

INTRODUCTION TO CHAPTER ELEVEN

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Before this study returns purely to the Earth and its amazing construction, a few more devices of mankind will be examined, that we may learn from them some important lessons in simple physics. These lessons can then be applied directly to understanding this Earth and its construction. From the processes used in these particular devices of mankind, we may come to a much better understanding of those processes which were first set in motion, at a very escalated level, during that awe-inspiring Day One of the Creation week. These processes are still in operation today within the core of the Earth, and also in outer space.

In the pages ahead, some elementary, yet important facts about nuclear fission and radioactive decay are explored. To better understand some of these nuclear processes, a little of mankind's experience in the nuclear field is presented. The ease with which these powerful processes may be initiated, even by mankind, should also be observed with interest. This basic knowledge should help to lay a firm foundation for readily understanding a number of those immense, yet rather elementary nuclear processes which were powerfully being used by God, on Day One of Creation.

This chapter begins with a prophecy from the Word of God. This prophecy shall certainly occur in the days ahead. As we continue to learn more about the nuclear processes which God commonly uses, the method by which this prophecy shall be fulfilled may become more understandable. Next, the discussion turns to a rudimentary examination of nuclear fission, and a short history of mankind's first, known (that is recorded in our current history) nuclear reactor. The simplicity of nuclear reactions can be gleaned from these early experiments. Then, a process is presented, whereby natural uranium may be converted into highly reactive plutonium, using relatively simple procedures.

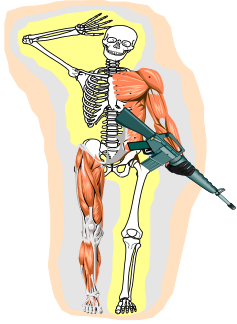
To round out this study, and to understand the simplicity of those natural forces which God set in motion on Day One of Creation, a reliable proton-beam source is explored, and methods for improving upon its performance. All of this basic knowledge should help the average individual to readily understand how, with a few simple natural processes, nuclear Creation could rapidly have occurred on Day One. Finally, this chapter ends with a look at the days ahead. May our hearts be prepared for these special times.

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Chapter 11: NUCLEAR PROCESSES

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THE PROPHECY



A prophecy in the Word of God proclaims: “*And this shall be the plague wherewith the LORD will smite all the people that have fought against Jerusalem; Their flesh shall consume away while they stand upon their feet, and their eyes shall consume away in their holes, and their tongue shall consume away in their mouth.*”¹

This is quite a plague which shall be manifest upon the enemies of the Lord God Almighty. This is quite a punishment for simply fighting against the city upon which God has placed His name.²

A QUICK BRIEFING

It is time to examine elementary nuclear physics, of the type currently used by mankind. From this study, a clearer understanding should be obtained of those processes which occur within this Earth. It will also help explain that which will happen upon this Earth in the relatively near future.

NUCLEAR FISSION

During nuclear disintegration of a heavier nucleus (such as of uranium), this nucleus is split into the nuclei of two smaller atoms (such as gold and aluminum).³ The two resulting nuclei may be of almost any combination of lighter elements which, together, are equal to the weight of the heavier, starting element.⁴ The process of fission may be initiated by bombarding an atomic nuclei with such nuclear particles as neutrons, high-energy gamma rays, or any similar radiation.⁵ Research has proven that there are about 50 different known methods to create fission of atomic nuclei.⁶

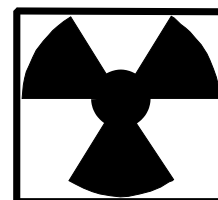
Each of the 50-odd methods of producing fission results in a unique and different set of products. The only “constant” found amongst these various methods is that the original nuclei always disintegrates into two unequally-sized fragments.⁷

One of the two fragments is always heavier than the other, and both fragments contain extra neutrons. Research has proven that these new fragments are always radioactive. These new radioactive isotopes, once produced, enter into a successive chain of beta decays. This decay sequence will continue until a non-radioactive state of stability is obtained. At each step in the beta decay process, an isotope of a new element is formed.^{8 and 9}

Friend, the information given thus far provides the foundation upon which to begin a very basic study of nuclear physics, and the nuclear Creation of this Earth. It begins to indicate the processes which God the Father very easily set into motion during the days when the Heavens and Earth were created. Granted, at Creation these processes were in operation at an extremely escalated level.

