

Carbon 14 Being Found In Dinosaurs – The Debate Begins

Email Thread between Bob Enyart and Todd Giroux

Todd Giroux first letter to Bob Enyart after hearing Bob's debate with Dr. Krauss

On Mon, Oct 8, 2012 at 12:58 AM, <apxadct@gmail.com> wrote:

Todd Giroux sent a message using the contact form at <http://kgov.com/sharin>.

Professor Krauss literally made you sound like a FOOL!! He destroyed you beyond belief!!!

BOB'S FIRST RESPONSE TO TODD:

On Mon, Oct 8, 2012 at 10:17 AM, Bob Enyart <Bob@kgov.com> wrote:

Hello Todd, thanks for writing. I picked a single issue that Dr. Krauss and I disagreed on, and pasted below my thoughts on that issue. I'd love to get your input on this.

Thanks again!

-Bob Enyart

YoungEarth.com - RealScienceFriday.com - DinosaurSoftTissue.com

Since 14C is EVERYWHERE, It Can't Be an Anomaly: Carbon 14 doesn't lie. Unless from a secondary source, like contamination or neutron capture (described below), anything millions of years old should have NO Carbon-14. However, scientists are consistently finding C-14, [as reported](#) in 2011 in the journal PLoS One for an allegedly 80-million year old mosasaur, and as reported elsewhere in [natural gas](#), limestone, [fossil wood](#), [coal](#), oil, graphite, [marble](#), the [ten dinosaurs](#) (described above), and even in supposedly billion-year-old [diamonds](#). A secondary assumption by old-earth scientists proposes that the C-14 in diamonds (coal, etc.) [must have come from C-13 and neutron capture](#). Theoretical physicist Lawrence Krauss (emphasis on the theoretical) told Real Science Friday (RSF) that 14C in allegedly million-year-old specimens is an "anomaly." However, an anomaly is something that deviates from what is standard, normal, or expected. Because modern carbon exists in significant quantities, far above the reliability threshold of the AMS labs doing the tests, these results can *no longer be called anomalies!* It is now expected that organic specimens supposedly millions of years old will yield maximum C-14 ages of only thousands of years!

*** Problems with the Neutron Capture Explanation**

First: Unexpected C14 is found in specimens worldwide, yet it takes a lot of nearby radioactivity to produce appreciable amounts of 14C by neutron capture. However, terrestrial radioactivity is concentrated, with the vast majority of it occurring in the continental crust. (On RSF [Lawrence Krauss](#) confirmed this well-documented observation.) Ninety percent of Earth's radioactivity is in [1/3rd of 1%](#) of it's mass.

Second: Radioactivity is *relatively* scarce even in the continental crust, at least as documented by this [U.S.G.S.](#) report for enormous swaths of land.

Third: Presented at the 2012 AGU Singapore conference, there was less than 20 parts per million of uranium and thorium in the dinosaur bones that contained large quantities of modern carbon, so much that it registered mid-range in the AMS (accelerator mass spectrometry) capabilities. (*Uranium mines* where the uranium content is 18% yield carbon specimens which have only 1% 14C, indicating that virtually none of the 14C in typical dinosaur bones is a result of neutron capture.)

Fourth: In a meeting with RSF, a geologist with a degree from Colorado's School of Mines who has a background in nuclear physics (who also spent years bombarding various elements with neutrons to make isotopes for industry) told RSF that Carbon does not easily absorb neutrons because it is [the](#)

[heavier elements beginning with Sodium that readily capture neutrons](#). Further, while it is relatively unlikely that a Carbon atom will capture a free neutron, industrial processes use Carbon *to slow down* neutrons, whereas they use heavier elements, typically starting with Silicon, which is almost double the atomic weight of Carbon, for neutron capture.

Fifth: Dr. Paul Giem [writes](#) that, "since nitrogen-14 captures neutrons 110,000 times more easily than does carbon-13," samples with even tiny amounts of nitrogen would dramatically increase carbon dates, such that, "If neutron capture is a significant source of carbon-14 in a given sample, radiocarbon dates should vary wildly with the nitrogen content of the sample." Giem adds, "I know of no such data."

