

INTRODUCTION TO CHAPTER SIXTEEN

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Before our study turns to those things which occurred during the later days of the Creation week, let us spend a little time and examine a special layer of material which was formed on top of the original mantle and crust of the Earth. The initial layer, consisting of salt, appears to have been formed sometime during the latter part of Day Two of the Creation week. This salt formation appears to have originally produced a worldwide layer. But how was it formed, and how did it get there so quickly? Truly, this layer appears to have had less than two days to form. Friend, some logical answers are to be found in this chapter.

The pages ahead may work the mind a little. It may cause the Reader to adjust their prospective somewhat, as they examine the special salt layer which God formed within the upper region of the Earth layering. Our perspective must be adjusted to the magnitude with which God works, as we examine this salt layer. In places, this layer is extremely thick. The quantity of salt laid down in an extremely short period of time truly staggers the human mind. Nevertheless, this Chapter may simplify the overall process, so that the Reader may obtain a relatively clear picture of this incredible event which took place as this Earth was being formed.

Many of the earlier chapters discussed nuclear processes. Now it is time to ‘change hats.’ This chapter begins to discuss chemical processes. A very special situation is noted in this chapter. It will be examined what happens in a mixture of elements, when a superheated nuclear plasma begins to cool, and the individual elements convert into their molecular states. In the plasma state, the atomic weight of the atoms may cause certain atoms and nuclei to gravitate toward the bottom of the mix. When the mix cools, and the atoms begin to form into molecules, it appears that the laws of specific gravity (or density) may take over, to a greater degree.

When converting from one state (atomic) to another state (molecular), it appears that a major reshuffling of the elemental components in the mixture takes place. The writer believes that the powerful mixing action which occurred during this reshuffling, rapidly caused the thick, worldwide salt layer to be formed. This major reshuffling also caused the production of numerous other compounds. It appears that God used the production of compounds to clean the environment of a number of harmful elements. He was preparing for all of the life which was to be created upon the face of the Earth. Once again, the writer has done his best to bring you material which will cause you to work your mind. This chapter truly contains much ‘food for thought.’

Chapter 16: THE GREAT BUILDUP

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TRUE PERSPECTIVE

The Lord Jesus Christ proclaims: *“Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men.”*¹ And again: *“Salt is good: but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be seasoned? It is neither fit for the land, nor yet for the dunghill; but men cast it out. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.”*^{2, see also 3} Yes, he that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

INITIAL QUESTIONS



There are vast tracts of buried salt deposits found worldwide. The scientists have studied the known deposits very carefully. They have found that a number of these vast deposits appear to be more than one-half mile (0.8 km) thick. Think about this for a moment! The thickness of these deposits is far greater than the height of the former World Trade Center, which stood in New York City!⁴

By what processes did these thick deposits of rock salt come into being? How long did it take for them to form? Did it truly take thousands, millions, or even billions of years to form these deposits, as the scientists tend to proclaim?

Friend, this chapter will first examine the nature of the basic salts which are found worldwide. Then it will explore the most logical, potential answers to how the thick deposits were formed.

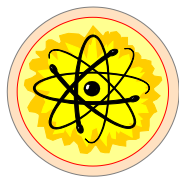
THE HALOGENS

The name “halogen” comes from two Greek words which mean “salt-producing.”⁵ All of the halogens have the ability to combine with the element sodium. The end result of this union is the production of a salt which is very similar to common table salt.⁶

There are five elements which fall in the category of halogens. These elements are fluorine (atomic number 9), chlorine (atomic number 17), bromine (atomic number 35), iodine (atomic number 53), and the radioactive element astatine (atomic number 85). The salts produced by these elements are all somewhat soluble in water.⁷

IN THE NUCLEAR CORE

The heaviest halogen, called astatine, is generally located in the nuclear reactor at the core of this Earth. Astatine can be produced during the nuclear reaction between alpha particles and the element bismuth.⁸ Astatine is an extremely reactive and short-lived element.⁹ Its radioactive isotopes have half-lives from only fractions of a second up to about 8 hours.¹⁰



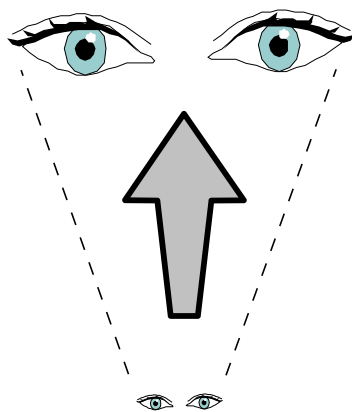
Friend, there are alpha particles radiating in all directions within the core of this Earth's nuclear reactor. Surrounding the reactor is a layer of bismuth. The bombarding alpha particles allow for the continual production of the element astatine from the bismuth layer, as noted in Chapter 13.

