decay series continues in the following manner. The radium-226 (normally, it is believed, after quite a number of years) emits an alpha particle, then converts into radon-222. This radon-222 is a radioactive gas. The radon-222, in turn, after a few days emits an alpha particle, and changes into polonium-218.¹⁹ Time factors for these decays are discussed later in this chapter.

The individual atoms of polonium-218 experience something very interesting. An atom can emit either an alpha and a beta particle. If an alpha particle is emitted, the atom converts into lead-214. When a polonium nuclei emits a beta particle, it converts into astatine-218.²⁰

The lead-214, in the preceding reaction, emits a beta particle, thereby adding one proton to its nucleus, and is converted into bismuth-214. The astatine-218 (from a polonium-218 disintegration) emits an alpha particle, and also changes into bismuth-214.²¹ At this point, the alternate decay paths of the polonium-218 nuclei once again join into a common decay product.



Immediately, things are thrown out of balance again. The individual bismuth-214 nuclei may decay along different paths. One nuclei may emit a beta particle, while another emits an alpha particle. A nuclei which emits a beta particle, converts into polonium-214. On the other hand, a bismuth-214 nuclei which emits an alpha particle, converts into thallium-210.²²

The polonium-214 (from the bismuth reaction) emits an alpha particle. In the process, it converts into lead-210. The thallium-210 (from the bismuth reaction) emits a beta particle. In this process, it also produces lead-210. The lead-210 from both of the preceding reactions emits a beta particle, and is changed into bismuth-210.²³ Truly, these are marvelous things which God has done within this portion of the decay series alone! But there is still more to see!

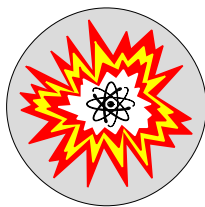
The individual nuclei of bismuth-210 may each take separate decay paths. One may emit a beta particle, and another may emit an alpha particle. The bismuth-210 nuclei which emit a beta particle convert into polonium-210. This, in turn, through an alpha decay produces lead-206, which is a stable element. Once the stable lead-206 is reached, this part of the decay series has come to an end.

The individual bismuth-210 nuclei (from the preceding reaction) which emit an alpha particle, are converted into thallium-206. The thallium-206, in turn, emits a beta particle. It then converts into lead-206, as did the polonium-210 in the reaction above.²⁴ Thus, both branches of the bismuth-210 disintegration converge into the stable element, lead-206.

Once all the components have converted into the stable lead-206, the uranium-238 decay series has come to a stable end. How long does this whole decay series normally take from start to finish? That will shortly be discussed. But, be it known that it can happen rather instantaneously under the proper conditions.



A WORD

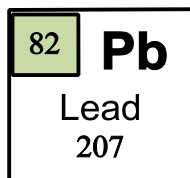


Friend, what we have examined is one process by which isotopes for twelve elements in the layering of this Earth may be created. These special elements make up the nuclear reactor at the very core of the Earth. They also form the radiation shielding for this colossal reactor.

The uranium-238 decay series is not the only one of this nature. There is also the uranium-235 series, the thorium series, the actinium series, the neptunium series, and various other collateral series. Between all of these series, isotopes of all the elements from plutonium to thallium are created.

The various decay series (along with the process of fission) can rapidly create isotopes for all the elements in the layering of the Earth, starting from the very nucleus of the Earth, and outward.

LEAD



According to one source, there are eight isotopic forms of lead. Four of these forms are called “stable,” and four of the forms are called “radioactive.” The end result of the complete uranium decay series, as shown above, is the stable isotope lead-206: a relative of lead-207.²⁵

The end result of what is called the actinium decay series is the stable isotope lead-207. This is the isotope which is listed in the Periodic Table. From the sequence which is called the thorium decay series is produced the stable isotope lead-208.²⁶

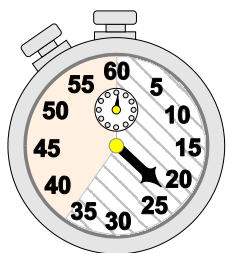
MORE FACTS

It is of interest to note that the stable isotope lead-204 does not appear to have any naturally occurring radioactive precursors that are known to mankind at this time.²⁷ From what we have seen in the world of science, this truly does not guarantee that some type of a radioactive precursor will not be found in the future.