Sixth: Recognizing that crustal radioactivity is generally relatively scarce (as documented in this [U.S.G.S report](#) for coal, basalt, shales, granite, fly ash, etc.), Dr. Jonathan Sarfati builds upon Dr. Giem's research arguing that neutron capture could account for less than one 10,000th of the C-14 in diamonds (see these [peer-reviewed calculations](#)). Therefore, there would have to be thousands of times more uranium, thorium, etc. throughout the earth's crust everywhere that these globally dispersed materials are found.

*** Problems with Contamination Explanation:** Diamonds, the hardest naturally occurring substance in the world are therefore resistant to contamination. This makes their radiocarbon content all the more compelling. Contamination is not only far more unlikely within unbroken diamonds, but because of the unique physical composition of diamonds, any contamination that might occur should be more readily detectable. Yet, in addition to work already done [documenting](#) appreciable 14C levels, RSF recommends radiocarbon dating of specimens from the Popigai Astrobleme mine. With the [announcement](#) that this operation in Siberia mines diamonds that are "'twice as hard' as normal", these are ideal for 14C dating because their natural hardness would further rule out contamination. Contamination is also ruled out by the consistency of data, as with the results from ten dinosaurs, as above, and other studies. Also, RSF calls for Carbon 14 dating of allegedly 100 million-year-old amber, by selecting pristine specimens, the condition of which may also help to rule out contamination.

More at <http://realsciencefriday.com/14c> (INCLUDED AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS DOCUMENT – HOW TO DATE A DINOSAUR)

TODD'S RESPONSE (SECOND EMAIL) TO BOB ENYART:

On Tue, Oct 9, 2012 at 4:22 PM, Todd Giroux <apxadct@gmail.com> wrote:

Bob,

Without looking up the information anywhere, I want you to answer a couple questions:

- 1) How did the Earth's core form, and how was the Moon created?
- 2) How did all the water get to the Earth's surface?
- 3) What causes elements to be dispersed throughout the Universe, that creates life, planets, and solar systems, and what are those elements, and explain the process for which this occurs, in the correct order?
- 4) What does empirical evidence mean?
- 5) How old is the Earth?
- 6) PROVE, without a doubt, and with HARD FACTS that a "CREATOR" exists?
- 7) How do you read the Periodic Table of Elements, and what do the numbers on each element represent?

If you can answer the few questions I have presented to you, I will reply back to you!!!

All the Best,

Todd L. Giroux

BOB'S RESPONSE TO TODD'S SECOND EMAIL:

From: bobenyart@gmail.com [mailto:bobenyart@gmail.com] **On Behalf Of** Bob Enyart
Sent: Tuesday, October 16, 2012 9:19 PM
To: Todd Giroux
Subject: Re: [Bob Enyart] Lawrence Krauss Debate

Todd,

I'm sorry that you chose an insulting tone for your emails. I've had lengthy interactions, somewhat civil even, with evolutionists like Eugenie Scott, AronRa, James Hannam, Michael Shermer, and dozens of others. Of course you don't need to share your input with me on the one topic that I picked that Dr. Krauss and I disagreed on. I just thought it might be fun.

If we meet or interact again sometime, I hope it goes better.

Thanks though for taking the time to write!

-Bob Enyart

YoungEarth.com - RealScienceFriday.com - DinosaurSoftTissue.com - The Gospel of Jesus Christ

Email thread between Bob Enyart and Kyle Rutherford, Atheist and Staunch Evolutionist on Staff at Washington State University

On Oct 16, 2012 11:01 AM, <Kyle.rutherford@email.wsu.edu> wrote:
Kyle Rutherford sent a message using the contact form at <http://kgov.com/sharin>.

I just recently heard your discussion on youtube with Dr. Jack Horner.

He isn't that great of a debater and I could tell that he felt uncomfortable.

The reason we can't use carbon dating on various old things is due to the amount of contamination compared to the amount of actual C-14 in the sample. C-14 dating is called radiocarbon dating and there are many flaws with it. It is also not the only dating method. If the fossil is found in lava rock, we can use potassium-argon dating to determine the age. This is a radioactive isotope dating method which is more reliable.

Now, what you're doing is that you are claiming that we should carbon date a fossil knowing full and well that the dates will be very inaccurate as we will only be dating the contamination. After we do so, you will claim victory.

