

Supplemental Notes:

The Mysteries of the Planet Mars

Is there life on the Planet Mars? Are there monuments on Mars? What about the mile-wide “Face” on Mars?

Has the Earth received “visitors” from the Planet Mars? Why did the ancient cultures worship the wandering planet?

This briefing examines the startling discoveries regarding this fascinating member of our solar system and their impact on our understanding of the Scriptures.

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The Mysteries of the Planet Mars

Tape 1: Life on Mars?

The Planet Mars is the fourth major planet from the Sun, named after the Roman god of War. Once again it is the subject of exaggerated claims that has stirred the popular mind with conjectures posing as science. It has captured the imagination of many cultures since beginning of time, with most of the early civilizations terrified of it, even worshiping it. It is the *Baal* of the Old Testament. (2 Kings 23:5, et al.)

Why did almost *all* the ancient cultures feel terror—even to worshiping—the Planet Mars? Why such intense ancient interest? (movements, eclipses, zodiacs, sundials, sun caves, obelisks, sun-temples, planet temples, astrology, etc.) Potential answer: it *intervened* in their lives. Its earlier history will be reviewed later. First, let's examine more recent myths.

Canals?

Even after the invention of the telescope, many of the features of the Martian surface gave rise to much controversy. The Italian astronomer and statesman Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli observed about 100

features in 1877 and described them as *canali* (Italian: “channels.”) The misunderstanding of his report caused many to interpret the indistinct features as “canals,” etc. The U.S. astronomer Percival Lowell (after whom the observatory in Arizona was named) became the leader of those who believed the markings to be bands of vegetation, bordering irrigation ditches dug by intelligent beings to carry water from the polar caps. The controversies were finally resolved from pictures taken by the orbits of Mariner 6 and 7 spacecraft in 1969 which showed nothing resembling a network of channels.

Martian Invasion?

Orson Wells and his Mercury Players attracted national notoriety in 1938 when they produced a program based on H. G. Wells's *War of the Worlds*. The performance, using the format of a simulated news broadcast, announced an attack on New Jersey by invaders from Mars. Thousands of listeners, not realizing the announcement was a dramatic simulation, were panic stricken.

Life Discovered?

A recent press release has again propelled Mars into the popular culture:

Headquarters, Washington, DC
August 6, 1996
RELEASE: 96-159

STATEMENT FROM DANIEL S. GOLDIN, NASA
ADMINISTRATOR

NASA has made a startling discovery that points to the possibility that a primitive form of microscopic life may have existed on Mars more than three billion years ago. The research is based on a sophisticated examination of an ancient Martian meteorite that landed on Earth some 13,000 years ago.

The evidence is exciting, even compelling, but not conclusive. It is a discovery that demands further scientific investigation. NASA is ready to assist the process of rigorous scientific investigation and lively scientific debate that will follow this discovery.

I want everyone to understand that we are not talking about "little green men." These are extremely small, single-cell structures that somewhat resemble bacteria on Earth. There is no evidence or suggestion that any higher life form ever existed on Mars.

The NASA scientists and researchers who made this discovery will be available at a news conference tomorrow to discuss their findings. They will outline the step-by-step "detective story" that explains how the meteorite arrived here from Mars, and how they set about looking for evidence of long-ago life in this ancient rock. They will also release some fascinating images documenting their research.

—end—

A group of nine researchers from five institutions, led by NASA researcher David S. McKay of the Johnson Space Center, published a study that claimed evidence for

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life on Mars.¹ They argued that the best explanation of three different minerals, an organic residue, and bacteria-like structures found together in a meteorite that, while found in Antarctica is reported to have been blasted from the surface of Mars, is evidence of ancient life on the famed planet.

The scientists were working with a slice of the meteorite that is 1/500th of a hair in diameter. Laser analyzers helped researchers detect organic chemicals called PAHs—polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons—in the meteorite.

[When living material degrades, it leaves behind PAHs. PAHs are common in the universe and not always linked to living material.² The conclusions assume that the PAHs are indigenous to the meteorite rather than Earthly contaminants. The compounds are ubiquitous on Earth, formed not only by the degradation of living things, but also by power plants and auto engines. [Is this "proof of cars on Mars!?"]