MOVING OUTWARD

The element astatine is extremely rare in the environment at the surface of this Earth. It appears that the major supply of astatine may be confined to the core of this Earth. The modern scientific researchers have estimated that the whole crust of the Earth contains less than one ounce (30 g) of this radioactive element.¹¹

Because the halogen astatine is so rare on the surface of the Earth, it will not be considered in our continuing discussion of salt deposits contained within the upper crust of the Earth. It is time for us to focus only on those things which are readily found in the upper strata of this Earth. The main deposits to be examined in this study are those thick layers of ordinary salt, from which comes the kind of salt which you may use on your food.

ADJUSTING PERSPECTIVE



It is time for us to put things in their proper perspective. Friend, we humans are extremely small when compared to the size of this whole Earth. We are in relation to it as an extremely small speck moving about on the surface of the globe. Let us now put all things in their true perspective for examining the Creation of this Earth.

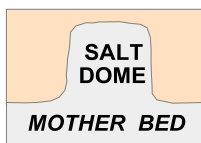
Compared to God, even this whole Earth is an extremely small thing. We might find a layer of some particular material on this Earth, such as the salt halite, which may be one-half mile (0.8 km) in thickness. To us tiny humans this layer may seem extremely thick. But to God, this same layer may appear as only an extremely thin film.

ORDINARY SALT



What we commonly call rock salt is actually a chemical compound called halite. Pure halite is made of the two elements sodium and chlorine. Halite has the chemical formula of NaCl. It melts at about 1,479°F (804°C). Slightly above this temperature, this particular salt converts into its superheated, vaporous state. A property of halite which is beneficial to mankind is that this salt is soluble in either hot or cold water.¹²

SALT BEDS



As mentioned earlier, there are vast beds of rock salt (and their numerous related salt domes) which are found on all the continents of the Earth. The only exception to this rule appears to be the far southern continent of Antarctica. This apparent exception to the rule may be the case only because this vast southern continent is relatively little explored.¹³ Its thick ice sheet may also work to hide the evidence of any salt layer.¹⁴

Salt beds come in many thicknesses. These thicknesses generally range from about 10 feet (3 m) to 100 feet thick (30 m). Sometimes, the thickness of a salt bed may be even far greater. An example of what is said to be an extremely thick salt bed was found near Sperenberg, Germany. In this region, a hole was bored into the Earth. A layer of salt was hit which proved to be about 3,900 feet (1,189 m) thick in the area of the hole.¹⁵ Was this a salt bed, or a salt dome? Truly God knows!

A FEW FACTS

Certain salt deposits have an aggregate thickness of 1,000 to 2,000 feet (305 to 610 m).¹⁶ Scientists tend to believe that the thick layers of rock salt found worldwide were created by some type of direct chemical precipitation of the salts from saline bodies of water.¹⁷ It is generally believed that the saline waters were in the form inland seas and lakes.¹⁸ Supposedly the water evaporated out of the vast body's saline solutions over an exceptionally long period of time. This is what is claimed to be the cause the thick layers of rock salt.¹⁹ But is this the real truth? The thick beds of rock salt are usually located deep below the surface of the Earth. They are buried beneath what appear to be layers of sedimentary rock.²⁰ What truly happened in this situation?

CONSIDERATIONS

How were these thick layers of salt formed? Was it strictly by relatively slow evaporation, or by some totally different, extremely fast method? Before you make your decision on the method which God employed in their formation, let us consider one other important fact.

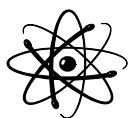
Reference materials indicate that, to cause a 100 foot (30 m) thick layer of salt to form from a body of standing seawater, the original seawater would have had a starting depth of about 8,000 feet (2,438 m).²¹ This is more than a one mile thickness of seawater. But this is just the start! Let us consider this matter further!