So here is my question for you. Why are you asking for us to carbon date something and ignore the restrictions and problems that go along with C-14? Why are you ignoring all the other dating methods? (Of which there are hundreds)

Isn't it dishonest to ask to carbon date dinosaur bones knowing full and well that the only date you will

get back is contamination?

Isn't it dishonest to then just use the contamination and knowing it is contamination claim that the contamination speaks the true age of the earth?

Note: Radioisotope dating has by far less of an issue with contamination unlike radiocarbon dating.

From: Bob Enyart [bobenyart@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 16, 2012 12:07 PM
To: Rutherford, Kyle R
Subject: Re: [Bob Enyart] Carbon-14 dating

Hi Kyle! Thanks for writing. I have a question for you. What if we could eliminate contamination as a factor (say by dating diamonds, and from various locales)? Would that at least cause you to reconsider? (And as long as the diamonds didn't all come from uranium mines, we can eliminate neutron capture, as I explain at <http://realsciencefriday.com/14c> [INCLUDED AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS DOCUMENT – HOW TO DATE A DINOSAUR])

Thoughts?

And again Kyle, thanks.

-Bob Enyart

On Oct 16, 2012 1:46 PM, "Rutherford, Kyle R" <kyle.rutherford@email.wsu.edu> wrote:
Dear Bob Enyart:

You can't just "get rid of" contamination. It is ingrained in the object. We take into consideration contamination by indicating a standard deviation score. For example. This object is between 12,000-15,000 years old. The standard deviation indicates random variables such as contamination which can alter the age. The amount of contamination is usually small compared to the amount of actual carbon. However if the amount of contamination is more than the amount of carbon then it is impossible to distinguish between the contamination and the 'actual' C-14 used to date the object.

Here is a good website to read on the subject. This website is considered a secondary source and contains reference material. It is extremely reliable and maintained by scientists.

<http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/hovind/howgood-c14.html>

http://www.infidels.org/library/modern/dave_matson/young-earth/carbon-14/contamination.html

Sincerely, Kyle Rutherford

PS: My field deals more with genetics. So I understand evolution and genetics more than anything else in regards to science.

From: Bob Enyart [bobenyart@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 16, 2012 1:47 PM
To: Rutherford, Kyle R
Subject: RE: [Bob Enyart] Carbon-14 dating

Kyle, again, thanks. I meant, get rid of, as an issue. ¹⁴C is made in the atmosphere, absorbed by organisms, and can only last thousands of years. Hence, there should be none in deep wells, deep

mines, inside diamonds, etc., in specimens that are collected and processed via modern standards. I've long been familiar with the info at your links. Would you consider carefully reading my article at <http://KGOV.com/14c> which I think you will find is more up to date than you might have guessed.

-Bob

On Tue, Oct 16, 2012 at 3:38 PM, Rutherford, Kyle R <kyle.rutherford@email.wsu.edu> wrote:
The C-14 can actually still get attached and infect the specimen in question. We are by our nature open systems.. which is the same principal as everything is on earth. As such, there can never truly be a separation or 'isolation' of specific specimens to discount contamination entirely. We compare the estimated amount of contamination with the rest of the carbon to determine the dates. However, C-14 dating is not all that accurate and we rarely ever use it any longer since we have much better ways of how to date things.
If I get the time to read your article, I'll consider it. But I am fairly busy this time of year.

To shift a little bit away from carbon dating - Since that truly is a non-issue on whether or not evolution occurred or the age of the earth.
Do you not accept evolution either? Why or why not?

Sincerely, Kyle Rutherford

From: Bob Enyart [bobenyard@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 16, 2012 4:33 PM

To: Rutherford, Kyle R
Subject: Re: [Bob Enyart] Carbon-14 dating

Kyle, I would like to add something on 14C and contamination and I'd like to ask you a single question. From what you've said, I'm certain (you can confirm this for me) that you haven't read the peer-reviewed papers that worked through the industry standards on 14C lab techniques, AMS thresholds, calibration, specimen handling, etc. (There's an entire history on all this, and it's impressive.) Rather than being able to dismiss an entire area of scientific data, I'd recommend that you read the actual papers and I think doing so will give you confidence that these modern labs know what they're doing. They have it "down to a science." They do successfully calibrate their equipment with carbon dead specimens and they thereby determine the (extreme) accuracy of the equipment itself. 14C doesn't lie. So, if there is consistent levels of radiocarbon in multiple diamond specimens (and natural gas, coal, fossils, marble, etc.), using AMS, by which the technicians are practically counting individual 14C atoms, then that is the kind of ubiquitous data that can no longer be considered an anomaly. I suggest that the primary ways that many scientists deal with this kind of information is to ignore it, or to gloss over the actual data and issues.