While there appears some justification for viewing at least some of the PAHs as indigenous to the meteorite, there are many explanations for their presence that don't require life. Meteoriticist John Kerridge of UCLA points out that, "Decomposition could certainly produce polycyclic aromatic hy-

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drocarbons, but there are dozens of other mechanisms for making PAHs. They could have formed from simpler compounds on Mars which never evolved chemically to living organisms.”

Previous Embarrassment

Meteoriticists have been misled by contamination before. In the 1960s, a few researchers reported that a meteorite had yielded organic matter that appeared to have been biologically produced, along with microscopic “organized elements”—presumably fossils of the organisms that produced the organic matter. After heated polemics, it all turned out to be Earthly contamination, including degraded ragweed pollen masquerading as alien life forms.

The NASA researchers also reported that golden-colored particles in the meteorite contained chemical and organic features which suggested bacteria-sized organisms living on Mars 5.6 billion years ago. The NASA researchers also found tiny sausage-shaped particles that McKay interpreted as fossilized microbes because they resemble ancient bacteria found on Earth rocks.

(The largest of these possible fossil structures is less than 1/100th the diameter of

the human hair. This has been said to be smaller than any known life forms or fossil life forms on Earth. At 20 to 100 nanometers in length, the objects are 100 times smaller than the smallest microfossils of ancient bacteria ever found on Earth. This is even smaller than the HIV virus: 110 nanometers.)

Kenneth Nealson of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee points out, “None of this can distinguish between biology and chemistry.” Nealson, whose work on bacterial carbonate precipitation is cited by McKay and his colleagues, notes that warm fluids circulating through the Martian crust might have deposited the same sequence of minerals without any help from organisms.

Skepticism Continues

“We have concluded that our measurements give no evidence for life,” said Jim Papike, Director of the Institute of Meteoritics at the University of New Mexico.

The tests began last year on the 4 1/2 pound, potato-sized meteorite. It contained pyrite samples which contain two sulfur isotopes, sulfur-32 and sulfur-34, whose ratio changes on Earth in the presence of biological activity. “There was no evidence

that it was in a ratio for life forms.” In fact, the ratio points in the opposite direction.³ William Schopf of UCLA, who has spent his career separating microfossils of early life on Earth from impostors, said, “I think it’s very unlikely they have remnants of biological activity.”⁴ Carl Sagan himself has pointed out, “Extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence.” This seems to be embarrassingly lacking in these latest disclosures.

The Meteorite ALH84001

Found in Antarctica in 1984, the 1.9 kilogram, softball-size meteorite, designated ALH84001, didn’t get any special scrutiny for 10 years. Some meteorites are believed to be chunks of moon and Mars, blasted into space by large impacts.⁵ There are a few examples of meteorites discovered on Earth which match the composition of rocks on Mars. It is believed by some that these rocks were ejected to escape velocity by a large impact on Mars and in time found their way to Earth and were captured by Earth’s gravity. Many scientists have accepted today that this is highly improbable. Mars does possess evidence of extremely large impacts. However, 92% of these are in the same hemisphere. (We will explore this later.) This particular sample was ini-

tially written off as a common piece of detritus from the asteroid belt. In 1994, David Mittlefehldt of Lockheed Martin in Houston pointed out subtle similarities to “known”(?) Martian meteorites, which stimulated further study.

“Radiometric dating suggests ALH84001 to have congealed from magma to become part of the original Martian crust 4.5 billion years ago, just 100 million years after the planet formed, making it the oldest rock known from any planet. Still early in Martian history, a meteorite impact shattered the rock, leaving fractures where minerals—including the putative traces of life—formed perhaps 3.6 billion years ago. Much later, another impact launched the rock into space, where radioactive nuclei created by deep-space radiation show that it wandered for 16 million years before blazing through the Earth’s atmosphere and crashing into the Antarctic ice cap. There it lay buried for 13,000 years until scientists found it on wind-scoured ice in the Allan Hills region of Antarctica.”

[It is remarkable how scientists can come to vast conclusions from “half vast” data.]

How do we “know” it was from Mars?

NASA reports that the concentrations of Xenon, Krypton, Neon, Argon-36, Argon-40, Nitrogen, & CO₂ gas trapped in the interior of the meteorite almost exactly matches the values obtained by the Viking lander.⁶ Even NASA makes the following speculation:

Similar collisions of asteroids or comets with Earth could have blasted terrestrial rocks into escaping orbits that eventually carried them to Mars. Some of these rocks could have been large enough to shield any dormant spores or microbes inside them for millions of years against the sterilizing effects of solar and cosmic radiation. Some of the rocks could have broken apart when they landed on Mars. This leads to an intriguing speculation: A few billion years ago, when Mars still had water on its surface, could the planet have been "seeded" by organisms carried in meteorites from Earth?

