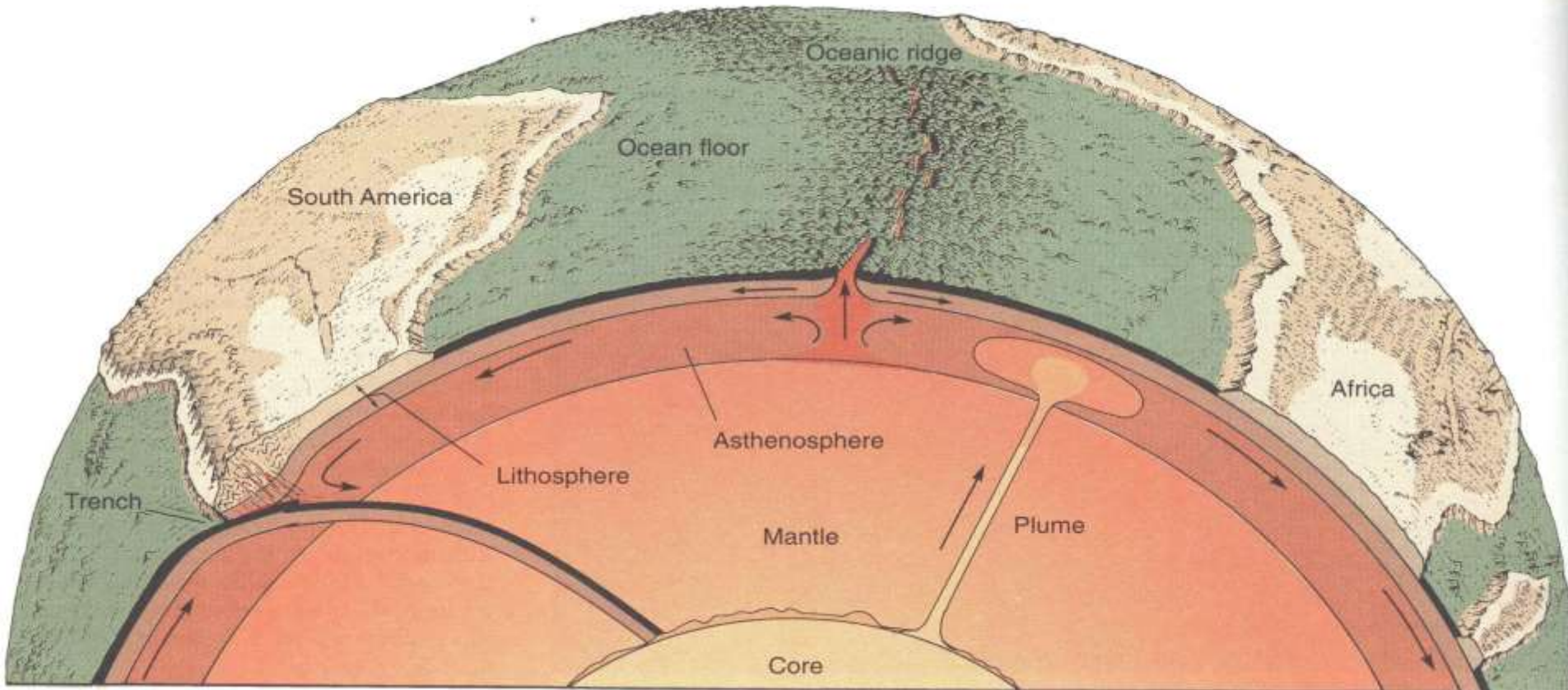


قياس عمر الأرض بالعناصر المشعة:

علم ثابت أم إفتراض خاطئ!؟



Parent	Daughter	Half-life
Uranium-235	Lead-207	0.704 billion years
Uranium-238	Lead-206	4.47
Potassium-40	Argon-40	1.25
Rubidium-87	Strontium-87	48.8
Samarium- 147	Neodymium 143	106
Thorium-232	Lead-208	14.0
Rhenium- 187	Osmium- 187	43.0
Latetium- 176	Hafnium- 176	35.9

In 1903 George Darwin and John Joly published an article in *Nature* in which he discussed the possibility of using radium to date the Earth

Obituary, Irish Times, 16 December 1933, page 1

فرضية أعمار الطبقات لتشارلز لايل وتلاميذه.

في سنة 1905 أعلنوا رسميا أن الأرض 2 بليون سنة.