My question to you. Do you agree that if contamination and neutron capture can be eliminated as explanations, then a specimen with plentiful 14C must be only thousands of years old?

As to answering your question, of course, 14C doesn't lie. So, if there is endogenous (so-to-speak) 14C in allegedly 3 billion year old diamonds (and in all coal, oil, natural gas, marble, fossils, i.e., everywhere it shouldn't be; and if there is primarily left-handed amino acids in allegedly billion-year-old specimens, and sequenced proteins from dinosaurs along with blood vessels, blood cells, in tact osteocytes, etc., as confirmed by virtually every on-topic peer-reviewed paper ever published including those cataloged at DinosaurSoftTissue.com#research), then that diamond is young, and the geologic column compresses to thousands of years, so that then, by definition, Darwinism cannot explain the

diversity of life.

- Bob

YoungEarth.com and RealScienceFriday.com/Carbon-14

THEN KYLE R RESPONDED

On Tue, Oct 16, 2012 at 6:06 PM, Rutherford, Kyle R <kyle.rutherford@email.wsu.edu> wrote:

"Do you agree that if contamination and neutron capture can be eliminated as explanations, then a specimen with plentiful ^{14}C must be only thousands of years old?"

Like I said earlier. This cannot happen. This **isn't a part of reality**.

You are still under the misguided assumption that there should be no C-14 in the sample... Which is wrong. We will be dating contamination. Scientists understand this.

"then that diamond is young, and the geologic column compresses to thousands of years, so that then, by definition, Darwinism cannot explain the diversity of life."

If the universe is young, then we wouldn't be able to see any stars.

It also makes absolutely no sense to appeal to the most complicated answer that makes the least sense from the data we have. (That God made the world)

Now I am not saying God does or does not exist. I am simply stating that from the data we currently have, the earth is 4.56 byo. From the data we have, all species are related. From the data we have, evolution is an intrinsic part of understanding biological systems and explains the nature of various diseases such as HIV.

Sincerely. Kyle Rutherford

From: Bob Enyart [mailto:bobenyart@gmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, October 16, 2012 8:28 PM

To: Rutherford, Kyle R

Subject: Re: [Bob Enyart] Carbon-14 dating

Hi Kyle, I hope we're not at an impasse for I've had much longer chats with physicist Lawrence Krauss, evolutionists Eugenie Scott and AronRa, and atheist Michael Shermer. But I'd rather put off considerations about the galaxies to see if we can agree on one matter of basic science here on Earth. And I'd rather put off and the complexities of biology and paleontology to see if we can agree on this, one of the most fundamental matters of physics. For you replied...

On Tue, Oct 16, 2012 at 6:06 PM, Rutherford, Kyle R <kyle.rutherford@email.wsu.edu> wrote:

"Do you agree that if contamination and neutron capture can be eliminated as explanations, then a specimen with plentiful ^{14}C must be only thousands of years old?"

Like I said earlier. This cannot happen. This **isn't a part of reality**.

But it is *reality* that we're disagreeing over and we're bringing evidence from the laws of physics to bear on our understanding of reality. You're short-circuiting your reasoning.

Ostensibly, we're both willing to submit our interpretations of the data to the laws of nature (I believe that I am; and I expect that you are). So, in order to use the laws of physics as a guide to better understand reality, we have to be able to admit what those laws would indicate in different circumstances, so that we can see which description of reality they more readily affirm, and which they more readily falsify. The question I asked you Kyle is a virtual tautology. You should be able to agree. Therefore, I'm going to ask it again:

Do you agree that if contamination and neutron capture can be eliminated as explanations, then a specimen with plentiful ^{14}C must be only thousands of years old?