In the early part of this century, Swedish physicist and chemist Svante August Arrhenius (1859 - 1927) showed that photon (light wave) pressure from the Sun would carry bacterial spores from Earth's upper atmosphere to outer planets in a matter of years to centuries. Arrhenius pointed out that some bacterial spores are extremely tough and could easily survive the rigors of space. Moreover, the solar wind (particles from the Sun), which Arrhenius didn't know about, would be much more efficient at doing the transportation than photons alone.

The one major flaw with this whole scenario is that meteorites pick up organic debris—even small spores that are in the stratosphere—as they enter the atmosphere. Presumably these molten meteorites would preserve many such particles as they cool off. Secondly, solar wind has the potential to carry organic debris from Earth

to the planet Mars because it is "down-wind." It has been estimated that 2 tons of material is transferred *each day*—between both Earth and Mars!

A Response

What are the assumptions involved in claiming that this find is evidence of life having evolved on Mars?

- 1) First, it *assumes* that the rock is indeed from Mars. Its composition suggests this possibility, but it cannot be proven to be from Mars.
- 2) Secondly, there is the assumption that when the object left Mars, the organic compounds and "fossil structures" were present inside. This also cannot be proven.
- 3) A third assumption is that the structures and chemicals found are indeed fossils of microbial life and have no other origin from nonliving processes. Scientists have stated that both the organic compounds and the iron compounds found could have other natural origins.

But we are justified in being skeptical about claims of evidence for extraterrestrial life. The chemical and physical conditions on Mars are self-sterilizing.

Additional Motivations?

Cynics have suggested that the desperate need for public funds may be an additional motivation behind the current promotions. The Mars press release was quickly followed up with a report that there is water on Jupiter's satellite Europa.⁷ NASA is planning a series of missions to Mars⁸ and may be attempting to exploit this to generate public interest to get more funding in future budgets. We must understand that there is a great desire on the part of the scientific establishment to promote the idea of evolution, to convince people that life can evolve elsewhere and therefore "we are not alone" in the universe. But, *we have never been alone in the universe* because we were created (not by accident) by an infinite transcendent God, who has made us to know Him in a personal way. We must look to Christ for answers, not to science itself nor to some hypothetical extra-terrestrial intelligence that may not exist.

Evidence for life on another planet would not negate any of the scientific problems with evolution—the evidence supporting the creation view—nor would it lessen the weight of authority or the trustworthiness of the Scriptures. So, what are the possibilities, from a creation perspective?

- 1) It's not fossil life at all, but just Martian chemistry, in which case we could respond as some abortionists have, "It's nothing but a blob; it's not life."
- 2) It *is* fossil life but it was contaminated by Earth life after arrival on Earth—it has supposedly been on Earth for 13,000 years.
- 3) It is possible that the rock is not from Mars at all. Some of the primary "evidence" of Martian origin is from the amount of certain gases present in it, compared to Viking measurements in 1976. We are apparently to assume that the composition of Mars' atmosphere has not changed for over 3 billion years, in spite of the abundant evidence of catastrophic volcanism and impacts in the history of Mars.

These are realistic possibilities we should keep in mind as we hear of the various news reports.⁹

What if Scientists really DID find life "out there?"

It doesn't deny a Creator! It in no way simplifies the intricate and immaculate design evident in all of creation—especially the miracle of life itself. The more difficult issue is, Is it sinless? Or does it require redemption? Did Christ die for them, too? [From these considerations, I personally do

not expect to find the types of “aliens” that Carl Sagan and his disciples are expecting. I do believe there are demonic beings which will become increasingly active as the end-times approach. I suspect that the “Restrainer” of 2 Thessalonians 2 is presently restraining far more than we have any idea!]

Tape 2: Other Mysteries

Why did the ancients *worship* Mars? (We, in a space-enlightened culture, couldn't even *find* it if our life depended on it!—without looking it up in an astronomical journal, etc.) It may have *intervened* in their lives.

Myths of the Solar System

Most of us have been taught that the planets of our solar system came out of the Sun. It may come as a surprise to many that there are serious scientific difficulties with this presumption. In fact, a careful analysis of existing evidence suggests some surprising possibilities.