وكان يقال ان عمر الديناصورات مفترض هو 8 ملايين السنين.

[Newsweek July 20 1998 p 50](#)

في سنة 1927 م ارثر هولمز غير هذا الرقم وقيل ان عمر الارض 3 بليون سنة!

زاد معه عمر الديناصورات هو من 12 الي 20 مليون سنة!

وعدل معه أعمار طبقات الأرض!

وعدل بناء عليه مقاييس العناصر المشعة!

**“About a year ago a photograph of the
“dinosaur” was shown to a scientist of
national repute, who was then specializing
in dinosaurs. He said, ‘It is not a dinosaur, it
is impossible, because **we know** that
dinosaurs were extinct **12 million years
before man appeared on earth.**” p. 9**

Published by the Oakland Museum of Oakland California. The
Introduction by Samuel Hubbard is dated January 26th **1925**.
The expedition apparently took place in October and November, 1924.

Sponsor and Patron of expedition: E. L. Doheny

Director of expedition: Samuel Hubbard (Honorary Curator of
Archaeology of the Oakland Museum)

Scientist: Charles W. Gilmore (Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology,
United States Museum)

في الثلاثينيات أطلوا عمر الأرض الي 65 مليون سنة!
ومعها أطلوا عمر طبقات الجيولوجيا وعمر العناصر المشعة.

روزفورد سنة 1929م قال إن الأرض هي 3.4 بليون سنة وقدم
قياسات مفترضاً هذا العمر!

في سنة 1941 م تم تغيير عمر الديناصورات الي 150 مليون
سنة؟

وأيضاً بناء عليه تم تغيير مقاييس أعمار طبقات الأرض!

وأيضاً تم تغيير واطالة انصاف أعمار العناصر المشعة

قال الفريد نير و أي جيرلنج أن عمر الأرض 3.2 بليون سنة

Alfred Nier E. Gerling

وفي سنة 1946 قال ارثر هولمز ان عمر الأرض 3.3 بليون سنة!

وأیضا تم تغيير أعمار الطبقات وعمر النصف للعناصر المشعة.

في سنة 1969 قالوا رسميا ان عمر الأرض هو 3.5 بليون سنة
وأیضا أطلوا معها عمر الكائنات وعمر الطبقات وعمر العناصر
المشعة.

The Minneapolis Tribune Monday, August 25, 1969

2 THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE *** Mon., Aug. 25, 1969

Study Shows Moon Rock to Be 3.5 Billion Years Old

By WALTER SULLIVAN
New York Times Service

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Analysis of specimens brought back from the moon by Apollo 11 astronauts has shown its surface to be in the vicinity of a lunar "sea" — to be extraordinarily ancient.

The findings indicate that, contrary to earlier beliefs, the lunar "seas" have not been formed by volcanic activity, but rather by meteorite impacts.

In fact, the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains. The findings put it Sunday, it is beginning to look as though none of those who have proposed models for the origin of the moon's surface features were correct. The examples of the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains. The findings put it Sunday, it is beginning to look as though none of those who have proposed models for the origin of the moon's surface features were correct. The examples of the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains.

PRELIMINARY analysis of the specimens brought back from the moon by Apollo 11 astronauts has shown its surface to be in the vicinity of a lunar "sea" — to be extraordinarily ancient.

A fuller presentation is planned in a series of articles in the journal Science, which will discuss the lunar "seas" in detail.

It has been found that the Sea of Tranquility, where five weeks ago astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin first set human footprints, was to have a sea of dark basalt from which the "seas" were formed.

LIKE the lunar "seas," it is a comparatively smooth dark area in contrast to bright rugged "highlands" in other areas of the moon.

Many have believed the lunar seas were young compared to the age of the moon itself. This was because the number of craters per 100 square miles of lunar surface is considerably less in the seas than in the highlands.

If these craters were formed by meteorite bombardment that was as intense, per century, on the seas as on the highlands, the

death of impact scars on the seas would mean they are younger.

IT NOW appears that much of the surface of the moon has been "smoothed" by the action of cosmic rays. The findings indicate that the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains. The findings put it Sunday, it is beginning to look as though none of those who have proposed models for the origin of the moon's surface features were correct. The examples of the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains.