What would it take to form a layer of salt just 1,000 feet (305 m) thick, from standing seawater? According to sources, it would require the evaporation of an 80,000 foot (24,384 m) layer of seawater! This is a layer of seawater about 15 miles (24 km) deep! This indeed would be extremely deep water! But this is still only the beginning! Let us now put things in true perspective!

From the very top of Mount Everest (in the Himalayas), to the very bottom of the deepest trench in the Pacific Ocean, is a vertical distance of only 12.27 miles (19.75 km). To create just a 1,000 feet (305 m) thick layer of salt, by the evaporation of standing seawater, would require an ocean whose starting surface was considerably above the highest mountain upon the face of this Earth. After your mind has adjusted to this fact, then consider the above 3, 900 foot (1,189 m) thick layer of salt, as found in Germany! If it was created solely by the evaporation of seawater, what would the required starting depth of this water have been? Friend, does modern science still sound reasonable to you?

PREPARATORY STATEMENT

The writer believes that a certain process of evaporation was partly involved in the Creation of the extremely thick layers of rock salt found on the various continents. But let one thing be clarified. The writer does not believe that the rather thick layers of rock salt were created in the manner which modern science proclaims. Neither does he believe that these thick layers of rock salt were produced by the evaporation of placid, standing, normal seawater, over a period of millions of years.



The writer believes that a completely different process allowed for, and was the major cause of these extremely thick layers of salt. In this discussion, it must be remembered that the Earth was created by a combination of nuclear, volcanic, and chemical forces; and not simple evaporation.

THE CHART

On the next page is a portion of the Periodic Table. Please use it as an aid in the further discussion of the processes which created the thick layers of salt which are found upon this Earth. Not only are the atomic numbers and weights given for each element, but also the specific gravities. The importance of the specific gravities will become apparent as this examination continues.

On the following Table, the specific gravity of all solids is given in relation to water; water having a specific gravity of 1.000 at 70°F (21°C). The specific gravity of the gases is given in relation to air; air having a specific gravity of 1.000 at 70°F (21°C).

Atomic No.	Element	Symbol	Atomic Weight	Specific Gravity
01	Hydrogen	H	1.0079	(gas - .089)
02	Helium	He	4.00260	(gas - .1664)
03	Lithium	Li	6.941	0.53
04	Beryllium	Be	9.01218	1.85
05	Boron	B	10.81	2.35
06	Carbon	C	12.011	3.52
07	Nitrogen	N	14.0067	(gas - 1.251)
08	Oxygen	O	15.9994	(gas - 1.429)
09	Fluorine	F	18.998403	(gas - 1.510)
10	Neon	Ne	20.179	(gas - 0.696)
11	Sodium	Na	22.98977	0.97
12	Magnesium	Mg	24.305	1.74
13	Aluminum	Al	26.98154	2.7
14	Silicon	Si	28.0855	2.33
15	Phosphorus	P	30.97376	2.34
16	Sulfur	S	32.06	2.06
17	Chlorine	Cl	35.453	(gas -1.410)
18	Argon	Ar	39.948	(gas - 1.379)
19	Potassium	K	39.0983	0.86
20	Calcium	Ca	40.08	1.54

MODIFIED CHARTS

The two following charts (shown on the next page) are a modification of the above portion of the Periodic Table. In these following charts, the atomic numbers and weights are eliminated. The elements are then organized according to specific gravity.

FURTHER DEFINITION

The lightest elements (by specific gravity) appear at the top of the following charts. The heaviest elements are at the bottom. Important comments which relate to our present discussion are also added. The first chart is composed of only the gaseous elements. The second chart includes those elements which are considered as solids at room temperature.

The process of separating the above portion of the Periodic Table into gases and solids, and then organizing the charts by specific gravity, has its benefits. This process appears to reveal some very important truths. It may tend to show the interactions of elements, as it occurred at Creation.