THE BASICS

In 1938, some scientists were attempting to produce a transuranium element. During their research, these scientists were bombarding ordinary uranium with free neutrons. At this time, nuclear fission was accidentally discovered (or possibly, rediscovered).¹⁰



It was later discovered that plutonium-239, an isotope of plutonium, readily undergoes nuclear fission.¹¹ The energy released during this process may be very large. Furthermore, the neutrons released during this process may work to create a chain-reaction of self-sustaining nuclear fissions.¹²

When a chain-reaction of nuclear fissions occurs, it causes a steady, and sometimes uncontrollable release of nuclear energy.¹³ Fission may be initiated by simply bombarding uranium-235 with neutrons. In this process, if a nuclei of uranium absorbs a neutron and splits, it ejects, on the average, 2.5 more neutrons. These additional neutrons can slam into other nuclei, causing them also to go into a state of fission.¹⁴ This process may continue on and on, depending on the immediate environment and the amount of available fissionable material.¹⁵

SOME HISTORY



During World War II, there was a considerable amount of human energy committed toward the research and development of that first atomic bomb. The main part of this research was focused on creating a self-sustaining fission reaction.

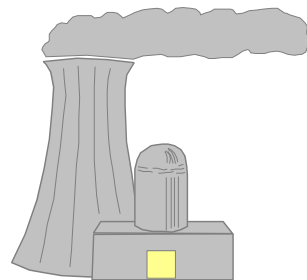
In a secret laboratory beneath the abandoned stands at the University of Chicago's Stagg Field, a team of scientists worked feverishly with the Italian physicist Enrico Fermi on a self-sustaining process of nuclear fission. On December 2, 1942, these scientists finally succeeded in creating that desired reaction. The world's first, currently known, artificial nuclear reactor was born.^{16 and 17}

Friend, we term this first of mankind's nuclear reactors as being "artificial" because God had previously created a number of extremely powerful and highly efficient natural nuclear reactors. These special reactors were created even before mankind was ever in existence. Indeed, these natural reactors were created a long time before any of mankind's artificial reactors.

At the very nucleus of our Earth is an immense nuclear reactor. The basic construction of this reactor will be examined later in this book. Continuing on with the subject at hand, the scientists loudly proclaim that there is, in all essence, a nuclear reactor at the heart of many stars.¹⁸ If this is true, then all of these natural reactors were created thousands of years ago, by the very Hand of God Almighty. They were created long before mankind ever thought of nuclear power.

EARLY FUELS

As noted above, the first of mankind's known¹⁹ nuclear reactors was produced in the United States under the guidance of an Italian physicist named Enrico Fermi. This particular reactor was fueled by ordinary natural uranium. The natural uranium fuel used in this experimental reactor was simply imbedded inside of graphite blocks. The initial nuclear fission was started within a target of uranium-235.^{20 and 21}



Friend, natural uranium is the same material which is contained in certain types of rocks. This ordinary uranium can be found in any naturally-occurring uranium deposit. Natural uranium is also called uranium-238. It contains about 99.3 percent of uranium-238, and 0.7 percent of uranium-235.²²

A NOTE

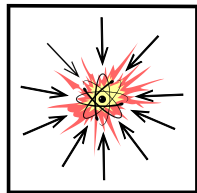
Ordinary uranium-238 does not normally go into a state of nuclear fission. Natural uranium will only begin fission when it is properly bombarded with neutrons.²³ The artificial production of these neutrons will be examined later in this chapter.

NATURE'S REACTOR

Highly energetic gamma rays have the ability to cause nuclear disintegration. In the process, they often eject neutrons from the effected atomic nuclei.²⁴ The cosmic rays which enter our solar system (in about equal numbers from all directions) can also cause nuclear disintegration. It should be noted that in earlier times, the scientists simply thought that cosmic rays were gamma rays which possessed an exceedingly high energy level.²⁵ Now mankind knows better.

Cosmic rays can have energy ratings of about 10^{11} Gev. Once again, this rating is roughly 100-million times more powerful than the atom-smashing Tevatron of mankind. With this intense power at His disposal, God can easily excite natural uranium into a state of extreme fission. By fission and rapid radioactive decay, all the other elements on the Periodic Table can easily be created.

THE PROCESS



As noted earlier, plutonium-239 readily undergoes nuclear fission. Interestingly enough, plutonium-239 can be created by first bombarding ordinary uranium-238 with neutrons.

In this process (just as in the Earth's core reactor), the uranium-238 converts into uranium-239. This uranium-239 ultimately is converted into weapons-grade plutonium-239. Depending on the methods employed, this can occur in a relatively rapid two-step decay process.²⁶

SOME FACTS

When uranium ore decays by any process (natural or otherwise), it gives off alpha particles. These alpha particles have a peculiar effect on certain light-weight metals (beryllium being a good example). When these light metals are bombarded by a stream of alpha particles, they, in turn, emit a stream of exceptionally penetrating radiation.²⁷

Once again (because it is an important point to remember), this penetrating radiation from light metals is actually a stream of neutrons. These neutrons are those entities which have the ability to convert ordinary, natural uranium-238 into highly reactive plutonium-239.