The discovery that much of the lunar surface has been "smoothed" by the action of cosmic rays is a far slower rate than the rate of erosion on the earth's surface. Unlike the earth, the moon has no atmosphere to protect it from the bombardment of cosmic rays.

maintained that on the moon we may be looking at scars formed during the epoch when the earth, moon and other planets came into being.

OSCAR S. SCHAEFFER, a physicist at the University of California, San Diego, who has been studying the lunar "seas" for many years, said that the findings may resolve the debate of how the earth and other planets came into being.

He said that the findings indicate that the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains. The findings put it Sunday, it is beginning to look as though none of those who have proposed models for the origin of the moon's surface features were correct. The examples of the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains.

IN ONE TEST, using a so-called mass spectrometer, the material was analyzed for its content of the "Nobel" or chemically non-reactive gases — neon, argon, krypton and xenon. This showed quantities comparable to those of the oldest rocks in the earth's crust — 3.5 billion years.

Also found in the samples was a rich accumulation of elements synthesized by long-term bombardment by high energy particles. The abundance of these elements indicated that the specimens had lain within 3 feet of the moon's surface for hundreds of millions of years.

THE findings, according to lunar scientists, indicate that the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains. The findings put it Sunday, it is beginning to look as though none of those who have proposed models for the origin of the moon's surface features were correct. The examples of the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains.

The lunar surface material was also saturated with elements derived from long-term exposure to outgassing — the "soot" of the sun. The findings indicate that the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains. The findings put it Sunday, it is beginning to look as though none of those who have proposed models for the origin of the moon's surface features were correct. The examples of the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains.

It is possible to estimate the age of these elements in terms of the half-life of the radioactive isotope of argon 40. It is largely through measurement of the extent of this slow decay process that scientists are able to determine the age of the earth. The findings indicate that the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains. The findings put it Sunday, it is beginning to look as though none of those who have proposed models for the origin of the moon's surface features were correct. The examples of the lunar "seas" are not seas at all, but rather are vast, flat, desolate plains.

The technique records only the time since last heating, because the application of heat removes the argon which is the basis of the age estimate.

The lunar analyses have been carried out by Oliver Schaeffer and John Funkhouser of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Joseph Zahring of the Max Planck Institute at the University of Heidelberg in West Germany and Don Bogard of the Manned Spacecraft Center.

وأيضاً هذا استخدم فيه البوتاسيم أرجون الذي كان مفترض نصف عمره يناسب ذلك وأعتبروه من ادق المقاييس الاشعاعية.

ثم عدلوا في السبعينيات الي 4.6 بليون وتم تغيير عمر الطبقات عليه وحفريات الكائنات التي فيها وبناء عليه تم تغيير عمر ومقياس العناصر المشعة.

وكلما اطلوا عمر والأرض وعمر الديناصورات كلما اطلوا معها مقياس العناصر المشعة فهو سهل جدا تطبيقه على عمر الطبقات المطلوبه لانه يعتمد فقط على عمر الطبقات المفترض.

(آخر 220 سنة تم تغيير عمر الارض بمعدل:

كل سنة = 21 مليون سنة!

يعني عمر الأرض يزيد

في كل دقيقة بمعدل 40 سنة)!

Russell, H.N., 1921. A superior limit to the age of the Earth's crust in Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, series A, vol. 99, pp. 84–86.

Dalrymple, G. Brent, 1991. The Age of the Earth. California: Stanford University Press, ISBN 0–8047–1569–6.

Richard Huggett, Catastrophism, 1997, Verso, ISBN 1–85984–129–5.

Hugh Miller, The Testimony of the Rocks, 1857, Gould and Lincoln: Boston

Patterson, C.C., 1953. "The isotopic composition of meteoritic, basaltic and oceanic leads, and the age of the Earth" in Proceedings of the Conference on Nuclear Processes in Geologic Settings, Williams Bay, Wisconsin, September 21–23, 1953. pp. 36–40.

Patterson, Clair C., 1997. Duck Soup and Lead in Engineering & Science (Caltech Alumni Magazine) volume LX, number 1, pp. 21–31.

Russell, H.N., 1921. A superior limit to the age of the Earth's crust in Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, series A, vol. 99, pp. 84–86.