The Nebular Hypothesis

Immanuel Kant, in his *General History of Nature and Theory of the Heavens*, in 1755

in Germany, theorized that some 4 billion years ago, the Sun had ejected a tail, or a filament, of material that cooled and collected and formed the planets.

Kant is generally credited as the originator of the Nebular Hypothesis, but the originator was the Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772). Swedenborg wrote his treatise on cosmology in 1734, in Latin: *Prodromus Philosophiae Retiocinantis de Infinito et Cause Creationis*. Some 21 years before Kant's publication, Swedenborg proposed that the planets were the result of condensations of a gauze or filament ejected out of the Sun.

Swedenborg was a mining engineer with a wide range of interests, and claimed to have psychic powers. Historians and biographers seem to take him quite seriously and a number of public incidents caused his fellow Swedes of Stockholm to regard him as irrefutable. He claimed confirmation of his nebular hypothesis from seances with men on Jupiter, Saturn and places more distant.

(Some 20 years earlier, in 1712, when Swedenborg was 24 years old, he had the opportunity to visit with Edmund Halley at Cambridge, who described to him the

various aspects of comets and their tails. Halley had made a study of the reports of various medieval comets, their orbital trajectories, dates, and descriptions, and, of course, is famous for his predictions regarding the comet that bears his name.)

The famous mathematician Pierre Simon Laplace (1749-1827) lent his endorsement to Kant's theory, but without checking the mathematical validations he was capable of providing. Thus, the nebular hypothesis gained widespread respectability despite serious mathematical flaws. Subsequent writers have continued to develop variations of this view even though increasing difficulties render it doubtful.

Difficulties Mount

The Sun contains 99.86% of all the mass of the solar system. Yet the Sun contains only 1.9% of the *angular momentum*. The nine planets contain 98.1%. (This was known in the time of Laplace a century ago.) There is no plausible explanation which would support a solar origin of the planets.

James Jeans (1877-1946) pointed out that the outer planets are far larger than the inner ones. (Jupiter is 5,750 times as massive as mercury, 2,958 times as massive as

Mars, etc.) This is also a difficulty with current theories. Other observations seem to suggest additional clues to our planetary history:

- There are three *pairs* of rapid spin rates among our planets. Mars and Earth, Jupiter and Saturn, and Neptune and Uranus, are each within 3% of each other. Why?
- Earth and Mars have virtually identical *spin axis tilts* (about 23.5°). Why?
- Why does Mars have 93% of its craters in *one hemisphere* and only 7% in the other? It appears that over 80% occurred *within a single half-hour!*?

The Sun is shrinking in diameter at a rate of 1/2 inch per hour. What does that imply about the age of the solar system?

Catastrophism Views

Most writers dealing with the origins of the universe—and our solar system—tend to be either uniformitarian in their presuppositions (as are the typical astronomers), or they tend to be fiat creationists. Uniformitarians cling to the presumption that things have remained essentially unchanged over billions of years. Most creationists assume that it all was called into existence suddenly. There are other views

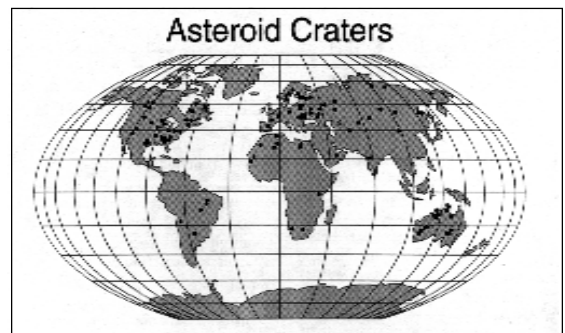
that need not be inconsistent with the Biblical record.

There is evidence that our solar system has had a series of catastrophic events, and some view the innumerable craters and other evidences on the planets—including the Earth, the moon, et al.—as indications of an extensive and turbulent history. (Immanuel Velikovsky, and his *Worlds in Collision*, is a well-known example.)

Uniformity Delusions

The Earth accumulates about 100 tons of extraterrestrial material every day under a constant rain of interplanetary debris. Most meteoroids enter the atmosphere and burn up unnoticed. Some survive the fiery heat of entry and are slowed down by air friction to a speed of about 200 miles per hour and what is left hits the ground as a meteorite.