A stream of alpha particles for neutron production may be emitted by any, we repeat, any natural radioactive substance. Besides natural uranium, the element polonium is a good source of these particles. Also, any natural or artificial source which emits a steady stream of alpha rays (sometimes likened to anode rays) may be used in the process.²⁸

Furthermore, there are other light-weight metals (besides beryllium) which will give off a stream of highly penetrating neutrons when they are bombarded with a ray of alpha particles. Good examples are such common metals as aluminum, boron and magnesium.²⁹

A REFRESHER

As noted earlier in this book, neptunium is produced by first bombarding uranium-238 with neutrons. The product of the reaction is uranium-239. The uranium-239 then emits a beta particle, and radioactively decays into the element neptunium-239.³⁰ Neptunium-239 is simply an isotope of regular neptunium-237.

Once the reaction has progressed to the neptunium-239 stage, a very interesting phenomenon occurs. The neptunium-239 emits a beta particle, and radioactively decays into the very reactive product called plutonium-239.³¹

ONE METHOD

Friend, there may be a relatively simple and inexpensive method for converting two slabs of natural uranium into something akin to weapons-grade plutonium-239. This particular process may, to some degree, eliminates the need for a costly nuclear laboratory in which to produce plutonium-239 (of course, in this hypothetical instance, all safety measures are disregarded).

Please consider the following thoughts. Suppose that a sheet of aluminum, beryllium, boron, or magnesium (or other light-weight metals, which may also work) were sandwiched between two slabs of natural uranium, and then placed in a high vacuum.³² Would this arrangement allow the alpha particles emitting from the uranium to pass into the light metal and eject neutrons out the other side? Would these neutrons then penetrate powerfully into the opposite slab of uranium?³³

Neutrons are known to react with ordinary uranium. They begin a process whereby this material is converted into weapons-grade plutonium-239.³⁴ This basic conversion process, in itself, is extremely simple. It should not require any special high-tech equipment for the basic process. It is only the shielding and safety factors which may require some special, somewhat expensive equipment.

NOTE

The preceding process should be performed in a high vacuum. This helps to prevent the objective of the alpha particle or neutron emissions from being hindered by air molecules or water vapor, etc. The process noted above is very similar to that which occurs in a breeder reactor (as explained in Chapter 8). Additional research is advisable on moderating and protective materials to be used with the process. As an important note, the total size of all the uranium samples should never exceed the “critical mass.” This helps to prevent a large scale nuclear reaction from occurring.

A WORD OF CAUTION



Please do not attempt the above process on your kitchen table (or anywhere else for that matter). For those who are bent on nuclear experimentation, proper protective and control measures must be fully understood, or the results may be extremely devastating.³⁵

Total loss of all human life in the vicinity of the experiment, and total loss of all surrounding property may occur from any improper experimentation. Furthermore, total loss of neighborhood and any surrounding city could also occur. This may be especially true if the final products of plutonium-239 are larger than “the critical mass!”³⁶ Please be advised that all nuclear experimentation must be approved by the proper authorities before initiation.

ANOTHER METHOD

The above method for producing plutonium-239 from ordinary uranium-238 may be modified somewhat to produce a more efficient process. In this second method, steel or other heavy-weight metal tubes with sealable metal ends may be used as the process containers. One metal end-cap should be vented into a proper system for relieving pressure and filtering out radioactive byproducts from the process. All other necessary protective measures should also be taken.

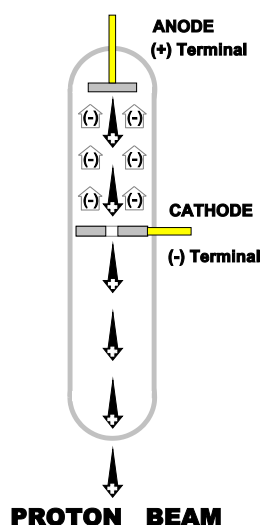
In this hypothetical process, one end cap is removed from the tube. Uranium-238 powder may be poured into the tube. This powder may then be well-mixed with a good supply of aluminum or beryllium powder, after the end cap is replaced.³⁷ (The filtering system should be in operation.) The hypothetical process may be placed under a very high vacuum to increase its efficiency. In time, what may be produced? Could the end-product possible be plutonium-239?

PATH OF DISCOVERY

In about the year 1865, the British scientist Sir William Crookes was experimenting with electrical discharges through evacuated glass tubes. During his research, he discovered that a peculiar type of visible discharge was radiating from the negative electrode within the evacuated tube. This form of radiation soon became known as “cathode rays.”³⁸

The cathode rays in the Crookes tube were found to be composed of **very energetic** electrons. When the beam of cathode rays bombarded the glass of the Crookes tube, relatively low-energy X-rays were produced. Nevertheless, despite their low energy, they were capable of penetrating matter.³⁹

ANOTHER DISCOVERY



In about the year 1886, a scientist named Goldstein invented what is commonly called the “Goldstein tube.” This particular tube is somewhat similar in construction to the common cathode ray tube produced originally by Sir William Crookes. Indeed, the Goldstein tube is like the Crookes tube, but with one minor, yet very important difference.⁴⁰

In the center of the cathode disk of the Goldstein is a small hole. This special cathode disk is then mounted within the usual evacuated tube.