CHART 1

Element -----	Symbol -----	Specific Gravity -----	Comment -----
<u>Gases (specific gravities relative to air):</u>			
Hydrogen	H	0.089	Flammable gas
Helium	He	0.1664	Inert gas
Neon	Ne	0.6959	Inert gas
Nitrogen	N	1.251	Stable, somewhat inert
Argon	Ar	1.3795	Inert gas
Chlorine	Cl	1.410	Halogen, reacts w/sodium
Oxygen	O	1.429	Oxidizer, very reactive
Fluorine	F	1.510	Halogen, reacts w/sodium

CHART 2

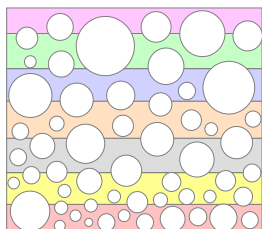
Element -----	Symbol -----	Specific Gravity -----	Comment -----
<u>Solids (specific gravities relative to water):</u>			
Lithium	Li	0.53	Reactive metal
Potassium	K	0.86	Reactive metal
Sodium	Na	0.97	Highly reactive metal
Calcium	Ca	1.54	Reactive metal
Magnesium	Mg	1.74	Reactive metal
Beryllium	Be	1.85	Reactive metal
Sulfur		S	2.06Often forms compounds
Silicon	Si	2.33	Compounds in nature
Phosphorus	P	2.34	Reactive, forms compounds
Boron	B	2.35	Compounds in nature
Aluminum	Al	2.7	Compounds in nature
Carbon	C	3.52	Stable and compounds

INFORMATION DIGEST

In this study, once again, the Earth is shown as being initially created in a great series of rapid nuclear fissions and decay chains. This Earth was basically grown, element by element, layer by layer, from the radioactive core, outward. Let us now continue with our discussion of obvious reactions which would have occurred within this Earth at the time of Creation. Please refer to the charts on the previous pages, as needed.

During the great nuclear reaction, the element chlorine was in its plasma state. Because of its heavier atomic weight, this elemental plasma would have originally been trapped below the lighter weight plasma layer of sodium. As the process of nuclear reaction passed outward and beyond these elemental layers, and they began to convert from the atomic state into the molecular state, the laws of specific gravity began to strongly take effect.

MASSIVE REORGANIZATION



During the initial stage of the first day of Creation, the molten materials were in a churning boil. The gases (being of the lower density) would have rapidly worked upward through all the layers of liquified or gasified metallic and nonmetallic elements above them.

A goodly portion of the hydrogen and oxygen gases, being in a superheated state, reacted and formed into water vapor. A certain percentage of the nitrogen gas may have passed out unscathed into the primitive atmosphere. The helium, argon, and neon, being inert gases, tended to pass through into the primitive atmosphere.²²

REACTIVE ONE

Fluorine gas is the most reactive of all the members in the halogen family. In nature, fluorine is mainly found in just two minerals. The first mineral is called fluorite (it is a calcium fluoride compound), and the second mineral is called cryolite (it is commonly called a double fluoride of aluminum and sodium).²³

BEAUTY OF THE CREATOR

Friend, let us observe for a moment the magnificent manner in which the Creator worked during the time of Creation. Almighty God has a great love for all things which He has created. He also considers their special needs. Fluorine is a poisonous and extremely corrosive gas. It is highly toxic to both human and animal life.²⁴ Therefore, something had to be done to eliminate this danger.



At Creation, God caused the fluorine to enter into combination with other elements. This caused it to become relatively safe. These compounds prevent fluorine from existing freely in the atmosphere. The creation of compounds was one method of “scrubbing” the environment of deadly gases during the preparation for human, animal, and other life.

ANOTHER POISON

Chlorine gas is another very poisonous one. It is about 2.5 times as dense as air, and tends to remain low to the surface of the Earth. For this reason, it was used during World War One for the purpose of killing people who were otherwise relatively protected from bombs and gunfire in foxholes.²⁵



From the beginning, the Lord God knew how extremely poisonous chlorine gas would be to all the animal and human life which He would create. Therefore, He caused it to readily go into chemical combination with other elements. This process removed deadly chlorine gas from the atmosphere of this Earth, and rendered the gas relatively harmless.

UPWARD JOURNEY



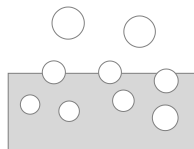
In the superheated, churning molten mass near the surface of the primitive Earth, the chlorine gas came into contact with calcium. The ensuing reaction produced calcium chloride. In the turbulent movement, the chlorine gas also contacted potassium. In this reaction, the valuable fertilizer potassium chloride was created.

As the remaining superheated chlorine gas began to move upward through the elemental layers, the chlorides of silicon, aluminum, and magnesium were created. As the major portion of the chlorine gas continued upwards, the largest share of it became trapped because of a great attraction to another element.

