· XI ·

How I got involved with Earth Expansion

David Noel

The accidental expansionist

My involvement with the topic of an Expanding Earth was both indirect and accidental. I do have a science background — I got my degree at Cambridge in what was called the Natural Science Tripos, studying Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Crystallography (this last involved the ordered structure of solids). After University, I was called up for National Service, and had the opportunity to study Russian at the Joint Services School for Linguists at Crail, Scotland.

After qualifying at JSSL, I served with the Intelligence Corps in the UK and in Germany. I used to buy Russian scientific books at Collets in London, and got quite fluent in Russian scientific literature. In those days, a lot of good science was done in the USSR, and much was published in journals put out by the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. Cover-to-cover translations of some of these journals were done by commercial publishers in the West, and I did some thousands of pages of translations on a number of scientific topics for these publishers, also a book on electron-diffraction analysis of clay-mineral structures.

After National Service, I got a job at a company called Cape Building Products, who had an extensive site near Uxbridge, Middlesex, in the western suburbs of London. I worked as an industrial chemist in their laboratories for five years, ending up heading their works laboratory. Cape made cement-based building boards, and also a type of sand-lime brick called Flint Bricks.

Sand-lime bricks are not kiln-fired like ordinary clay bricks, but are cooked in vast pressure-cookers called autoclaves, in which the sand and lime components react together to form tough solids. Flint bricks are a special type of these bricks, where the sand is replaced by crushed flints, natural globules of amorphous silica occurring in chalk deposits. In some places, as along the banks of the Seine Valley, flints occur in pronounced layers, looking like dashed lines drawn on a sheet of paper.

The company had chosen the site for their factory because it lay in a river valley, and on one part of the site there was a thick deposit of flints, in what is called a terminal moraine. In the distant past, this is where one of the vast glaciers which once covered parts of England had run out of steam. The glacier had carried with it loads and loads of rounded flint pebbles and rocks, and when its tongues of ice had melted, more or less on the same spot, it had deposited its loads of flints in a thick layer.

Sometimes, along with the flints, the workers at the flint mine came across fossils, and as the workers knew of my interest in these, from time to time they gave me some. I have a nice fossil sea-urchin, about 8 cm across, made entirely of flint — it seems that the flints were in the form of silica gel at the time they were deposited, and this gel had filled the shell of the sea-urchin.

Another trophy from the flint pit was a complete mammoth tooth, about 30 cm long. I took it up to the Science Museum in London, where it was identified as from *Elephas primigenius* (the red colour is from a preservative coating).

During the time I worked at Cape, I enrolled at technical school to study for A-level Geology. All the above is rather incidental, but shows that I did have a background in geology and other physical sciences.

In 1964 I migrated to Australia under one of the Australian Government's assisted passage schemes (participants were known as "Ten Pound Poms"). I got a job at the University of Western Australia Library looking after their science books — universities in Australia were expanding rapidly at that time, and they drew in a lot of staff from other countries.

One day, I was having lunch with a colleague in the staff canteen, and for some reason, he said to me "You know, I think nuts ought to be a good thing to get into into." This was more or less out of the blue, but it was the first of my chance steps into Earth Expansion.

I took up his suggestion, looked into nuts, and found that there was indeed scope for development in the production of nuts. At that time, nuts like pecans, pistachios, and macadamias were unknown in

Fig 1. *Me with the mammoth tooth from a flint deposit. (2020).*

commercial trade in Western Australia, and the general public knew nothing of the hundreds of other nut species.

The WANATCA Years

I got together with a few others interested in the topic, and in 1974 we set up the West Australian Nutgrowing Society, which after a few years was widened in scope and renamed WANATCA, the West Australian Nut And Tree Crop Association (Inc). From its first founding, and through its 30-odd year lifetime, WANATCA put out two publications, a quarterly newsletter called Quandong (the name of a local nut plant), and an annual WANATCA Yearbook.

We had a busy time. WANATCA set up publication exchanges with interested sister groups and trade and government organizations all over the world. For the Yearbook we reprinted or translated articles from these sources, and also solicited specially-written articles on topics of interest — as one example, in the first volume (1975) we got an article on "*The Chilghoza Pine, An Important Nut Pine Of The Himalayas*", from staff of the Forest Research Institute in Dehradun, India.[1]

I did a certain amount of research myself into various topics. One which particularly interested me was the distribution of nut trees — where, and under what conditions, different genera and families of nut-bearing plants grew in different parts of the world.