When high voltage is applied to the electrodes of the Goldstein tube, the electrons begin flowing from the cathode to the anode. This is similar to what occurs in the Crookes process. Then, what were originally termed “canal rays” travel from the anode, through the hole in the center of the cathode, and out through the glass of the evacuated tube.⁴¹

It was eventually proven that the “canal ray” beam from the Goldstein tube was actually a type of proton beam.⁴² This highly directional proton beam appears to be capable of producing alternative phenomenon which are similar to those produced by a beam of positively charged alpha-rays.⁴³

ONE MOMENT



Friend, are not alpha-rays those amazing particles which readily create neutrons upon impact with various light-weight metals? Do not these amazing neutrons, in turn, have a special potential for transforming the atoms of one type of matter into atoms of another type?⁴⁴ Think about it! What valuable uses could there be for such a simple device as the basic (or modified) Goldstein tube?⁴⁵

VARIABLE POWER

Let us turn to a somewhat different, but useful line of thought. In about the year 1896, the famed British scientist Sir Joseph John Thomson found that cathode rays were of an electrical nature. These particular rays possessed a negative charge. He further found that the velocity of the cathode rays was dependent upon the voltage applied across the two terminals of the cathode ray tube.⁴⁶

GREAT POTENTIAL

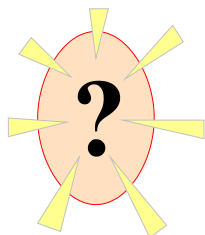
In about 1926, the American physicist Dr. William David Coolidge constructed a very powerful cathode-ray tube. In one end of the ray tube was a thin nickel disk through which the rays passed. When 350,000 volts was applied to the terminals of his tube, the air began to ionize.⁴⁷

The quantity of cathode (or beta) rays emitted by the Coolidge tube was equivalent to that produced by 1,000,000 grams of radium bromide.⁴⁸ Furthermore, in his research, Coolidge discovered that as the voltage applied to the electrodes of the tube is increased, the tube emits higher frequency and more energetic radiation.⁴⁹ This is all valuable information for the nuclear experimenter!⁵⁰

MORE INFORMATION

While electron and proton beams are being explored, let us also examine X-ray tubes. It should be noted that the penetrating power of those rays emitted is dependent upon the degree of evacuation within the tube, and upon the voltage applied across the terminals of the tube. This is very similar to the traits of the electron beam from a cathode-ray tube.⁵¹

LOGICAL QUESTIONS



The 1886 Goldstein tube sent out a steady stream of alpha-like rays. Suppose for a moment that an aluminum, beryllium, boron, magnesium (or other light-weight metal) “window” was put into the end of the Goldstein tube, into which the alpha-like particles must penetrate. Would a powerful stream of neutrons then be emitted out the other side of the “window?” Would you now have a type of powerful, directional, neutron ray device?⁵²

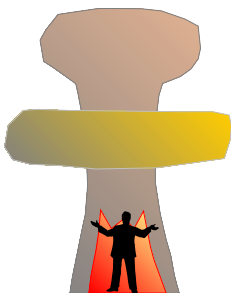
Next, let us consider lessons learned from the effects within the cathode-ray tube and the X-ray tube. What happens when the voltage is increased across the terminals? In the hypothetical neutron device envisioned above, would the power of the alpha-type particle beam be increased as the voltage applied to the tube was increased? Would this, in turn, cause the power of the neutron beam produced to likewise increase?

NEUTRON DEVICES

It is common knowledge that devices like the deadly neutron bombs (such as are used by the militaries of the United States and other countries) are nothing but indiscriminate and omnidirectional killers. They truly have few, if any, constructive uses. On the other hand, would a neutron ray-tube be a highly direction device which would only effect the intended target, hopefully with constructive results?⁵³ Could there be a number of beneficial uses for such a device?⁵⁴

What would happen if the beam from a relatively simple, but nevertheless powerful neutron ray device were directed upon a fertile sample of ordinary uranium-238?⁵⁵ Would the uranium-238 convert into uranium-239, as it does in a breeder reactor? Could it then be made to convert into neptunium-239, and finally into something akin to weapons-grade plutonium-239? Truly, there is only one manner in which to find out the answers to these questions. That is by proper scientific research!