الْحِمَمُ الْبِرْكَانِيَّةُ تَكْشَفُ
خَطَأَ الْمَقْيَاسِ الْإِشْعَاعِيِّ
وَتَدْمِرُهُ تَمَاماً

الآخذود العظيم في الولايات المتحدة

أولاً: قياس لعناصر البوتاسيم أرجون (قيس 6 عينات منهم)

وأعطي أعمار ما هو أكثر من 10.000 سنة إلى 117 مليون سنة!

ثانياً: قياس بالروبيديم استرانشيوم (قيس 5 عينات)

وأعطي أعمار أخرى وهي ما بين 1.27 بليون سنة إلى 1.39 بليون سنة

ثالثاً: قياس بيورانيوم إلى الرصاص

فأعطي مقياس هو 2.6 بليون سنة

معدل الاختلاف من أطول عمر الي أقصر عمر

بالمقياس الإشعاعي نفسه

هو 1 : 260,000 ضعف

نسبة مقياس الخطأ فيه 260 ألف ضعف!

اعترافات كثيرة لعلماء الجيولوجيا

Sunset Crater, an Arizona Volcano, is known to be about 1000 years old. But potassium– argon put it at over 200,000 years

G.B. Dalrymple, '40 Ar/36 Ar Analyses of Historical Lava Flows,' Earth and Planetary Science Letters 6, pp. 47–55.

بركان في نيوزلاندا: تم قياسه بالبوتاسيوم أرجون وقالوا أن عمره من

145.000 سنة الي 465.000 سنة

ولكن أعلن بعض علماء النباتات والآثار والكيمياء وغيرهم

أنه بأدلة كثيرة أن عمر هذا البركان هو 1000 سنة فقط

*Ian McDougall, *H.A. Polach, and *J.J. Stipp, 'Excess*

Radiogenic Argon in Young Subaerial Basalts from

Auckland Volcanic Field,

New Zealand, ' Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, pp.

1485, 1499

حمم جبل سانت هيلين

MT ST Helens Lava

إنفجر سنة 1980 م .. وبعد بعد أقل من 20 من إنفجاره

تم قياسه بالعناصر المشعة؛ بالبوتاسيوم أرجون

أعطت عمر 2.8 مليون سنة

H.M. Morris, 'Radiometric Dating,' Back to Genesis, 1997."

James Perloff, Tornado in a Junkyard (1999), p. 146.

مرة أخرى في جبل سانت هيلين في أمريكا - 1986 م



**New Lava dome growing
inside the crater since the
1980 eruption.**

See ICR.ORG or call 619-448-0900 for more on Mt. St. Helens

Lava from the new lava dome that grew in Mt. St. Helens Washington gave these results:

Austin, S. A. 1996, Excess Argon Within Mineral Concentrates from the New Dacite Lava Dome at Mount St. Helens Volcano, CEN Tech. Journal, 10(3):335-343

	Sample	Age (in millions of years)	
1	Whole rock	0.35 ± 0.05	← 350,000
2	Feldspar, etc.	0.34 ± 0.06	
3	Amphibole, etc.	0.9 ± 0.2	← 900,000
4	Pyroxene, etc.	1.7 ± 0.3	
5	Pyroxene	2.8 ± 0.6	← 2,800,000

Figure 2. Potassium-argon ages for whole rock and mineral concentrate samples from lava dome at Mount St. Helens.

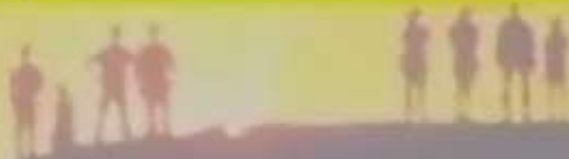


RADIOACTIVE

<u>FLOW DATE</u>	SAMPLE	LAB CODE	K-Ar 'AGE' (million years)
February 11, 1949	A B	R-11714 R-11511	<0.27 1.0 ± 0.2
June 4, 1954	A B	R-11715 R-11512	<0.27 1.5 ± 0.1
June 30, 1954	A #1 A #2	R-11718 R-12106	<0.27 1.3 ± 0.3
	B #1 B #2	R-12003 R-12107	3.5 ± 0.2 0.8 ± 0.2
	C	R-11513	1.2 ± 0.2
July 14, 1954	A B	R-11509 R-11716	1.0 ± 0.2 <0.29
February 19, 1975	A B	R-11510 R-11717	1.0 ± 0.2 <0.27

Table 1. Potassium-argon "dates" of recent Mt Ngauruhoe (New Zealand) lava flows.⁷

أيضا في نيوزلندا
سنة 1924 من
حمم بركانية
معروف أعمارها



بركان جبل إيتنا - Etna Sicily

ويعود الي سنة 122 ق م عندما تم تحليله بمقياس الاشعاعي البوتاسيوم أرجون
أعطى عمر 250,000 سنة !