HALITE REACTION

In the massive reorganization during Creation, the lighter weight chlorine gas began to permeate throughout the superheated layer of elemental sodium. Because of the high temperatures, there was an extremely rapid reaction as the sodium and chlorine were converted into the mineral halite. In an extremely short period of time, this relatively simple process formed very thick, vast regional layers of rock salt. These are the thick salt layers which are found below the surface of the Earth. Only a relatively small portion of the chlorine gas bubbles were able to escape the halite reaction.

ELUSIVE BUBBLES



The Lord God, the Creator of all Heaven and Earth, was not through with the few gaseous bubbles of chlorine which may have escaped the halite reaction to continue in their upward travel. Many of the escapees reacted with the element lithium, and were converted into lithium chloride.

The relatively small portion of chlorine gas which escaped into the primitive, superheated atmosphere ultimately came into contact with hydrogen gas. In this somewhat final reaction, corrosive hydrogen chloride gas was formed.

THE SETTLING

Hydrogen chloride gas has a density of 1.268, compared to air at 1.000.²⁶ Because of the density of hydrogen chloride gas, it tended to settle down upon the juvenile waters, which by then covered the face of the primitive Earth.

One volume of water readily absorbs 442 volumes of hydrogen chloride gas into solution, when at normal atmospheric pressure and a temperature of 68°F (20°C). The solution thus formed in the primitive, worldwide ocean, is commonly called hydrochloric acid.

In Chapter 17 (called “The Cleanup”) is examined that which God Almighty did to the ancient worldwide ocean; which in the beginning contained a high percentage of hydrochloric acid.

A CLOSING NOTE

The large deposits of deeply buried rock salt which we find today are merely remnants of the former, vast regions of rock salt which formed at Creation. In the major geologic upheavals which occurred during the Noahic Flood, and especially during the geologic upheavals which occurred in the days of a man called Peleg, the former salt layer was broken up into numerous pieces.²⁷

During the major geologic upheavals, much of the salt layer was exposed and dissolved into the ocean waters of the world. This greatly increased their level of salinity. These waters, at times, were allowed to overflow portions of the landmasses. During this process, numerous salt lakes and inland seas were formed. As these small lakes and seas evaporated, the excess salt from the oceans was transferred to relatively thin, and somewhat impure layers of salt upon the landmasses.

Further discussion of these latter happenings will appear in Volume Two (*Listen to the Earth: From Adam Thru Noah*) and Volume Three (*Listen to the Earth: The Days Of Peleg*).

A TIME FOR REST

Before the next chapter is started, let us slow down and take a breather. We do not want to overload our minds with too much information at one time.

Let us turn our vision to the instructions given in the Word of God. Friend, may we always be ready to have our spirits fed by that true Bread of Life.

APOSTOLIC REMINDER

The apostle Paul writes: *“Walk in wisdom toward them that are without, redeeming the time. Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man.”*²⁸

The apostle Paul further writes: *“Wherefore the Spirit saith, ‘Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light. See then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise, redeeming the time, because the days are evil. Wherefore be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is.’”*²⁹

THE MASTER SPEAKS

The Lord Jesus Christ proclaims: *“Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves.”*³⁰ And again: *“Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.”*³¹ Friend, let us heed the Master’s words of wisdom.

FINISHING TOUCHES

In accordance with the words of the Master, the apostle declares: *“Howbeit we speak wisdom among them that are perfect: yet not the wisdom of this world, nor of the princes of this world, that come to nought: but we speak the wisdom of God in a mystery, even the hidden wisdom, which God ordained before the world unto our glory: which none of the princes of this world knew: for had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory.”*³²

May we all willingly walk and judge ourselves, daily, by all of the words contained within the Holy Scriptures. May we be found as the true, obedient sons and daughters of God, through the power of Christ. May we continually be doing the will of God the Father, that we may be pleasing in His sight.³³ May the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ be a joyous event for each one of us.