ANOTHER CAUTION



Once again, Friend, DO NOT ever attempt to perform any of these experiments on your kitchen table. Furthermore, do not attempt any of these experiments in an environment which is not properly protected by all of the necessary safeguards. None of these experiments should ever, we loudly repeat, EVER, be attempted except by fully qualified personnel who have the proper authorizations. Check with your local authorities to obtain any available information on the legalities of doing nuclear research in your local setting.

WORDS OF WISDOM



Friend, at times the most simple and innocent appearing procedure can have very powerful and unexpected results. Any ignorance of necessary information or procedure, any mere miscalculation or minor accident during any type of nuclear research, could result in extremely dire and devastating consequences.⁵⁶ Much loss of life and property could be the ultimate result.

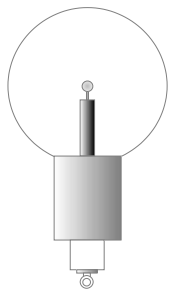
COMMON BELIEFS

Some people believe that a large nuclear reactor is required for the production of plutonium-239 from ordinary uranium-238.⁵⁷ Some believe that expensive equipment, such as a cyclotron, is required to smash atoms. Some believe that it takes millions of dollars worth of equipment to produce nuclear disintegration in matter. Let us examine a few simple facts to find the real truth on this matter.

SIMPLE LAMPS

In 1891 and 1892, a very unusual man named Nikola Tesla described some experiments which he was then performing.⁵⁸ Included were special light bulbs which he called “molecular-bombardment lamps.” The globes of these simple lamps were usually six inches or less in diameter.⁵⁹

MINI ACCELERATORS



With the simple molecular-bombardment lamp and its relatively inexpensive powering equipment, it appears that Tesla was able to disintegrate and alter virtually any type of solid matter. The amount of current which he fed to the lamp was one of the deciding factors to the outcome of each experiment.

Nikola Tesla accomplished, very inexpensively, similar phenomena to that which occurs in the large and expensive particle accelerators of our day.⁶⁰ Indeed, some very impressive transformations can take place by focusing energy upon a common point. This is what God did, on an immense scale, at Creation!

FURTHER FINDINGS

The relatively inexpensive molecular-bombardment lamps of Tesla’s not only produced brilliant visible light, but powerful ultra-violet and X-rays also spewed from them in large quantities. The X-rays from these bulbs were so powerful that X-ray pictures could be produced through the thickness of a human skull at a distance of forty feet from these simple lamps.⁶¹

Friend, the evidence indicates that certain types of nuclear research can be readily accomplished with relatively inexpensive equipment. The writer is certain that there are others who have come to this same conclusion! Compact units such as a Tesla lamp, and a source of high frequency electricity, should suffice in a number of cases. It also appears that a type of Goldstein tube would work extremely well in the alteration of atoms and molecules into other forms, some possibly with economic value. If man can do nuclear research with such simple equipment, what can God do?

A QUESTION

With nuclear and biological knowledge increasing daily, and with the degree of unrest upon this Earth, what will it be like in the days ahead? It is well known that there are many well-financed terrorist organizations upon the face of this Earth. These organizations surely have the services of highly-trained scientists. With the simplicity by which powerful nuclear reactions can be produced, truly, what will the following days be like upon this Earth? For our answer, let us look to the only reliable source.

THE WORD OF GOD

The Lord Jesus Christ prophesied of the end times: *“And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken.”*⁶²

Again, the Lord Jesus Christ prophesies: *“For then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be. And except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved: but for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened.”*⁶³

Friend, believe the Word of God! These are truly the days which are upon us! Except the Lord God Himself shorten these days, there shall no flesh be saved! If these days were allowed to continue in their present course, the human race would finally experience complete self-extermination.

The Lord Jesus Christ continues: *“Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken: and then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven: and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory.”*⁶⁴

It appears that the mighty power of God will put an end to the most horrid tribulation which mankind has ever seen. Rather than continuing in their killing of each other, the wicked individuals will become more interested in protecting themselves from the devastating judgement of God. Truly, they will be running for cover, rather than massacring the human race to the bitter end.⁶⁵

IN THAT DAY

It is written: *“I am the LORD: that is my name: and my glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven images. Behold, the former things are come to pass, and new things do I declare: before they spring forth I tell you of them.*

“Sing unto the LORD a new song, and his praise from the end of the earth, ye that go down to the sea, and all that is therein; the isles, and the inhabitants thereof. Let the wilderness and the cities thereof lift up their voice, the villages that Kedar doth inhabit: let the inhabitants of the rock sing, let them shout from the top of the mountains. Let them give glory unto the LORD, and declare his praise in the islands. The LORD shall go forth as a mighty man, he shall stir up jealousy like a man of war: he shall cry, yea, roar; he shall prevail against his enemies.