**Basalt from Mt.
Etna, Sicily (122
BC) gave K-AR
age of 250,000
years old.**

Dalrymple, G.B., 1969 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$ analysis of historic lava flows. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 6-47-55. See also: *Impact* #307 Jan. 1999

نفس البركان انفجر مره ثانيه في سنة 1964م
وبقياسه أعطي نتائج بالبوتاسيوم أرجون 700,000 سنة!
وكان عمره 35 سنة فقط !

**Basalt from Mt.
Etna, Sicily (AD
1964) gave K-AR
age of 700,000
years old.**

*Impact #307 Jan. 1999,
ICR.ORG*

ذات البركان انفجر مره ثالثه في سنة 1972م
وبقياس ببوتاسيوم أرجون؛ أعطى عمر 350,000 سنة

**Basalt from Mt.
Etna, Sicily (AD
1972) gave K-AR
age of 350,000
years old.**

*Impact #307 Jan. 1999,
ICR.ORG*

بركان آخر حدث سنة 1801 م في هاواي
تم قياسه بمقياس البتاسيوم أرجون أعطى 1.6 مليون الي 2.96 بليون سنة!
مع أنه وقع قبل 210 سنة فقط!

*Science*Journal of Geophysical Research*

**Lava from the 1801
Hawaiian volcano
eruption gave a K-
Ar date of 1.6
Million years old.**

Funkhouser and Naughton, Journal of
Geophysical Research, vol. 73, July 15, 1968, p.
4601.

Dalrymple, G.B., 1969 40Ar/36Ar analysis of
historic lava flows. *Earth and Planetary Science
Letters*, 6-47-55. See also: *Impact* #307 Jan. 1999

عينة أخرى لجبل كيلويا في هاواي الذي انفجر في سنة 1959 م؛
تم قياسه بالبوتاسيوم أرجون؛ أعطي 8.5 مليون سنة

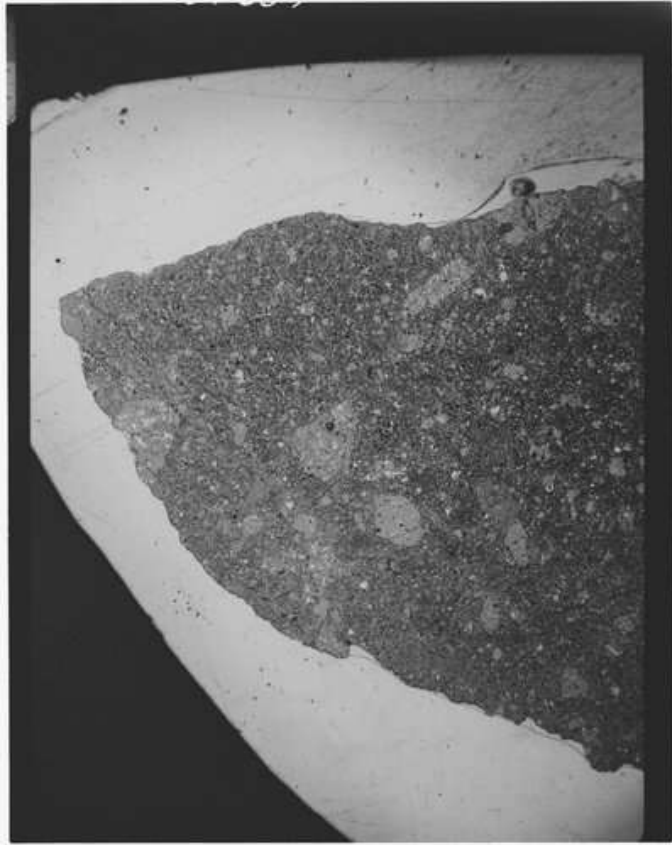
**Basalt from Mt.
Kilauea Iki,
Hawaii (AD 1959)
gave K-AR age
of 8,500,000
years old.**

**Impact #307 Jan. 1999
See also: Creation Ex Nihilo Dec. 1999, p. 18**

قياس اخر من اغرب ما يكون
قيس صخور للقمر

Moon Rock (breccia) sample No. 65,35

بالبوتاسيوم ارجون واعطت نتائج
123.8 بليون سنة الي 125.5 بليون سنة
اي اقدم من عمر الكون بعشر مرات
واقدم من عمر الارض ب 30 مرة تقريبا



Science, vol. 167, 1/30/70, pp. 479-480.