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 Matthew, chapter 5, verse 13.
2. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Luke, chapter 14, verses 34-35.
3. Let us look to the *Holy Bible*, the Book of Revelation, chapter 3, verses 14-22. The Lord Jesus Christ proclaims for all who have ears to hear: *“And unto the angel of the church of the Laodiceans write; These things saith the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God; ‘I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth.
“Because thou sayest, ‘I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing;’ and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked: I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich; and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see. As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten: be zealous therefore, and repent.
“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.”*
4. For posterity, the World Trade Center in New York City was destroyed in an act of terrorism on September 11, 2001.
5. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Halogens.”
6. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Halogens.”
7. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Halogens.”
8. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Astatine.”
9. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Periodic Law.”
10. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Astatine.”
11. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Astatine.”
12. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Salt (compound).”
13. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Salt Dome.”
14. There may be a good reason for the lack of knowledge about a salt layer below Antarctica. Much of the knowledge about the underlying strata on a continent comes from the drilling of water and oil wells. It does not appear that much well-drilling has occurred on the continent of Antarctica, therefore, knowledge of the underlying strata is rather limited.
15. *Mineral Deposits*, Waldemar Lindgren, 4th Edition, 1933, page 331.
16. *Mineral Deposits*, Waldemar Lindgren, 4th Edition, 1933, page 319.
17. *Physical Geology*, Longwell/Flint/Sanders, 1969, pages 10, 585-586.
18. *The Genesis Flood*, Henry M. Morris/John C. Whitcomb, Jr., 1962, page 412.
19. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Halite.”
20. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Halite.”

21. *The Genesis Flood*, Henry M. Morris/John C. Whitcomb, Jr., 1962, page 413.
22. Some of the gases may also have become trapped within the Earth. It was noted in Chapter 14 that argon can unite with water to produce a hydrate. This hydrate is a crystalline solid compound which contains molecular water. It is often found in the form of an ice. After a few principles of physics (and particularly of refrigeration) are understood, it does not seem unreasonable to believe that helium, neon, and many of the other gases may also reside in the crust of this Earth in the form of icy hydrates. There is an interesting article in the May 27, 2002, issue of *U.S. News & World Report* called "Fire and Ice; Gas trapped in a frigid solid could fuel the world for centuries. The challenge is unlocking it", by Thomas Hayden, on page 60. This report proclaims that an exotic form of solidified natural gas, called methane hydrate, exists in staggering quantities in about 50 known locations around the world. The U.S. Geological Survey indicates that the United States, itself, holds vast reserves of this methane hydrate. It appears that the energy potential locked within these icy hydrates, worldwide, may be more than double the combined energy value of all the other fossil fuels such as gas, oil, and coal. The vast gas hydrate deposits of this world are not only found in the frigid northern waters of this Earth, but they are also found in more southern and temperate places such as Japan and the Gulf of Mexico.
 Another article in the May/June 2001 issue of *American Scientist* ("Probing gas hydrate deposits", by Kleinberg and Brewer, pages 244-251) proclaims that hydrate (clathrate) compounds of many compositions exist. Some of them even have semiconductor properties. (Yes, this is a very interesting Earth!) An icy clathrate called chlorine hydrate was discovered at least as far back as 1810. It appears that all of the world's oceans may contain immense quantities of hydrates at depths greater than 1,640 feet (500 meters). It appears that the only exceptions to this general rule are the warmer seas of this world, such as the Mediterranean. It is of note that gas hydrates are found near the surface of the Earth in permafrost regions.
 Friend, could the escaping gases which form these hydrates be part of the cause for those cold climates found in the polar regions? Could they be a cause for those cold polar air masses which tend to flow toward the equator in the winter months? On a completely different line: Could God have these methane hydrates in place, to be instantly released during the judgment of this Earth, when it shall be consumed in an intense fire? In Chapter 10 is examined when the heavens shall depart as a scroll. At this time, the cosmic rays shall bombard the nitrogen of the atmosphere, converting it into a vast reserve of oxygen and ozone. Will this vast reserve of oxygen allow for that extremely intense, worldwide methane and water fire which shall melt the very elements of this Earth with a white-hot heat?
23. *Smith's Introductory College Chemistry*, James Kendall, 1931 Edition, page 245.
24. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Fluorine."
25. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Chlorine."
26. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Hydrogen Chloride."
27. Peleg lived in the fifth generation after Noah.
28. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Colossians, chapter 4, verses 5-6.
29. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Ephesians, chapter 5, verses 14-17.
30. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Matthew, chapter 10, verse 16.
31. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Matthew, chapter 7, verse 6.
32. *The Holy Bible*, Book of I Corinthians, chapter 2, verses 6-8.
33. See: *The Holy Bible*, Book of Matthew, chapter 7, verse 21.