The Earth's atmosphere protects us from the smaller asteroids. However, if they are larger than 50 meters (half the size of a football field), they pack about 10 megatons of energy, comparable to some of our larger warheads. These are expected about once per century. In 1972 the Earth narrowly missed a 10-megaton impact.¹⁰



If it wasn't for the constant reworking of the Earth's surface by erosion and plate tectonics, our own planet would be as densely cratered as the moon. There are over 100 craters on the Earth, some ranging up to 80 miles in diameter. [The map above shows some of the meteor/asteroid craters that are still detectable despite erosion and other surface changes.¹¹]

Previous "Near-Misses"

In Oct 1992, the media broke the news that our planet was in danger of being hit by a comet.¹² Fortunately, supplemental observations revealed that no collision is likely for centuries, at least until eight more orbits are completed.¹³

Comet "Swift-Tuttle" passes near the Earth about every 130 years, each time a little

closer. It is unusually large and travels at 125,000 miles per hour.

January 23, 1982, an asteroid almost a third of a mile in diameter passed within 2.5 million miles of the Earth without being observed. It was discovered *a month later*.¹⁴ On March 22, 1989, a closer near miss ("1989 FC") missed by 6 hours (400,000 miles).¹⁵

Asteroid Threats

A famous example was the asteroid that hit Tunguska in central Siberia in June 30, 1908, devastating more than 2,000 square km of forest. The Tunguska region is so remote, it wasn't explored until 17 years later. If it had been a comet, it would probably have exploded at a higher altitude and done no damage. Had it been composed of denser iron, it would have reached the ground making a large crater. It apparently was a rocky asteroid, about the size of a city office building, that decelerated and exploded at an altitude of 5 miles. Last year, scientists found tiny fragments of this rocky object imbedded in tree resin at the impact site.

The meteor crater near Winslow, Arizona was formed by just such a metallic meteor-

ite, with the same 15-megaton energy as Tunguska. Experts estimate that such impacts happen about once every 300 years on the Earth's surface, about once every millennium on land.

Even relatively modest-sized asteroids can result in substantial long term impacts. A tsunamis (tidal wave) from a Tunguska-class object could produce widespread destruction and even devastate continental coastlines. Even a 1-km wide asteroid or comet could wreak greater havoc than all the nuclear weapons combined. If one were to land on Southern California, all of Los Angeles as well as several kilometers of rock from the Earth's crust would be picked up and largely vaporized. Both Honolulu and New York City would be shaken flat by seismic waves.¹⁶

Of the 160 asteroids with Earth-crossing trajectories, about 1/2 are over 1 km across. Some scientists attribute the extinction of pre-historic species to cosmic collisions of the past.¹⁷

In 1991, the discovery of a crater (named Chicxulub) under Mexico's Yucatan peninsula is conjectured to have resulted in the extinction of the dinosaurs. The size of this asteroid has been estimated to have

been over 6 miles in diameter. The energy of this asteroid has been estimated at over 100 million megatons—5 billion Hiroshima atomic bombs!¹⁸

Polar instability (they have moved thousands of miles) and numerous magnetic reversals may have been triggered by such collisions.¹⁹ (This is the type of event which may have been involved with the “Long Day” of Joshua. See our briefing package, *Signs in the Heavens*.) Some provocative mysteries of Mars:

- Mars shows evidence of once having a global flood; does it have a bearing on the Flood of Noah?
- What was the significance of Elijah dousing his altars with water on Mt. Carmel in 864 B.C.?
- What happened when Joshua had the Sun and Moon “stand still”?
- Why did the pioneers of early Rome (8th century B.C.) build temples to Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn within 50 years of Rome’s founding?

The Worship of the Ancients?

[vs. our own space-age sophistication: planets interesting but not consequential!]

- Meteorite in the Ka’aba in Mecca 2,000 yrs before Muhammad.
- Cairo from the Arabic for Mars... site of the Great Pyramid.
- Athens: Ares (Mars) pictured as source of judgment, led to an ancient institutional court—members called an Areopagite (Mar’s Hill, Acts 17:22). Dionysius was a member of the sect (Acts 17:19, 34).

Calendar Background

Ancient Calendars: reforms after 701 BC: Chaldeans, Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, Phoenicians, Chinese, Mayan, Hindus, Carthaginians, Etruscans, Teutons...