Included in the above uranium decay series was the radioactive isotope called lead-214. This isotope decays in just 26.8 minutes. Also in this series was listed lead-210. The scientists proclaim that this particular isotope (when left completely to itself) decays in 19.4 years.²⁸

MORE SERIES



There are more decay series than just those which are mentioned above. In reality, there are quite a number of decay series. In the thorium series is found the radioactive isotope called lead-212. This isotope normally decays in 10.6 hours.²⁹

In the actinium decay series is found another radioactive isotope called lead-211. This particular isotope decays rather rapidly under normal conditions. It decays in just 36.1 minutes.³⁰

Included in the neptunium series is the radioactive isotope lead-209. This isotope (when left to itself) decays in 3.3 hours.³¹

In all, we have examined five radioactive lead isotopes, not just the four which were stated by an earlier source. All of these five radioactive isotopes of lead are unstable. They will ultimately decay into the isotopes of various other elements in the decay chain.

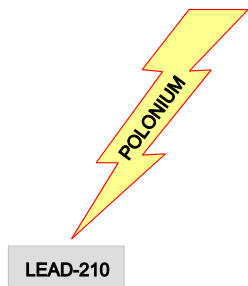
TIMELY FASHION

Earlier, the uranium-238 decay series was examined. The scientists believe that, when left completely to itself, without any outside interference, uranium normally decays into thorium-234 in about 4.67×10^9 years. The thorium decays into protactinium-234 in 24.6 days. This protactinium decays into uranium-234 in 1.15 minutes. The scientist proclaim that the uranium is then converted into thorium-230 in 2×10^6 years.³²

At this point, much time has gone into this decay series, yet we are nowhere near its end. But keep in mind that all of this decay may occur rather instantaneously, under the proper conditions!

MORE TIME

Thorium normally decays into radium-226 in 6.9×10^4 years. This radium decays into gaseous radon-222 in 1,690 years. Radon is converted into polonium-218 in just 3.85 days. The polonium rapidly decays into the radioactive lead-214, in only 3.0 minutes. This lead swiftly converts into bismuth-214 in just 26.8 minutes. The bismuth changes into polonium-214 in 19.5 minutes.³³ In all, much time has been spent in this decay series. Yet the natural decay process of uranium-238 is not ended. Therefore, let us continue!



It is believed that the polonium instantly converts into the radioactive isotope lead-210 at the extremely rapid rate of just 10^{-6} seconds, or in about one-millionth of a second. When left to itself, the radioactive isotope of lead-210, in turn, decays into bismuth-210 in 16.5 years. The bismuth-210 changes quickly into polonium-210 in only 5.0 days. This polonium converts into lead-206 in about 136 days.³⁴

GRAND TOTAL

In all, the natural decay of uranium-238 to the stable lead-206 consumes a total time of about 4,672,070,706 years and 351.985 days, plus about 0.000001 second (plus or minus an undetermined total overall percentage for error). To state this all in a simpler manner, according to the scientists, this natural, unaltered decay series takes a bit over 4.672 billion years to complete.

A WORD TO THE WISE



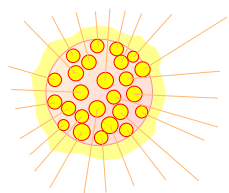
Friend, according to the typical scientist, an atom of ordinary uranium-238, when left to its natural decay pattern (without any interference from the outside), appears to require roughly 4.6 billion years to convert into lead. We also know that there is much lead to be found on this Earth. But, do not be fooled into believing that just because there is a lot of metallic lead on this Earth means that this Earth must be at least 4.6 billion years old. Quite the contrary! This Earth is relatively young!³⁵

THE BREEDER

Let us, for a time, move on to other matters. As stated in Chapter 5, in one of mankind's breeder reactors it is possible to produce approximately 20 percent more fuel than is consumed in the reaction process.^{36 and 37} In the production of this excess fuel, the ordinary uranium-238 (which is contained within the reactor) is converted into plutonium-239.

