

AMBASSADOR COLLEGE

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG, *Chairman*

August 22, 1973

Dear Mr. Herrmann and others of our group:

I have been happy to note the progress on the Dinosaur booklet.

In your brief cover letter you commented that -- picking up history with the time of Cain -- "No one has ever sent me any factual material on it. Nor on the problem of where the Flood fits into the Pleistocene."

I am having material xeroxed from John Hopkinson's file sent to you and Messrs. Ginskey, Gentet, Macdonald, Burky -- and me. This material was very carefully transcribed by Roy Schulz. It does not include photostats of the books I quoted from, but these can be made available through the libraries, or the Pasadena Campus Center Bookstore, if one were to purchase the volumes.

To keep this memorandum short, I draw attention to the established fact that the department of history can determine where the Flood's impact on society occurred. And it occurred not in the Pleistocene (as commonly defined), but long after! Only recently I read that the French archaeologists, while examining Europe, have come to the evidence in their country. A near-total lack of pollen, which indicated the demise of forests and other plant life. Their conclusion? A drought of immense proportions! I have said for some time that the Flood is described because men would generally not have recognized it as a flood -- nor would they have been able to prove universality without revelation. After all, shorelines are not possible if the waters covered the mountains (when the continents sank). Shorelines are the result of events of some duration and usually involve human artifacts of contemporary dwellers.

Note also that the now nearly 1,500,000 years of the Pleistocene represent not the scope of the pre-Flood world, but less than 1/4 of it. Radiometric dating must be examined again (this has nothing to do with C14 except for a brief period at the close). If men have stumbled in lengthening the period of early man by the ratio of more than 3,700 to 1, how much more have they stumbled in evaluating the pre-Pleistocene!

Sulimirsky, the Polish archaeologist whose summary of the archaeology of the USSR is tops, has confessed to the enigma he faces-- so few human sites in 50,000 years that man would have died out several times. I can, later, supply a bibliography of the best in archaeological studies to supplement the attached papers. New journal articles and books come out every year.

Hochachtungsvoll,

*Herman L. Hoeh*