Mars “Myths”:

- “Mars” = Romans.
- “Indra” = Indian folklore.
- “Tyr” = Teutonic; genitive form: Tiewes.

Tiewes-daeg = Tuesday. Tiewes is derived from the Sanskrit word *devas*, from which Romans derived their word *deus* or deity (Brittanica, v. 22, p. 652) First Roman month: *Martius*, “March”; Mars = “God of War.” We still speak of “martial arts.”

<i>Aprilla</i>	Venus
<i>Maius</i>	Mercury and the goddess
	<i>Maia</i>

Junius Jupiter, the goddess *Juno*

(Roman republican calendar reorganized in 364 B.C. to January 1.)

Medieval Calendars:

- England: March = 1st month of legal year until 1752.
- Anglo-Saxons describe March as Lenctenmonath, "lengthened month"; re: "lent."
- Scotland: January replaced March as 1st, 1599 A.D.
- France: Jan <= March in 1564 by Charles IX.

[Half of the near pass-by's were on October 25th.] Many ancient people (Celts, Druids) used October 31 as yearend: Eve of Samhain; related to the worship of Baal (Mars) and Ashtoreth (Venus). [May have dated from Tower of Babel catastrophe, 1944 B.C.]

1000 years later, conquest of Teutonic tribes leave us still with our days of the week:

Sun-daeg
Moon-daeg
Tiwes-daeg (Mars' day)
Odens-daeg (Mercury's day)
Thors-daeg (Jupiter's day)
Freyia-daeg (Venus' day)
Saturn's day.

Founding of Rome

Rome was founded by Romulus in about 750 B.C. (just after the "Joel-Amos catastrophe, Oct 25, 756 B.C.) after the destruction of the leading Etruscan city, Volsinium. Why was it founded 15 miles *up stream* on the Tiber from the coast? [Anticipation of 200 ft tidal waves every 108 yrs?]

Second King of Rome, Numa Pompilius: Original calendar = 360 days per year. He *reorganized the calendar* after 701 B.C., adding 5 days per year.

Hezekiah, Numa's contemporary, adds a month 7 times every 19 years: on the 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, and 19th year. Why?

Original Years = 360 days

- India Veda texts assume 360 day years;
- Persia 360 day years. 7th Century: 5 days added;
- Chaldea 360 day years. (360 degrees to circle; 60 minutes to an hour; 60 seconds/min. etc.);
- Assyria 360 day calendar. Decade = 3600 days;
- Egypt 12 30-day months; 5 days added.

- 360 icons in the gnostic genii;
- 360 gods in the theology of Greek Orpheus;
- 360 idols in the palace of Dairi in Japan;
- 360 statues surrounding Hobal in ancient Arabia.

Other Catastrophe Research

Velikovsky Hypothesis (1950):

Early Paradoxes:

- Universal climate
- 360 day calendars universal
- 4 planet systems, not 5
- E-W, not W-E
- Polarity reversals

Hypothesis: Venus as a comet?

Stonehenge (1900 B.C. - 1600 B.C.) was probably built in response to planetary interactions

SUMMARY OF CATASTROPHES

Oct	2484	Flood of Noah
Oct	1944	Tower of Babel
Mar	1879	Sodom & Gomorrah
Mar	1447	Exodus Plagues
Oct	1404	Long Day, Joshua

Oct	1296	Sisera's encounter
Oct	1241	Gideon
Oct	980	Philistines
Oct	972	David
Oct	864	Elijah, Mt. Carmel
Oct	756	Joel-Amos
Mar	701	Sennacherib

[Severity closely associate with the relative positions of Jupiter and Saturn, also.]
References: Judg 5:20; Hab 3:5-13; Isa 37:36 1:9; 10:26 28:19,21,22; Ps 46.