“I have long time holden my peace; I have been still, and refrained myself: now will I cry like a travailing woman; I will destroy and devour at once. I will make waste mountains and hills, and dry up all their herbs; and I will make the rivers islands, and I will dry up the pools. And I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known: I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight. These things will I do unto them, and not forsake them.”⁶⁶

The Lord hath proclaimed: *“For, behold, the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble: and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the LORD of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch.*

“But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall. And ye shall tread down the wicked; for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet in the day that I shall do this, saith the LORD of hosts.”⁶⁷

Friend, may your heart be prepared, that you may willingly serve the Lord God Almighty. May you serve Him, for He has loved you greatly. He loves you so much that He sent His own beloved, innocent Son to die and pay the immense price for your sins. His beloved Son died in your place, that you may now be free from your sins. You may now be free, through the power of Christ, from any power which the lusts of the flesh may have over you. Friend, the Lord Jesus Christ gave His whole life for you. What is the only acceptable thing which you can give in return?

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 Zechariah, chapter 14, verse 12.
2. See: *The Holy Bible*, Book of Daniel, chapter 9, verse 19.
3. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Fission, Nuclear"
4. *Concepts of General Chemistry*, McLellan/Day/Clark, 1966, page 83. Let us clarify this issue further. After fission, the atomic numbers of the two lighter-weight atoms will equal the atomic number of the original parent atom.
5. In mankind's particle accelerators, beams of gold ions traveling in opposite directions may be slammed head-on into one another (as done at Brookhaven National Laboratory's Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider) in order to "shatter" the nucleus into pieces in a process which is something akin to natural fission (a splitting of the nucleus of an atom, with an associated release of energy). The upcoming (in 2005) CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) will use head-on collisions of lead protons in some of its experiments. Fermilab's Tevatron collides various beams of protons and antiprotons. It appears that protons of almost any element on the Periodic Table can be used in a particle accelerator to produce nuclear fission. So it was at the Creation of this Earth.
6. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Fission, Nuclear."
7. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Fission, Nuclear."
8. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Fission, Nuclear."
9. *The Story of the Earth*, Cattermole and Moore, 1985, page 17.
10. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Transmutation of Elements."
11. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Plutonium."
12. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Nuclear Energy."
13. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Nuclear Energy."
14. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Chain Reaction, Nuclear."
15. At the Creation of this Earth, it appears that there may have been much available fissionable material. The sustained fission reaction continued for a certain period of time on an immense scale.
16. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Nuclear Energy."
17. *Conceptual Physics*, Paul G. Hewitt, 6th Edition, 1989, pages 617-618. Note: The stands at Stag Field have long since been demolished, and a bronze plaque at the field commemorates the historic fission chain reaction.
18. See: *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Star" and "Stellar Evolution."
19. Let us not underestimate those things which may have been occurring before the Noachic Flood. The Word of God proclaims: "*The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun. Is there any thing whereof it may be said, 'See, this is new?' It hath been already of old time, which was before us.*" (Ecclesiastes 1:9-10)
20. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Nuclear Energy."
21. *Conceptual Physics*, Paul G. Hewitt, 6th Edition, 1989, pages 617-618.
22. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Nuclear Energy."
23. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Nuclear Energy."
24. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Gamma Rays."
25. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Cosmic Rays."