I started plotting these distributions on an outline map of the World, and it soon became obvious that many of these patterns linked land

[1] *The WANATCA Files. http://wayback.archive-it.org/1941/20100524190008/http://www.wanatca.org.au/*

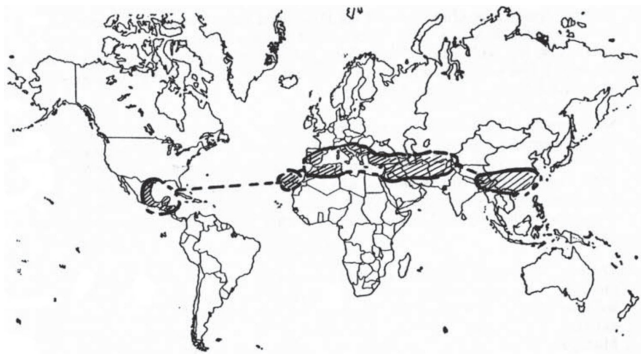

Fig 2. *Distribution of Pistacia. From Noel (1986).*

areas now widely separated by oceans, as if the plants had once grown over a single area which had been split into pieces by ingress of seas.

Fig. 2 shows a plot of the distribution of Pistacia, the genus which includes the Pistachio nut, and Fig. 3 shows the distribution for Santalum, the sandalwood family (which includes the local Quandong nut).

The technique seemed to work at different levels. At the broadest, that of a family group, it revealed the presence of a former equator, which nowadays we would say was the division between the two great supercontinents of Gondwana and Laurentia.

Other people's maps for the Proteacea family showed they were almost entirely confined to the Southern Hemisphere, while the Pines were Northern Hemisphere. Individual genera, like those of Pistacia and Santalum, clearly lay on different sides of the earlier equator.

While I was working for UWA I had oversight of the specialist libraries of individual science Departments, and one day in the UWA Geology library I came across their copy of the symposium Warren Carey had mounted on Continental Drift.[1] This was my first real contact with what might be called the academic side of Earth Expansion.

So I followed up on Continental Drift, which provided a good explanation of why my nut tree distributions were as they were. A little later I was going through a little book in the Reference section of the main library, which was a sort of compendium of claims in the past about the world, and after the section on "*The Earth is Shrinking"* was one on "*The Earth is Expanding"*. That was my first lead to Alfred Drayson's 1859 book, which claimed, among other things, that the Earth had doubled in size during the past.

This was an obscure book, but I managed to get a microfilm copy of it from an American library, on interlibrary loan. Nowadays you can

[1] *Carey (1958).*

Fig 3. *Distribution of Santalum. From Noel (1986).*

look the book up on the Web, but this was well before the Internet. I also found out about Antonio Snider's 1858 book which foreshadowed Continental Drift (see Fig. 4). And somewhere I found a reference to the 3000-year-old sacred text of the Parsees, which also had a passage about the Earth expanding.

Anyway, I put together all the stuff I had found about Continental Drift and nut and plant distributions, and in May 1986 presented a paper about it at the 3rd Australasian Conference on Tree and Nut Crops, which was held in Auckland, New Zealand. This paper was printed up in the 1986 WANATCA Yearbook[1], and since all the Yearbooks were later digitized and archived on the Web, it is available online.

The paper went down well at the Auckland conference, though one participant complained about animal cruelty, saying that I had "stabbed a new sacred cow on every page". I sent a copy of the paper to Warren Carey in Tasmania, who replied graciously.

[1] *Noel (1986).*

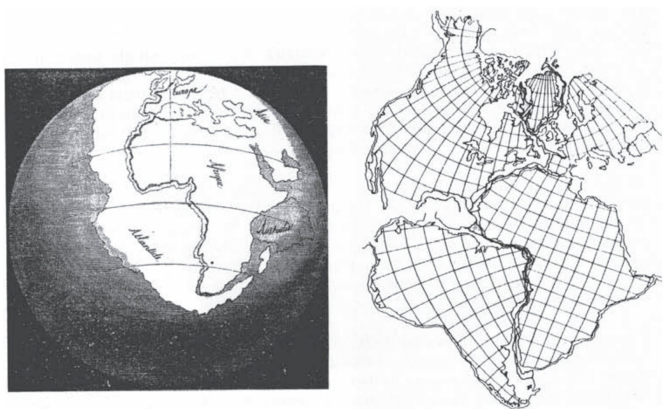

Fig 4. *Continental Drift -- before the Atlantic split. From Noel (1986).*

Around 1988, Professor Carey visited Perth to give a couple of lectures on Earth Expansion, including one at the UWA Geology Department which I attended. Afterwards, he was kind enough to invite my wife and I to lunch at his hotel, the only time I had close personal contact with him.