Orbital Resonance Model

Mars on a 2:1 orbit with Earth: 720 days vs 360 days. Orbits intersect March 21/23 and October 25; near pass-by every 54 or 108 years:

Mars (now):

perihelion	128,400,000 miles
aphelion	154,900,000 miles

Mars (then):

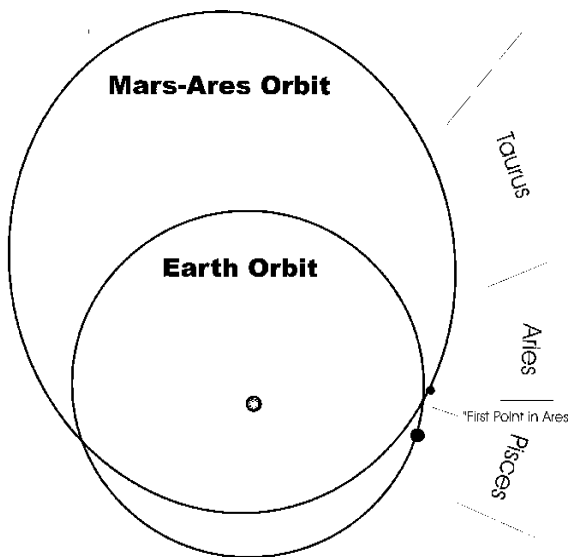
perihelion	81,900,000 miles
aphelion	210,700,000 miles

Case I: Spring Intersection

March 21/22, "First Point in Aries" (or Mars)

Inside pass, after perihelion

Passes ahead of the Earth
 Mars loses energy; orbit shortened;
 Earth gains energy; orbit lengthened.



Case II: Fall Intersection

October 25
 From outside, from aphelion
 Passes behind Earth
 Mars gains energy; Earth loses energy.

Effects of a Near Pass-By

- Crustal tides (2-3" = moon); 85 ft @ 70,000 miles.
- Ancient cities (Troy, et al.) rebuilt from their own rubble 7X!
- 50X times size of moon!
- Change in days/year: 5 d 5h49m?
- Change in Axis: 23 1/2 , 24 , E/M, resp.
- Magnetic Field Reversals
- Meteors
- Bolides
- Earth "turned upside down" Isa 24:1
- "removed exceedingly" Isa 24:19
- "reeled like a drunkard" Isa 24:20

Polar relocation of 300 miles; Jerusalem latitude -5° [Might explain Kaufman's dilemma about the Temple orientation.]

The Long Day of Joshua

One-third of a million men met at Beth Horon. Mars on a fly-by at about 70,000 miles (!), probably on a pass over the North Pole. Day lengthened 2-4 hours; precessional change.

Polar shift; Latitude changed (5 degrees?)
 Bolides and Meteors 2-3 hours later, arriving at about 30,000 miles per hour;

October 25, 1404 B.C.: Early morning... Mars rises 50X size of the moon! Earthquakes, bolides, meteors: 2 - 3 hours.

Gulliver's Testimony on Laputa

- Galileo: 1610, four Moons of Jupiter; Saturn's Rings
- Sir William Hershel: 1781, Uranus; 1787, 2 Moons of Uranus; 1789, 2 more moons of Saturn.
- Laverrier: 1846, Neptune, 1 moon.
- Asaph Hall (New telescope of US Naval Observatory): 1877, 2 Moons of Mars: world in shock!

Phobos has only 3% albedo, darkest object in solar system; (8 miles dia.); rotates 7h39m; thus appears to rise in W: unique.

Deimos (30h18m) appears almost synchronous: 24h37m; unique in solar system; *Deimos, Phobos* = "Panic," "fear," in Greek!

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) publishes Gulliver's Travels in 1726; details size, revolutions, & orbits of two moons of Mars. *151 years in anticipation of their discovery!?*

- 1) He knew of them (friend of Newton, Halley, Whiston...)
- 2) He "guessed."

- 3) He relied on legends to embroider his narrative, not realizing they were eye witness accounts of an earlier near pass-by. Possibly sketches from ancient Chinese observers.

Natural or Supernatural?

Marksmanship: How could a natural occurrence select only the first-born? Or only hit Israel's enemies! Predictive aspects of record => God intervenes on behalf of His People! "Signs in the Sun, moon, stars..." (2 Pet 3:3,4).

Monuments on Mars?



The photo above (frame 35A72) was obtained by NASA Viking 1 on orbit #35 and is subject to much controversy. Is the "Face" related to Great Pyramid? Cairo: El Kahira; El Kahir = Mars. See *Monuments: Sacred or Profane?* Who built these? Conjectures include:

B'nai Elohim: "The Sons of God." (4X in OT: Gen 6:1-4; Job 1:6; 2:1; 38:7) = angels. NT alludes to their dismal destiny: Jude 6; 2 Pet 2: 4. Progeny were monstrous: the *Nephilim*, "the fallen ones." (LXX: *gigantes*, "earth-born.") Ancient mythology also records similar events. Origin of the "titans": partly terrestrial, partly celestial. Greek, *Titan*; Chaldean, *sheitan*; Hebrew, *Satan*. [See *The Flood of Noah*.]