26. It should here be noted that it does not take mankind billions of years to convert natural uranium, by the two-step process, into plutonium in their nuclear reactors. Mankind completes this feat in a relatively short period of time, even in their greatly underpowered nuclear machines. Why should any thinking human have a difficult time with the fact that God readily caused these same reactions to rapidly occur (in just a short moment of time), using an extremely powerful barrage of cosmic rays? Why should any knowledgeable human have a problem with the fact that God swiftly created the rudimentary 'blob' of the Earth in just a portion of Day One of that incredible Creation week?
27. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Neutron."
28. *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, page 2624.
29. *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, 8th Edition, 1995, volume 2, page 2624.
30. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Neptunium."
31. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Neptunium."
32. This hypothetical experiment may be encased within a thick layer of lead.
33. There may also need to be some pure carbon or graphite used in the process to slow down, or moderate the neutrons, as indicated in *Conceptual Physics*, by Paul G. Hewitt, 6th Edition, 1989, on pages 617-618. This will allow the uranium nuclei to more readily capture the neutron, and allow the desired reaction to occur. That is what Enrico Fermi did in his famous atomic pile reactor.
34. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, under the heading "Nuclear Energy," declares that the nuclear reactor at Hanford, Washington, used natural uranium as its fuel. This natural uranium was bombarded with neutrons. By absorption of neutrons, the natural uranium was converted into weapons-grade plutonium. An interesting article in *Backwoods Home Magazine*, March\April 2002, (called "Nuclear Terrorism," by John Silveira) on page 71, declares the process for creating plutonium-239 from naturally-occurring uranium-238 (using a breeder reactor) in the same manner.
35. Let us look with seriousness on the matter of nuclear experimentation. An article (called "Nuclear Terrorism," by John Silveira) on page 69 of *Backwoods Home Magazine*, March\April 2002, declares that: When a nuclear device goes off, there is an immediate pulse of x-rays which superheat the surrounding air to white hot temperatures. The fireball begins to rapidly grow. The sudden burst of light and heat blinds, burns, and causes spontaneous fires. These spontaneous fires may turn into immense firestorms.
It is noted that most deaths will occur in the first second of a nuclear explosion. Both the x-rays and the intense heat will readily kill. Then there is the shock wave. It knocks buildings down, readily throws around bodies of people and animals, and is able to toss automobiles, trucks, and even trains through the air. The electromagnetic pulse (EMP) resulting from the blast is able to destroy much electrical and electronic equipment. Then, after the nuclear carnage is complete, there are the aftereffects of radiation to deal with. Truly, nuclear experimentation is not for the foolish.
36. An article in *Backwoods Home Magazine*, March\April 2002, (called "Nuclear Terrorism," by John Silveira) on page 68 declares that: "the smallest amount of Pu²³⁹ [plutonium-239] that could be used to achieve critical mass (actually critical density) is about a half a pound." Plutonium has a density of 19.86 grams per cubic centimeter (or 325.50 grams per cubic inch). Therefore, a one-half pound (226.7962 gram) cube of plutonium-239 would be contained in a volume of only 0.6968 cubic inch (11.4197 cm), and this volume would measure only about 0.8865 inch (2.2519 cm) on a side. Indeed, only a very small piece of plutonium is necessary to achieve critical mass: that mass at which a sustained nuclear reaction is achieved.
Another important fact noted in the above article in *Backwoods Home Magazine* involves the amount of nuclear materials necessary to produce a nuclear bomb with an equivalent destructive power of that bomb which destroyed Hiroshima, Japan, near the end of World War Two. By using current technology, it would require about 40 pounds (18.1437 kg) of uranium-235 (for a uranium-based bomb), or, to save weight, only about 6 to 15 pounds (2.7216 to 6.8040 kg) of plutonium-239 (for a plutonium-based bomb). Plutonium-239 masses of 6 and 15 pounds (2.7216 and 6.8040 kg) would fill cubes of 8.3624 cubic inches (137.0597 cc) and 20.9061 (342.6509 cc) cubic inches in volume. These cubes would measure only about 2.0297 and 2.7548 inches (5.1554 and 6.9972 cm), respectively, on a side.
Friend, indeed, it does not take very much plutonium-239 to make a very big mess of things. Now you may clearly understand how a terrorist could readily transport enough plutonium-239 to thoroughly devastate the average city. It could easily be carried in a coat pocket or a backpack!
37. Once again, some pure carbon or graphite may be used in the process to slow down, or moderate the neutrons.
38. Random notes from David E. Sakrison's life-long *Independent Research Notebook*.
39. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "X ray."