At lunch, he was an entertaining host, very pleasant and communicative, but I sensed that he had a developed public persona. Short and dapper in a three-piece suit, he muttered about his meal saying "Not enough fat, not enough fat". He volunteered the information that he had no toes, and told us about his time in Z-Force, the wartime "commando" group, and how he was helping deserving groups in Tasmania.

In 1989, I greatly extended the information I had put forward in the Auckland conference paper, and published it in a book, "*Nuteeriat: Nut Trees, the Expanding Earth, Rottnest Island, and All That ...*"[1]. This was quite well received by the general public, and I was interviewed a couple of times on Perth radio stations, including by the ABC's popular Verity James.

"*Nuteeriat*" did achieve a fairly good distribution elsewhere in Australia and overseas. Around 1991 I was contacted by one Cliff Ollier[2], at that time on the staff of the University of New England — he intended to visit Perth and suggested meeting. Unfortunately, he had booked his ticket with one of the new Australian airlines, which promptly collapsed, with the loss of his money.

However, later Cliff and his wife did move to Perth, and he remains a close colleague. Other valued local colleagues include James Maxlow[3], who put Earth Expansion Tectonics on a sound academic foundation against considerable odds, gaining both Masters and Doctoral degrees in the topic.

The doldrum years

In the earlier 1990s, I felt that being involved in developing Earth Expansion lore, built up from the earlier Continental Drift concepts, was a quite satisfying and worthwhile area to be in. General public acceptance was still slow in coming, but that is to be expected in any developing field.

A few years later, around the turn of the century, the whole position had soured for me somewhat. The thing was, Earth Expansion was

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[1] *Noel (1989).*

[2] *See also the chapter by Cliff Ollier.*

[3] *See also the chapter by James Maxlow.*

being hijacked by the third-class ideas dubbed "Plate Tectonics". Plate Tectonics, with its basis that the surface of the planet was divided up into a discrete number of individual plates, was logically far inferior to Earth Expansion concepts, and yet it gained, and has retained, more and more acceptance in the public eye.

At least, this was the case in most of the Anglophone world. In Russia, and in some of the Eastern European countries, there seemed to be a better appreciation of the virtues of the Earth Expansion approach.

In 2004, I put up a web article, *"Fixed-Earth and Expanding-Earth Theories: Time for a Paradigm Shift?"* on my AOI.com.au website. This had attracted around 67,000 visits by 2017, which I thought was pleasing. But it needed updating.

In "*EP302: The Earth-Expansion Model Part A — The Death of Plate Tectonics*"[1], published in 2017, I had tried to find out who had invented Plate Tectonics and its concepts, and how he managed to get them into the current favoured position in the public (and establishment-science) eye. The whole thing is a little fuzzy — if you Google "Plate Tectonics", you will find very little on its origins. I suspect the main culprit was the Canadian geologist John Tuzo Wilson, who evidently had a better lead into public relations than more innovative researchers.

The companion article to this was *"EP303: The Earth-Expansion Model Part B — Answers to A Hundred Puzzles"*[2]. In this I tried to summarize the current state of play with Earth Expansion lore.

The cause of Earth Expansion

In 2012, I was developing a new model of the Earth's formation and history, which led to explanations of a number of formerly puzzling questions, including that of WHY the Earth was expanding.

This article was published as "*Inside The Earth — The Heartfire Model*".[3] The "*Heartfire*" concept stemmed from an interesting facet of cosmology, to do with Neutron Stars.

Neutron Stars are the core parts left behind from a certain class of Supernovas. Most stars follow a prescribed evolutionary path — they first aggregate gravitationally from interstellar matter, then they "ignite" and start fusing their hydrogen, into helium and a range of

[1] *Noel (2017a).*

[2] *Noel (2017b).*

[3] *Noel (2017c).*

heavier elements. These are exothermic processes, producing excess energy which the star radiates off as visible light.

After a steady lifetime of perhaps five or ten billion years, stars then enter an Expansion/Explosion Phase. They blow off half or more of their mass in an expanding sphere of material, which we recognize as Supernovas, Planetary nebulas, Red Supergiants, etc.

Stars of medium mass leave behind a core called a Neutron Star, consisting wholly or mostly of compacted neutrons. Neutrons are components of atomic nuclei, where they are always paired with protons, but these compacted neutrons exist in a different, far more dense form, without protons — free neutrons decay in a few minutes, but when compacted under huge gravitational pressure, their decay is inhibited.

The point here is, that the star cores left behind as Neutron Stars must have existed in the same state before the explosion — star cores must contain compressed neutrons at all stages of their lives. It seemed very logical that all aggregating celestial bodies above a certain mass must contain, at their cores, matter which had been compressed to neutrons by gravitational pressures at the time of aggregation.