نتيجة مربة إحدى طبقات الأرض؛ بعد قياسها بالمقياس الإشعاعي؛
أعطت عمراً غريباً هو: $300,000 \pm 300,000$ سنة

“In the last two years
an **absolute date** has
been obtained for
(the Ngandong beds, above the
Trinil beds), and it has the
very interesting value of
**300,000 years plus or minus
300,000 years.**” Birdsell, J. B., *Human Evolution*
(Chicago: Rand McNally, 1975), p. 295



**Radiogenic Helium and Argon in Ultramafic
Inclusions from Hawaii, J.G. Funkhouser and
J.J. Naughton, Journal of Geophysical Research
73:14 pp. 4601–4607 (15 July 1968) Last
modified: 7 July 2012**

***Principles of Isotope Geology*, 2nd edition, 1986.
Wiley, New York**

أدلة أخرى مهمة

مقارنة قياس

المقياس الإشعاعي

بمقاييس آخر

صخور القمر التي قاسوها بالعناصر المشعة؛

أعطت عمراً أكثر من 2 بليون سنة!

ثم تم قياسها بمعدل ترسيب الغبار الفضائي على سطح القمر؛

اتضح أن عمر ضخور القمر أقل من 10.000 سنة

Ackerman, P.D., 1986. Moon dust and the question of time. In: It's A Young World After All, Grand Rapids, Michigan, chapter 1, p. 23.

Snelling, Dr A. and Rush, D., Moon Dust and the Age of the Solar System, Creation Ex Nihilo Technical Journal, Vol. 7 (Part 1), 1993, pp. 2-42.

معدل تباعد القمر عن الأرض

القمر يتباعد كل سنه عن الارض بمقدار

3.8 سم في السنة (أو مداره يتسع فيتباعد بهذا المقدار)

Moon Slipping Away from Earth", *Geo*, Vol.3 (July 1981) p. 137

الذي أيضا أكد قصر عمره

Barnes, Thomas G. Young Age for the Moon and Earth, *Impact* 110, August 1982

واكد أن المقياس الاشعاعي لصخور القمر خطأ؛ لأنه يعطي أرقام أضعاف الحقيقي.

وأيضا العناصر المشعة قصيرة العمر في القمر

أيضا معدل تجمع الهيليوم 4 في الغلاف الجوي المفترض أنه من نتاج تحلل العناصر المشعة ويحسب معدل تكوينه ومقدار وجوده في الغلاف الجوي وجد ان الأرض اقل من 10,000 سنة الذي أكد قصر عمر الأرض وخطا المقياس الاشعاعي الذي ينتج الهيليوم.

Cook, M. A.. Where is the Earth's radiogenic helium? *Nature* 179:213

Larry Vardiman, *The Age of the Earth's Atmosphere: A Study of the Helium Flux through the Atmosphere* (San Diego, CA: Institute for Creation Research, 1990), p. 28.

“There ought to be about a thousand times as much helium in the atmosphere as there is.”

“*What Happened to the Earth's Helium?*” *New Scientist*, 24, December 3.

**مقياس الكربون المشع في الماس الذي اعطي بضعة الاف من السنين والذي يقاس
بالمقياس الاشعاعي فيعطي بلايين السنين**

***Creation Ex Nihilo Technical Journal* 14(2):99–122, 2000.**

P, Giam, Carbon-14 content of fossil carbon, *Origins* 51:6–30, 2001.

أيضا معدل تجمع اليورانيوم في المحيطات اقل من 10000 سنه بحد أقصى

Morris, H. M. & G. E. Parker. 1982. What is creation science? Creation-Life Publ., San Diego, Calif. 306 pp.p. 249

. "Natural Plutonium", Chemical and Engineering News, September 20, 1971.

