

Creation by Design.

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Sophisticated “Scientists” would like everyone to conform to their personal “*belief: There is no god; the world evolved out of nothing into a systematic scientific structure.*” They “religiously evangelize” the public by presenting sophisticated far-fetched theories, attempting to prove their case.

One such theory is the assumption that most of the earth’s presently existing topography is the direct result of erosion and subsequent deposition by water. Water, physically and chemically erodes rock and soil. Fast flowing water can cut v-shaped alpine valleys into massive mountains. But as the flow of water progressively diminishes, the erosion process is quickly reversed. Whereas fast flowing water creates and erodes detritus, slow flowing water deposits detritus. In the upper reaches of every drainage basin, fast flowing water cuts v-shaped valleys into rock. But, as soon as cascading water slows down, it changes function: When water is no longer cutting, water is forming deposits on plains.

In addition to the above stated facts, “scientists, with an evolutionary bend,” fail to observe the facts, which are illustrated in the subsequent *EXHIBIT ONE* and *TWO*. Note for example the Mississippi and the Red (Nelson) Rivers. From their watersheds (Minnesota and North Dakota) the Mississippi River flows to the South, and the Red (Nelson) River flows to the North. For the cumulative lengths of the Mississippi and the Red (Nelson) Rivers, between the Gulf Mexico and Hudson Bay, neither river forms a single v-shaped cutting valley. For their entire length neither river creates any detritus. They simply drain two plains, which are tilted in opposite directions. This feature is not unique for the Mississippi and the Red (Nelson) Rivers; it is clearly recognizable in every major river and drainage system on earth. In other words:

1. Rivers do not run because they created their own valleys.
2. Every river runs, as designed and as predetermined by the architect, who incorporated “tilted plains” for the purpose of circulating water and the massive drainage of continents, at an amazing consistency and regularity.

3. MISSISSIPPI - MISSOURI RIVER, Length in km: 6,275 Drainage Basin in km²: 2,980,000



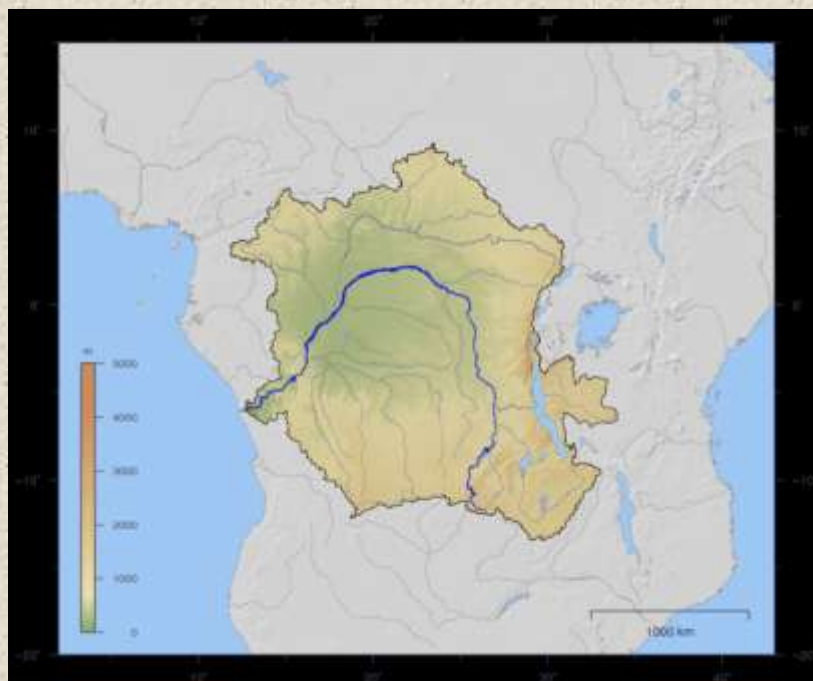
4. YENISEI RIVER, Length in km: 5,539 Drainage Basin in km²: 2,580,000



5. OB - IRTYSH RIVER, Length in km: 5,410 Drainage Basin in km²: 2,990,000



6. CONGO RIVER, Length in km: 4,700 Drainage Basin in km²: 3,680,000



7. MACKENZIE RIVER,Length in km: 4,241 Drainage Basin in km²: 1,790,000**8. VOLGA RIVER,**Length in km: 3,645 Drainage Basin in km²: 1,380,000

9. ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, Length in km: 3,058 Drainage Basin in km²: 1,030,000



10. NELSON RIVER, Length in km: 2,570 Drainage Basin in km²: 1,093,000



EXHIBIT TWO:
Typical Tilted Drainage Plains.

1:



Red River: Manitoba, Canada

2:



Nelson River Plain: Manitoba, Saskatchewan

3:



Mississippi River: Kansas, U.S.A.

4:



Illinois, U.S.A.

5:



Volga River: Ukraine Wheatfield

6:



Ob River: Siberia Plains

EXHIBIT TWO:
Typical Tilted Drainage Plains.

7:



8:



Amazon River Plains

9:



Congo River: Salonga National Park

10:



Athabasca River: Wood Buffalo Park, Canada

11:



Steppe in Uzbekistan

12:



Cold Patagonian Steppe in Argentina