At the Creation of this Earth, it was possible for a multitude of uranium-238 nuclei (contained within a continuous barrage of powerful cosmic rays) to converge on one location in space. This was all accomplished merely at the Word of God. It is possible that a number of nuclei from lightweight metals also entered into this mixture.³⁸ God is the only One who knows the exact, original starting composition. In the beginning of Creation, as the myriad of components violently collided at one point in space (a point chosen by God), the process of the breeder began. In this greatly accelerated process, the churning mass of radioactive material began to rapidly grow.

IN THE BEGINNING

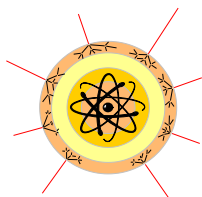


Let us again consider an important fact. On the first day of Creation as the basic ‘blob’ of the Earth was being formed, there was no protective atmosphere surrounding it. There was nothing to hamper or prevent the intense bombardment of the primitive ‘Earth-blob’ (from every direction) by the myriad of extremely powerful cosmic rays. There was nothing to prevent these rays from turning the surface region of the forming Earth into a large mass of continuous and intense nuclear fission.³⁹

GRAND ACCELERATION

Fission can occur by bombarding atomic nuclei with neutrons (or something akin to high-energy gamma rays). Cosmic rays (generally being much more powerful than gamma rays) should also work just fine in this situation. More will be noted on these matters in Chapter 11, where it is also found that there are about 50 different ways in which to cause the fission of a nuclei.

IN A MOMENT



The intense barrage of cosmic rays bombarded the outer surface of the radioactive mass from every direction. This caused a steady and extremely rapid transformation of heavy nuclei into a broad spectrum of smaller atoms. This spectrum of atoms included all which are shown on the Periodic Table, plus numerous isotopes.

LAYER BY LAYER

As each successive outer layer of lighter materials was built up and exposed to the intense barrage of cosmic rays, a portion of its nuclei were split into the lighter atoms for the succeeding layers. Larger and steadily larger the Earth grew, as more and more bombarding nuclei entered the mass, and as lighter and yet lighter layers, or zones of elements, were formed around the growing mass.⁴⁰

GASEOUS FORMATION

It should be noted that in the normal decay of just one uranium-238 atom into lead-206, the scientists proclaim that a total of 8 helium atoms are created.⁴¹ God is not a waster of resources. Do not forget about these gases which are created during nuclear decay. Later in this book is discussed the use to which it appears these remnant gases were put. It appears that these gases also have other important uses relating to the basic operation of the main control-unit for this Earth. This main control-unit, and its operation, may be discussed in another Volume, as God permits.

MORE RADIOACTIVITY

There are naturally occurring radioactive isotopes of many elements. Many of these particular elements are not commonly thought of as being radioactive. The radioactive isotopes include those of bismuth, lead, thallium, platinum, rhenium, hafnium, lutetium, gadolinium, samarium, neodymium, lanthanum, indium, rubidium, vanadium, potassium, carbon, and hydrogen.⁴² A few of these isotopes were discussed earlier in this book.

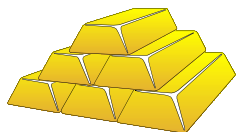
Friend, the atoms of a good share of the above-listed radioactive isotopes have the further potential to radioactively disintegrate into the atoms of yet other stable elements. It appears that by the methods of instantaneous fission and radioactive decay, all the elements on the Periodic Table were formed within the Earth. Friend, these were just part of the mighty works of God at Creation.

A BETTER PICTURE

The above list does not include all the radioactive isotopes which are currently known. To obtain a more accurate picture of this potential for the transmutation of elements by radioactive disintegration, let us examine those transmutations which have been performed in mankind's underpowered particle accelerators and nuclear reactors. More than 1650 radioactive isotopes have been created artificially in the laboratory, since 1935.⁴³

**1650-Plus
Radioactive
Isotopes**

There are, theoretically, over 5000 radioactive isotopes which are predicted to exist.⁴⁴ Friend, most of these are radioactive isotopes of elements which we normally know as stable, non-radioactive elements. Transformation series have been found for each element on the Periodic Table: each, except for hydrogen.⁴⁵ God Almighty used all of these isotopes in the Creation of this Earth!