Dudley J. Whitney, The Face of the Deep (New York, Vantage Press,

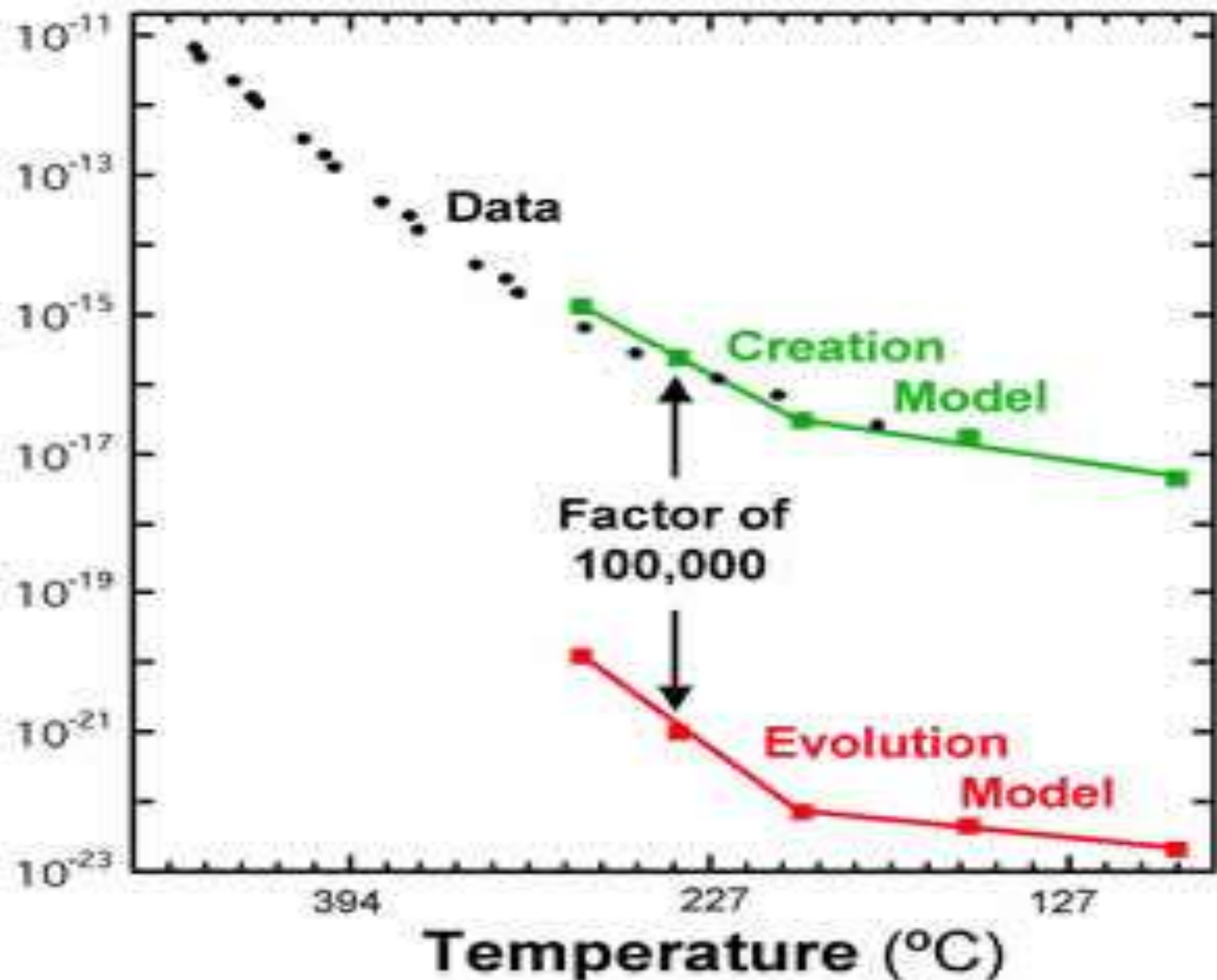
دليل آخر مهم جداً

يكشف أخطاء في حسابات المقياس الإشعاعي

مقياس معدل هروب الهيليوم في كرسنات الزركون

**"Radioisotopes and the Age of The Earth," RATE
project**

Diffusivity (cm^2/sec)



**D. R. Humphreys, S. A. Austin, J. R. Baumgardner,
and A. A. Snelling, "Helium diffusion rates support
accelerated nuclear decay," *Proceedings of the Fifth
International Conference on Creationism*,
(Pittsburgh, PA: Creation Science Fellowship, 2003)
pp. 175-195. Archived at
<http://www.icr.org/research>.**

أساس قياس عمر النص للعناصر المشعة مبني على إفتراض أعمار الطبقات

“Radiometric dating would not have been feasible if the geologic column had not been erected first.”