I don't see how we could continue with a worthwhile conversation based on scientific inquiry, Kyle, if you don't agree with that statement. In the meantime though, I'll respond to one more statement you've made.

You are still under the misguided assumption there should be no C-14 in the sample... Which is wrong. We will be dating contamination. Scientists understand this.

Kyle, are you painting with a broad brush not realizing that the science has long ago moved to fine-tune their accuracy? What do you think that the labs are doing when they get their ISO accreditation and calibrate their equipment with carbon dead samples? (And I'm not talking about calibrating RC years to calendar years; I'm talking about the routine practice of checking the accuracy of their AMS equipment.) If they calibrated using a stock, zero-carbon specimen (or an empty tray), and they obtained a 1k, or 10k, etc., RCYBP reading, that kind of a lab, with such poor equipment, procedures, and output, would never get business from scientists, let alone accredited.

An earth-sized ball of pure ^{14}C floating in intergalactic space would entirely decay in less than one million years. On earth, in the quantities we're discussing, apart from re-supply from our atmosphere or from neutron capture, ^{14}C cannot exist in a specimen beyond thousands of years. So to try to get you to think about something you seem hesitant to think about, consider this experiment Kyle. Scientists:

- bring their AMS equipment a quarter-mile below the surface down a mine (NOT a uranium mine, but a diamond mine especially low in radioactivity)
- confirm the equipment is operating within specification
- extract diamonds in a clean-room type environment
- follow state-of-the-art preparation protocols
- extract specimens from within previously uncut diamonds buried in solid rock
- repeat many times, including in diamond mines from around the world, getting similar results.

If the results showed plentiful ^{14}C in these diamonds, far above the AMS accuracy threshold, would you agree then that this would be significant data questioning the orthodox billion-year dating?

-Bob Enyart
YoungEarth.com

"then that diamond is young, and the geologic column compresses to thousands of years, so that then, by definition, Darwinism cannot explain the diversity of life."

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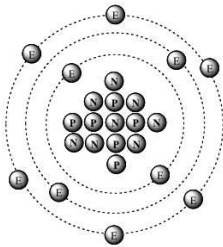
Sincerely. Kyle Rutherford

RSF: On How to Date a Dinosaur

<http://kgov.com/dating-a-dinosaur>

Date: Sep 14, 2012 **Length:** 28:50

Download: [Dialup](#) / [Broadband](#) **Stream:** [Dialup](#) / [Broadband](#) **Comment:** at [TheologyOnline](#)
special shows: [Real Science Friday](#)



*** Multiple Lines of Evidence Shoring Up the Young Earth Interpretation:**

Significant amounts of short-lived Carbon 14 is measured in diamonds, natural gas, and coal (see below). There's [mostly left-handed amino acids](#) (not yet decayed to a 50/50 right-to-left ratio) in chert. There's flexible and even transparent blood vessels and cells in [dinosaur soft tissue](#) fossils. Many such lines of evidence (multiplying as as at [youngearth.com](#)) undermine the claim by old-earth geologists that the plentiful 14C in "ancient" specimens results from contamination, and these

help help to confirm the young earth interpretation of the data below.

*** Carbon 14 in Dinosaurs at the American Geophysical Conference in Singapore:** Today Real Science Friday interviews Hugh Miller, a member of the international scientific team that [presented at the 2012 AGU geophysical conference](#) in Singapore, the carbon dating results from five respected laboratories around the world of bones from ten dinosaurs (from the Gobi Desert in China, from Europe, Alaska, Texas, and Montana). 14C lasts only thousands of years, not millions. Yet each of these dinosaurs had plenty of radiocarbon (as expected in that virtually every relevant peer-reviewed paper on the topic confirms the presence of endogenous soft tissue in fossils; see [DinosaurSoftTissue.com](#)). With the scientific breakthroughs and discoveries coming in daily, this is a great time to be alive!