In fact, it appears that all planets of the mass of Mars or above started off with neutron cores, and the very slow decay of some "border" neutrons at the surfaces of their cores is responsible for both core heating and planetary expansion. This is supported by the fact that the larger planets show more internal heating than smaller ones, while a medium-size planet like Mars has run out of core neutrons, which is why Mars showed expansion phenomena only for the first billion or so years of its life.

There is a more detailed explanation of the processes in *"EP303: The Earth-Expansion Model Part B — Answers to A Hundred Puzzles"*[1], but the vital point as far as Earth Expansion is concerned, is that neutron decay leads to formation of a hydrogen atom which is of enormously greater size than that of the neutron from which it came.

In Noel (2017b) it says, "The diameter of a hydrogen atom is about 1.06×10^{-10} metres while that of a neutron is about 1.60×10^{-15} m. That means that their radii are in the ratio of 66,250 to 1, and their volumes in the ratio of 66,250 cubed, 2.875×10^{14}, or almost 300 million million."

It also says "If all the mass of the Earth was in the form of the compressed neutrons making up a neutron star, the planet would be only 366 metres in diameter. The very slow decay of just a fraction of these compressed neutrons would be ample to swell up the planet to its present size."

[1] *Noel (2017b).*

Let's make a note of the value of what we can call the N-H Expansion Factor, the amount by which a neutron increases in size if it decays to form a proton and an electron, and these later combine to form a Hydrogen atom: 2.875×10^{14}.

The Concore Model of the Earth

Applying the principles of core neutron decay to the Earth gave the following picture of the present structure of our planet, the Concore Model (Condensed Neutrons at Core).

The main features of this model, and how they differ from older models, are as follows. There is still the conventional division of the planet into 4 layers. The innermost one, called the Core (older: the Inner Core) lies at the centre, and either consists entirely of compressed neutrons, or is very rich in these.

The Core is not an active zone, but at its outer boundary with the next layer, the Mesolayer (older: the Outer Core), there is a very slow breakdown of core-surface neutrons, initially into protons and electrons. There may also be some leakage of neutrons into the Mesolayer.

The Mesolayer is a very active zone for atomic transmutation, it has been dubbed the Element Kitchen. The first element product from Core leakage is Hydrogen atoms, however under the great pressure and exposure to neutrons, atomic cores will build up into heavier elements.

While heavier and heavier elements are being built up, some will be fissioning into lighter elements and giving off neutrons and other particles. The lower part of the Mesolayer will be a boiling cauldron of activity, with continual building-up and breaking-down of the nuclei

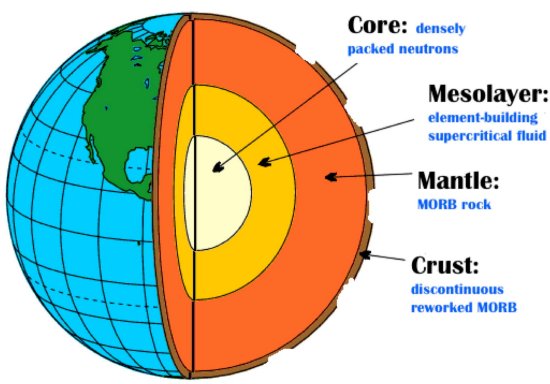


Fig 5. *The Concore Model of the Earth. From Noel (2017c).*

of elements. The final mix will ultimately be determined by thermodynamics, as a consequence of nuclear binding energies and the enormous pressures under which the reactions are taking place.

The next layer out is the Mantle. It consists of fully-cooked elements which are not subject to transmutation, but it does endure tremendously active physical motions as it accommodates to the ever-expanding volumes beneath it. These motions are earthquakes. The outer portion, at least, of the Mantle is MORB, the Mid-Ocean Ridge Basalt which appears to underlie all the Crust.

The Crust consists of re-worked MORB. It includes all the familiar sedimentary, volcanic, and metamorphic rocks, also most components of the oceans and the atmosphere. It is the child of geomorphology, erosion, tectonic movements, and weathering.

There is more detail on Concore and the Earth's structure at *"XT807: The Concore Model of planet and star interiors"*[1].

The core neutrons in the Concore model will be almost completely suppressed from decay by virtue of their position. But we have seen that a tiny fraction of them may decay into hydrogen atoms, and in doing so, they will increase enormously in volume. It is this mechanism which appears responsible for Earth Expansion and and its consequent after-effects.

To put it into another perspective, it has been calculated that if all the mass of the Earth was in the form of the compressed neutrons making up a neutron star, the planet would be only 366 metres in diameter. We will now show how the very slow decay of just a fraction of these compressed neutrons would be ample to swell up the planet to its present size.