Panspermia Conjectures: Intergalactic staging area?

Mercury: hot enough to melt lead.
 Venus: unbreathable carbon dioxide (100 atmospheres); sulfuric acid; 900° F.
 Outer Planets: unbreathable, crushing atmospheres; no place to stand; oceans of super-heated liquid hydrogen and helium.
 Earth: Sprawling paradise of chlorophyll, open rolling oceans, highly oxygenated air.
 Mars: A small glaciated world, dying desert beneath the unfiltered ultraviolet of a searing sun, breaking down the very air; carbon dioxide; barren cratered world. Gravity, however, 1/3 of the Earth.

[For a more complete review of our uniqueness, Cf. Anthropic principle. See *Beyond Coincidence* and *The Creator Beyond Time and Space* briefing packages.]

Be Prepared

- "As the days of Noah were" (Luke 17:26). Aliens? UFO's?
- Deceit shall prosper (Dan 8:25; 2 Thess 2:4-11) 2 Thess 2:9-11 is coming: "The Lie." Intellect is not enough. (Note the distinguished people deceived.)
- (The Restrainer of 2 Thess 2 may be restraining far more than we have any idea!)

The Armor of God: Ephesians 6:10-20. [See *Armor for the Age of Deceit*.]

* * *

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(Also, *Ages in Chaos*, 1952; *Earth in Upheaval*, 1955.)

K-House Resources for Further Study:

- *Monuments: Sacred or Profane?* (Pyramid, Stonehenge, and The Face).
- *Signs in the Heavens* (Long Day details).
- *Flood of Noah* (Nephilim).
- *Armor for the Age of Deceit* (Ephesians 6).

Additional Internet Sources:

Federation of American Scientists
<www.fas.org/mars>

Science Paper on ALH84001
<www.aaas.org/science/mars/924/924.html>

New Scientist Magazine
<www.newscientist.com/pstourist/limit/mars/index.html>

NASA's info, Martian Chronicle
<www.jpl.nasa.gov:80/mars>

Notes:

1. 7 August, an early release of a paper from the 16 August issue of *Science*. They released the report when news of the findings leaked out.

2. "They are found all over the place on earth," said Robert Clayton, professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago.
3. "Researchers cast doubt on Mars study," CNN Sci-Tech, August 8, 1996. Their study is published in *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*. <<http://cnn.com/TECH/9608/08/mars.doubts.wir/index.html>>
4. "Ancient Life on Mars?" *Science On-Line* <http://www.eurekalert.org/E-lert/c.../public_release/mars/marsnews.html>
5. *Science*, 14 August 1987, p. 721.
6. <<http://ceps.nasm.edu:2020/MARS/marsrock.html>>
7. August 13, 1996: <<http://jpl.nasa.gov/releases/europh20.html>>
8. December 1996.
9. Thanks to Wayne Spencer, Foundation Ministries, P.O. Box 380238, Duncanville TX, 75138.
10. David Morrison, "Target: Earth," *Astronomy*, Oct. 1995, p. 38.
11. Adapted from R.A.F. Grieve, "Impact Cratering on the Earth," *Scientific American*, Apr. 1990, p. 68.
12. *New York Times*, 27 Oct 1992, p. C7; 3 Nov p. C10. *New Scientist*, Oct. 24, 1992, p.11.
13. Duncan Steel, "Comet Swift-Tuttle and a question of probability," *Spaceflight*, v. 35, July 1993, p. 223; *New York Times*, Dec. 29 1992, p.C2.
14. *Discover*, May 1984, p.32.
15. *Le Nouvel Observateur*, 11-17 July 1991, pp. 46-48.
16. Duncan Steel, *Rogue Asteroids and Doomsday Comets*, John Wiley & Sons, 1995.
17. C.C. Albritton, *Catastrophic Episodes in Earth History*, Chapman & Hall, London, 1989; V.L. Sharpston and P.D. Ward (eds.), *Global Catastrophes in Earth History*, Special Paper #247, Geological Society of America, 1990.
18. Morrison, p. 36.
19. "On impacts as a cause of geomagnetic field reversals or blood basalts," D.L. Loper and K. McCartney in Sharpston and Ward, *op. cit.*



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