*** Since 14C is EVERYWHERE It Can't Be an Anomaly:** Carbon 14 doesn't lie. Unless from a secondary source, like contamination or neutron capture (described below), anything millions of years old should have NO Carbon-14. However, scientists are consistently finding C-14, [as reported](#) in 2011 in the journal PLoS One for an allegedly 80-million year old mosasaur, and as reported elsewhere in [natural gas](#), limestone, [fossil wood](#), [coal](#), oil, graphite, [marble](#), the [ten dinosaurs](#) (described above), and even in supposedly billion-year-old [diamonds](#). A secondary assumption by old-earth scientists proposes that the C-14 in diamonds (coal, etc.) [must have come from C-13 and neutron capture](#). Theoretical physicist Lawrence Krauss (emphasis on the theoretical) told RSF that 14C in allegedly million-year-old specimens is an "anomaly." However, an anomaly is something that deviates from what is standard, normal, or expected. Because modern carbon exists in significant quantities, far above the reliability threshold of the AMS labs doing the tests, these results can *no longer be called anomalies!* It is now expected that organic specimens supposedly millions of years old will yield maximum C-14 ages of only thousands of years!

* Problems with the Neutron Capture Explanation

First: Unexpected C14 is found in specimens worldwide, yet it takes a lot of nearby radioactivity to produce appreciable amounts of 14C by neutron capture. However, terrestrial radioactivity is concentrated, with the vast majority of it occurring in the continental crust. (On RSF [Lawrence Krauss](#) confirmed this well-documented observation.) Ninety percent of Earth's radioactivity is in [1/3rd of 1%](#) of it's mass.

Second: Radioactivity is *relatively* scarce even in the continental crust, at least as documented by this [U.S.G.S.](#) report for enormous swaths of land.

Third: Presented at the 2012 AGU Singapore conference, there was less than 20 parts per million of uranium and thorium in the dinosaur bones that contained large quantities of modern carbon, so much that it registered mid-range in the AMS (accelerator mass spectrometry) capabilities. Also, *Uranium mines* where the uranium content is 18% yield carbon specimens which have 1% 14C.

Fourth: In a meeting with RSF, a geologist with a degree from Colorado's School of Mines who has a background in nuclear physics (who also spent years bombarding various elements with neutrons to make isotopes for industry) told RSF that Carbon does not easily absorb neutrons because it is [the heavier elements beginning with Sodium that readily capture neutrons](#). Further, while it is relatively unlikely that a Carbon atom will capture a free neutron, industrial processes use Carbon *to slow down* neutrons, whereas they use heavier elements, typically starting with Silicon, which is almost double the atomic weight of Carbon, for neutron capture. Creating 14C from Nitrogen, then, has essentially the same problem, because [Carbon and Nitrogen are neighbors](#) on the periodic table.

Fifth: Dr. Paul Giam [writes](#) that, "since nitrogen-14 captures neutrons 110,000 times more easily than does carbon-13," samples with even tiny amounts of nitrogen would dramatically increase carbon dates, such that, "If neutron capture is a significant source of carbon-14 in a given sample, radiocarbon dates should vary wildly with the nitrogen content of the sample." Giam adds, "I know of no such data."

Sixth: Recognizing that crustal radioactivity is generally relatively scarce (as documented in this [U.S.G.S report](#) for coal, basalt, shales, granite, fly ash, etc.), Dr. Jonathan Sarfati builds upon Dr. Giam's research arguing that neutron capture could account for less than one 10,000th of the C-14 in diamonds (see these [peer-reviewed calculations](#)). Therefore, there would have to be thousands of times more uranium, thorium, etc. throughout the earth's crust everywhere that these globally dispersed materials are found.

*** Problems with Contamination Explanation**: Diamonds, the hardest naturally occurring substance in the world are therefore resistant to contamination. This makes their radiocarbon content all the more compelling, and especially when they are mined from a quarter-of-a-mile below the surface, insulated from our 14C-bearing atmosphere. Contamination is not only far more unlikely within deep-mined and unbroken diamonds, but because of the unique physical composition of diamonds, various kinds of contamination could be more readily detectable. Yet, in addition to work already done [documenting](#) appreciable 14C levels, RSF recommends radiocarbon dating of specimens from the Popigai Astrobleme mine. With the [announcement](#) that these reserves in Siberia contain diamonds that are "'twice as hard' as normal", these will be ideal for 14C dating because their natural hardness would further rule out contamination. Contamination is also ruled out by the consistency of data, as with the results from ten dinosaurs, as above, and other studies. Also, RSF calls for Carbon 14 dating of allegedly 100 million-year-old amber, by selecting pristine specimens, the condition of which may also help to rule out contamination.