By this process of transmutation, even base metals have been transformed into pure gold. But the process, using human technology, is extremely expensive; costing more than the gold is worth.⁴⁶ But with the power of Almighty God, all things are readily possible.

TIMELY FASHION

It should be noted that in the particle accelerators of mankind, elements of one type can be readily transformed into other types of elements in an extremely short period of time. If man can do such things in his relatively underpowered machines, what can God the Father do with the great powers which are at His disposal? In the twinkling of an eye, He has the ability to change things! In the twinkling of an eye, base things can be converted into very precious substances!

THE TRUTH

Friend, is your heart full of base things, or is it truly refined as pure gold? Is it refined by the Word and Spirit of God? It is true that by the Word and Spirit of God, even base human beings may be readily transformed into very precious vessels in the sight of God. With God, all things are possible. His Spirit and His Word have the power to change us into His true children. God the Father has given us the ability, through the power of Christ, to do those things which are pleasing in His sight.

IN CLOSING

The Word of God proclaims: *“But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord.”*⁴⁷ Truly, God the Father has prepared the way by which we can be changed into the image of Christ. Friend, Christ may actually be manifest through us! As we diligently behold Christ within the Word of God, the Spirit of God begins a special work within those who diligently seek His true way. The Spirit of God will take the words found upon the pages of the Holy Bible, and firmly plant them within our heart and mind. With much diligent “watering,” the Word of God will “sprout,” and become living within us. In time, with diligent tending toward the things of God, the individual is able, through the mighty power of Christ, to grow strong in the true way of the Lord.

The Lord Jesus Christ declares: *“Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me.*

*“To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne. He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.”*⁴⁸

Friend, Christ desires for you to have direct communion with Him! He wants you to be able to join Him in His throne! He desires for you to become one with Him and the Father!

The servant of Jesus Christ proclaims: *“Now unto him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and for ever. Amen.”*⁴⁹ Christ is able to keep you in the true way of God, that you may partake of all that God has for His people!

Friend, so ends another Chapter in this FIRST EDITION of
Listen To The Earth, Volume One, THE CREATION, by *David E. Sakrison and Friends*
in 34 Chapters, plus README, Preview, Start, and End files
with References following each Chapter

REFERENCES

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1. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Psalms, chapter 33, verses 1-9.
2. See: *The Holy Bible*, Book of II Corinthians, chapter 7, verse 1.
3. We can only walk in obedience to all of God's commands by the very power of Christ. In order to abide in Christ, and in His power, we must take up the cross of Christ daily, and follow Him. Upon that cross which we take up, our carnal flesh and its lusts must be daily crucified. Only then can Christ truly be manifest through us. Friend, we must die daily, as the Scriptures show. Indeed, this walk with Christ must be renewed each day. And truly, throughout each day, it is a moment by moment walk with Christ. It is Christ that keeps us in obedience to God the Father. But this can only happen as long as our eyes are truly upon Christ, and upon that strait and narrow way in which God the Father has ordained for us to walk. Friend, it is not just a belief in our head, or a mind thing. It is a life. Have we crucified the flesh and its lusts for the things of this world, that we can walk in obedience to the Father? Truly, that is what matters.

It is written: *"Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever."* (I John 2:15-17)

The Lord Jesus Christ clarifies the matter when He proclaimed: *"Not every one that saith unto me, 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. Many will say to me in that day, 'Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? And in thy name have cast out devils? And in thy name done many wonderful works?' And then will I profess unto them, 'I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity.'" (Matthew 7:21-23)*

And thus Christ instructed: *"Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."* (Matthew 7:13-14) Friend, let us be of those few who find that true strait gate, and are then willing to enter into it, and walk on that narrow way which leads unto eternal life. Friend, this gate is not wide enough for our carnal flesh to pass through. To pass through this gate, our carnal flesh with its desires must be left behind. Only then are we able to truly walk on that narrow way with Christ. Only then can we be in true union with Christ, and with God the Father.

The apostle Paul declares the true way thus: *"I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me."* (Galatians 2:20) Again, the Word of God proclaims: *"If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God."* (Colossians 3:1-3) Friend, this is that only true way which leads to eternal life.