40. Random notes from David E. Sakrisson's life-long *Independent Research Notebook*.
41. Random notes from David E. Sakrisson's life-long *Independent Research Notebook*.
42. Are not proton beams those things which are in common usage in mankind's particle accelerators? Could two rather inexpensive Goldstein tubes be "fired" at each other to perform some of the amazing feats which are currently accomplished in extremely expensive, government funded particle accelerators?
43. Random notes from David E. Sakrisson's life-long *Independent Research Notebook*.
44. Especially once they are slowed down or moderated.
45. According to an article in the December 7, 2002 issue of *New Scientist* (called "Made on Earth," by Matthew Chalmers, on page 38) the impact of a 4-megawatt beam of protons is enough to explode most known materials. With this thought firmly in mind, any experimentation in this area should proceed with the utmost of caution. Then again, 4-megawatts is a lot of power, and most experimenters do not have this much power at their disposal.
46. Random notes from David E. Sakrisson's life-long *Independent Research Notebook*. It appears that the higher the applied voltage to the two terminals of the cathode ray tube, the higher will be the velocity of the cathode rays produced.
47. Random notes from David E. Sakrisson's life-long *Independent Research Notebook*.
48. Random notes from David E. Sakrisson's life-long *Independent Research Notebook*.
49. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "X Ray."
50. This information is also very valuable to understand what was occurring on Day One of the Creation week, as God began His mighty works of old.
51. Let us consider the implications of this paragraph. The greater the degree of vacuum within an x-ray tube, the greater will be the penetrating power of the x-rays produced, for any given voltage across the tube's terminals. The greater the penetrating power of the x-rays produced, the greater will be their ability to react with atoms, and alter them. Let us remember that, on Day One of the Creation week, there was no atmosphere weighing down upon the surface of the Earth. The initial start of this Earth began in the high vacuum of empty space. Therefore, the x-rays showering about within the nuclear inferno would have been of an extremely penetrating, atom altering nature. The reactive effect may have been similar to other forms of radiation showering about within the initial plasma of the forming Earth.
52. At the beginning of Creation, there would have been immense volumes of the alpha particles showering about in every direction. It appears that the nuclei and atoms of lightweight metals were also present within the mixture. These two ingredients would have allowed for a steady shower of atom-altering neutrons to be spraying about in every direction.
53. Please note that this neutron ray device is not a long-distance device. The neutrons react with hydrogen and carbon atoms, therefore, they will interact with the water vapor and carbon dioxide in the air. This will have a great effect on the performance of the neutron ray device. A somewhat effective longer-distance device would require an incredibly high initial power output, to allow for just a portion of the neutrons to ultimately reach the intended target.
54. A device of this type has its greatest potential in the laboratory. It also could have great potential in the manufacturing arena. In such a setting, the device would do its work inside of an evacuated vessel. This would avoid all hindrance of the intended process by hydrogen and carbon atoms contained in the air.
55. The experiment may need to take place within a vacuum chamber to prevent the ill effects of air or water molecules upon the process. The powerful neutron rays may also need to pass through a moderator such as graphite before impacting the uranium-238.
56. At this point, let us present some note-worthy information found in an article in *Backwoods Home Magazine*, March/April 2002, (called "Nuclear Terrorism," by John Silveira,) on page 71. It states that to trigger, or detonate, a uranium-235 bomb, all that needs to occur is for enough of this material to come together in one place. Instantly, there will be a nuclear inferno. It appears that uranium-235 is just 'itching' to go off in a frenzy of nuclear carnage. On the other hand, it is claimed that a plutonium-239 bomb requires a highly technical triggering device. In this triggering device (as stated in the above article), "neutron emitting isotopes of beryllium and polonium are introduced to enhance the production of neutrons required for fission, and the Pu²³⁹ core must be surrounded by a layer of explosives (usually 32 separate little bombs) to be imploded precisely." The author believes that there may be far simpler processes which could allow for the detonation of a plutonium-239 device, therefore, considerable care is required when performing even small-scale nuclear research.

57. See: *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Nuclear Energy.”
58. For those who are new to this man, Nikola Tesla was an extremely intelligent person. He is the individual who presented to the human race the first recorded alternating-current (AC) electrical power system. With the help of George Westinghouse, an AC power-plant was installed at Niagara Falls, New York. Not only did Tesla invent AC electrical generators, but he also invented various configurations of AC motors, plus other electrical controls. Nikola Tesla laid the foundation for the whole AC electrical engineering field which we have today. Nevertheless, most electrical engineers today do not seem to even know of this special man. For some heinous reason, he appears to have been ‘erased’ out of (or never included in) the materials used in today’s halls of higher learning.
59. *Prodigal Genius*, John J. O’Neill, 7th Printing, 1971, page 151.
60. *Prodigal Genius*, John J. O’Neill, 7th Printing, 1971, page 151.
61. *Prodigal Genius*, John J. O’Neill, 7th Printing, 1971, pages 153-154.
62. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Luke, chapter 21, verses 25-26.
63. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Matthew, chapter 24, verses 21-22.
64. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Matthew, chapter 24, verses 29-30.
65. See: *The Holy Bible*, Book of Revelation, chapter 6, verses 9-17. For further enlightenment upon the depravity of ungodly human beings, simply study episodes in human history. Such events as the French Revolution of 1789, and the Reign of Terror should suffice for starters. This event has been proclaimed as one of the most frightful convulsions in human history (see: *Halley’s Bible Handbook*, H.H. Halley, 1980 Edition, page 790). During this massive convulsion, Madame Guillotine was kept extremely busy. The gutters along the streets of Paris flowed with foaming human blood, which freely poured into the Seine River. When Madame Guillotine could no longer keep up with the magnitude of the gruesome job of slaughter, the condemned were lined up in long rows before the cannons, and mowed down by large charges of grape shot. But still, these gruesome deeds were not enough. The villainous officials filled barges with as much humanity as they could force in, and sunk the barges in the local waters, cruelly drowning all aboard. But still, the cruelty of the bloodthirsty rulers was not satiated. Babies were ripped from the breasts of their mothers, and playfully tossed from pike to pike. These tiny bodies were vilely mutilated, as they moved along the rows of the savage Jacobin ranks. (*The Great Controversy*, E.G. White, 1911 Edition, page 284) Yet all of this will be as nothing compared to that which is yet to come upon this Earth.
66. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Isaiah, chapter 42, verses 8-16.
67. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Malachi, chapter 4, verses 1-3.