*** RSF Proposed Neutron Capture Falsification Study**: Published on Aug. 25, 2012. Because 90% of Earth's radioactivity is concentrated in [1/3rd of 1%](#) of it's mass (within the continental crust), if neutron capture were responsible for much of the unexpected 14C, then generally, such specimens collected from the ocean should have virtually no 14C. Further, more work should be done



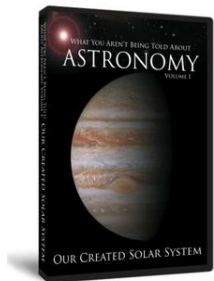
with carbon specimens excavated from uranium mines, with specific attention paid to specimens similar (in type and estimated date) to those gathered far from uranium mines, to further refine this type of, so to speak, control group.

* **Amber 14C Dating Prediction:** RSF predicts that even allegedly 300-million-year-old amber will show significant quantities of modern carbon.

* **Left-handed Amino Acids:** Scientists have been surprised to find primarily left-handed (i.e., unracemized) amino acids in specimens allegedly hundreds of millions of years old. Once an organism dies, its amino acids begin to return to their inanimate, 50/50 ratio of right- and left-handedness. See more at RSF's [List of Not So Old Things](#).

* **14C in Other Dinosaur Bones:** RSF offered famed paleontologists Jack Horner and Dr. Mary Schweitzer a [grant of \\$23,000](#) to carbon date their biological dinosaur tissue (YouTube video below), which money RSF saved thanks to the peer-reviewed papers that are [now carbon dating](#) and finding plenty of modern carbon in [soft-tissue dinosaur fossils](#)! For example, a [Mosasaur](#) shown by researchers to have *original* biological material and not contamination, also contained five percent modern carbon! See more at [Round Four](#) of our RSF debate with atheist [AronRa](#). We have a [young earth](#)!

* **Earth's Decaying Magnetic Field Affects 14C Dating:** A more powerful magnetic field in the past better shielded Earth from cosmic rays resulting in less carbon-14 production. This means that carbon ages from millennia and even only centuries ago need to be adjusted downward because plants and animals absorbed less radiocarbon and therefore lived more recently than their radiocarbon age would indicate. For, in addition to the evidence of [rapid radioactive decay](#) at the time of the global flood, extensive worldwide measurements of the [Earth's rapidly decaying magnetic field](#) indicate that significantly less Carbon 14 would have been produced as compared to today's rates, even going back only to the time of Christ.



Today's Resources: Get the Spike Psarris DVD [What You Aren't Being Told About Astronomy](#) and Vol. II, [Our Created Stars and Galaxies](#)! Have you browsed through our [Science Department](#) in the KGOV Store? Check out especially Walt Brown's [In the Beginning](#) and Bob's interviews with this great scientist in [Walt Brown Week](#)! You'll also love Dr. Guillermo Gonzalez' [Privileged Planet](#) ([clip](#)), and Illustra Media's [Unlocking the Mystery of Life](#) ([clip](#))! You can consider our BEL [Science Pack](#); Bob Enyart's [Age of the Earth Debate](#); Bob's debate about [Junk DNA](#) with famous evolutionist Dr. Eugenie Scott; and the superb kids' radio programming, [Jonathan Park: The Adventure Begins](#)! And Bob strongly recommends that you subscribe to CMI's tremendous [Creation](#) magazine!

* **Debate Announcement:** Bob has just posted the final round conclusion to our RSF debate with anti-creationist AronRa on the British atheist website, League of Reason. For links to the on-air and written debates, round by round, see [realsciencefriday.com/AronRa](#). And click here for [Bob's final round post](#)!

* **YouTube Video of the RSF Offer to Jack Horner:** Steven Spielberg had famed paleontologist Jack Horner on the set as a technical advisor during the filming of all three Jurassic Park blockbuster movies. This YouTube video presents the Real Science Friday phone call by which we [offered Jack Horner a grant of \\$23,000 to carbon date](#) either their Wankel *T. rex* or their pregnant (at the time of its death) *B. rex*.