O'Rourke, J.E., “Pragmatism versus Materialism in Stratigraphy.”

American Journal of Science, vol. 276, (January 1976). P. 54.



$$\text{Time (years)} = \frac{\text{Atoms Lead}}{\text{Atoms Uranium Lost Per Yr.}}$$

عشر فرضيات تهدم

صحة المقياس الإشعاعي

- 1- إفتراض أن العينة هي في نظام مغلق.!
- 2- إفتراض أن كل نظام في البداية لا يحتوي على أي من العناصر النهائية (الابنة).!

“ASSUMPTIONS”

HENRY FAUL

“Two important assumptions are implicit in this equation: First, that we are dealing with a closed system. And second, that no atoms of the daughter were present in the system when it formed. These assumptions furnish the most **serious limitations** on the accumulation clock.”

Ages Of Rocks, Planets & Stars

p.vi



“ASSUMPTIONS”

HENRY FAUL

“Rigorously **closed systems** probably **do not exist in nature**, but surprisingly, many minerals and rocks satisfy the requirement well enough to be useful for nuclear age determination. The problem is one of judicious geologic selection.”

Ages Of Rocks, Planets & Stars

p.vi



3- إفتراض أن معدل التحلل ثابت طول الوقت!

**A.F. Kovarik, “Calculating the Age of Minerals from Radioactivity Data and Principles,” in Bulletin 80 of the National Research Council, p. 107.*

G.T. Emery has done careful research on radiohalos (pleochroic halos) and found that they do not show constant decay rates.

Beus and Grigorian (1977) figure a number of primary uranium halos ...

In detail the uranium halos are commonly irregular

**Geochemical Prospecting for Thorium and Uranium
Deposits**

4- إفتراض عدم تغير الضغط!.

5- افتراض ثبات الحرارة!.

6- إفتراض عدم وجود أي مصادر لطاقة أخرى من مصادر مختلفة!.

7- إفتراض ثبات وعدم تغير الطاقة المغناطيسية والمجال المغناطيسي!.

8- إفتراض عدم وجود أي مواد كيميائية بقرب العناصر المشعة!.

9- تجاهل تأثير ما يسمى بأسر إصطياد الالكترون electron capture؛

مثل 7-beryllium، 85-strontium، 89-zirconium وحتى البوتاسيوم 40!.

10- إفتراض أنها معايرة رغم أنه لا يوجد نظام معايرة للتأكد من دقتها!.



DISSENTERS EJECTED

R. L. MAUGER, East Carolina University

"In general, dates in the 'correct ball park' are assumed to be correct and are published, but those in **disagreement** with other data are **seldom published** nor or the discrepancies fully explained."

Contributions To Geology

V.15 (1): 17



“In conventional interpretation of K-Ar age data, it is common to discard ages which are substantially too high or too low compared with the rest of the group or with other available data such as the geological time scale.”

Hayatsu, A., “K-Ar Isochron Age of the North Mountain Basalt, Nova Scotia,” *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, Vol. 16 April, 1979, pp. 973-975

PRECISION DATING?

ROGER LEWIN, Ed. Research News, *Science*

"...**41** separate age determinations...
which **varied between 223 million and**
0.91 million years ...after the first
determination they never again obtained
2.61 from their experiments."

Bones Of Contention

p.194



PRECISION DATING?

ROGER LEWIN, Ed. Research News, *Science*

"The calculated age was quickly refined to be **2.61 ± 0.26 million years**, which, to anthropologist unfamiliar with the procedures of radiometric dating, has a **ring of comforting precision** about it."

Bones Of Contention

p.194



NO GOOD CLOCKS

W.D. Stansfield

(Anti-Creationist)

Professor of Biological Science, C.P.S.U.

"It is obvious that radiometric technique may **not** be the **absolute** dating methods that they are claimed to be."

The Science of Evolution

1977, p.84



NO GOOD CLOCKS

W.D. Stansfield

(Anti-Creationist)

Professor of Biological Science, C.P.S.U.

Age estimates on a given geological stratum by different radiometric methods are often quite different (sometimes by hundreds of millions of years). There is **no absolutely reliable long-term radiological 'clock.'**

The Science of Evolution

1977, p.84



<http://drghaly.com>