The apostle Paul also saw those who were faking that they were the children of God and walking in obedience to the way of Christ, for he proclaimed: *"For many walk, of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ: whose end is destruction, whose god is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things."* (Philippians 3:18-19) The Lord Jesus Christ proclaimed to the Pharisees: *"But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in."* (Matthew 23:13) Friend, let us not be like the Pharisees, who shall be greatly ashamed as they stand before God and receive their eternal reward. Let us of a willing heart serve God the Father, through that power which is given in Christ. Let us willingly serve God out of true love for Him, because of His great love and mercy which He has shown toward us and all mankind.
4. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Neutron."
5. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Neutron."
6. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Neutron."
7. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Quark."
8. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Quark."

9. *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, page 2169.
10. *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, page 2170.
11. *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, page 2169.
12. *McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology*, 8th Edition, 1997, volume 11, page 776.
13. Please remember that the fission and nuclear decay processes were occurring at an escalated rate for a good reason. The materials from which this Earth was created were exposed to the powerful bombardment of cosmic rays within that immense particle accelerator which God set in motion at the beginning of Creation. By the processes of extremely fast fission and nuclear decay, all of the elements on the Periodic Table were rapidly formed.
14. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Radioactivity."
15. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Radioactivity."
16. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Radioactivity."
17. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Radioactivity."
18. To speak more precisely, radioactive isotopes of all these elements are created. These radioactive isotopes then decay into the atoms of other elements.
19. See: *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, Table 1, page 2622.
20. See: *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, Table 1, page 2622.
21. See: *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, Table 1, page 2622.
22. See: *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, Table 1, page 2622.
23. See: *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, Table 1, page 2622.
24. See: *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, Table 1, page 2622.
25. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Lead."
26. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Lead."
27. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Lead."
28. See: *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, Table 1, page 2622; Tables 2 and 3, page 2623; and Table 5, page 2624.
29. See: *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, Table 1, page 2622; Tables 2 and 3, page 2623; and Table 5, page 2624.
30. See: *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, Table 1, page 2622; Tables 2 and 3, page 2623; and Table 5, page 2624.
31. See: *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, Table 1, page 2622; Tables 2 and 3, page 2623; and Table 5, page 2624.
32. *Smith's Introductory College Chemistry*, James Kendall, 1931 Edition, page 297.

33. *Smith's Introductory College Chemistry*, James Kendall, 1931 Edition, page 297.
34. *Smith's Introductory College Chemistry*, James Kendall, 1931 Edition, page 297.
35. Let us consider one more point. When a nuclear bomb explodes, the various radioactive products which are created have not taken billions of years to come into existence. It did not take the bomb billions of years to explode. All has occurred rather instantaneously. So it was on Day One of Creation: the numerous elementary products of the nuclear reaction came into being rather rapidly.
36. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Breeder Reactor."
37. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Nuclear Energy."
38. The lighter weight metals would have allowed for the production of neutrons, in response to being bombarded by radiation from the radioactive elements. This neutron production was important for continuing the nuclear reaction process which formed the basic Earth.
39. On Day One of Creation, there was no atmosphere (as we know it) surrounding the forming Earth. Furthermore, there was no protective magnetic field (such as we now have) surrounding it at that time. Therefore, the cosmic particles could brutally bombard the forming Earth, completely unimpeded.
40. See: *The Story of the Earth*, Cattermole and Moore, 1985, page 17. Even some of the evolutionary scientists tend to believe that as soon as the Earth began to form, it grew relatively fast by the process of radioactive decay.
41. *Smith's Introductory College Chemistry*, James Kendall, 1931 Edition, page 297.
42. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Radioactivity."
43. *McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology*, 8th Edition, 1997, volume 15, page 120.
44. *McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology*, 8th Edition, 1997, volume 15, page 120.
45. *McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology*, 8th Edition, 1997, volume 15, page 121.
46. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Transmutation of Elements." Please note that far less expensive methods for the transmutation of elements may exist. The writer will now leave this subject to the independent research of the inquisitive Reader.
47. *The Holy Bible*, Book of II Corinthians, chapter 3, verse 18.
48. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Revelation, chapter 3, verses 20-22.
49. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Jude, verses 24-25.