Doubling the Earth's Radius

Most of those who agree that Earth Expansion has occurred accept that something like 200 million years in the past, the Earth had about half its present radius. We know that all the deep ocean beds, now occupying about half the globe's surface, are younger than 200 million years old — these are new surface, and if the older parts were fitted together to cover the whole of a smaller globe, this would have had about half the current radius.

It just so happens that in his 1859 book[2], Alfred Drayson suggested that the Earth might once have been half its current size. Fig. 6 shows an original figure from his book — the coloured items have been added.

[1] *Noel (2017c).*

[2] *Drayson (1959).*

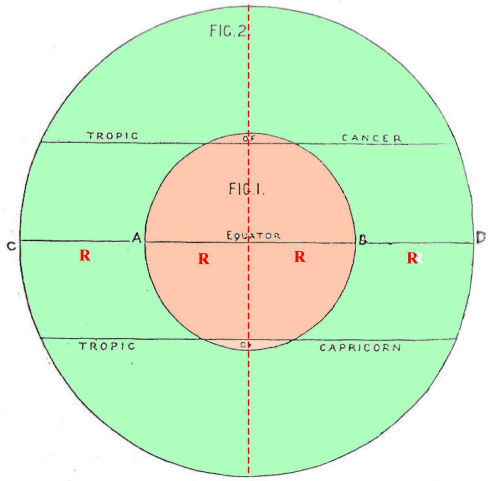


Fig 6. *The present Earth enclosing a half-radius older sphere. Based on Drayson (1859).*

The centre orange sphere represents the former Earth, of radius R, while the green sphere enclosing it represents today's Earth, of radius 2R.

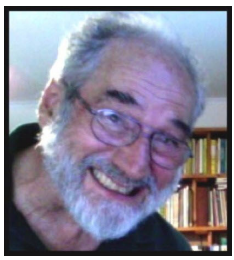
Standard reference texts will tell you that the current volume of the Earth is about 1.098 x 10^{21} cubic metres. The old Earth had only one-eighth of this volume, about 0.137 x 10^{21} cubic metres, so the "new" volume added in the last 200 million years is about 9.69 x 10^{20} cubic metres. Is it realistic to expect all this new volume to come just from neutron decay, the N-H Expansion Factor?

For the purposes of calculation, let's assume that 200 million years ago, the Earth's core was made up of compressed neutrons, and still had a diameter of 360 metres — no more than 6 metres of the core had by then been converted. How much volume would we gain by converting the outer metre of this core?

Standard calculations will show you that the difference in volume between a sphere of diameter 360 metres and one of diameter 358 metres is about 4.049 x 10^{5} cubic metres. Swell this out by converting its neutrons to hydrogen atoms, that is, multiply the volume by the N-H Expansion Factor of 2.875 x 10^{14}, and this should give a result of 1.164 x 10^{20} cubic metres, To equal the 200-million-year gain of 9.69 x 10^{20} cubic metres, we would need to convert about 8.325 metres of core radius — still leaving us with a Core over 343 metres in diameter.

Of course this is only a first-approximation calculation, which ignores factors such as that heavier elements formed in the Element Kitchen occupy volumes less than that of combined hydrogen atoms, but it does give, apparently for the first time, a plausible quantitative answer to how the Earth could double its size over geological time.

About the Contributor



David Noel was born in 1935, and educated in Britain. He worked at a British manufacturing company for five years, until migrating to Perth, Australia, in 1964. He could be characterized as a "Fixer and Explainer".

In Australia he got a job with the University of Western Australia Library, and worked there for 24 years, at first looking after the scientific books, but most of the time involved in library automation. After 1988 he worked for himself, in a combination of jobs, including publishing, bookselling, consulting on tree crops, and writing articles on science.

Over the past 40 or so years, he has built up a popular-science website at AOI.com.au, which now contains hundreds of explanatory articles on a big variety of topics. About two-thirds are on space and earth sciences, with the rest a very mixed bag, including items on the workings of human society, plant breeding, nuclear fusion, insect perception, fire control, tornados, economics, Mandarin Chinese, migration, Homer's Odyssey, neutrinos, and a cake recipe.

David has also published five books, mostly intertwined with the AOI articles, culminating in the 2020 publication of "The Oort Cloud", which solves many mysteries (such as Dark Matter) and includes new understandings of gravity, magnetism, atomic structure, black holes, and antimatter.

For many people, the world is full of problems. For some, the world is full of interesting puzzles to solve. David aspires to belong to the second group.

This essay was first published as a chapter in the 2020 book, *The Hidden History of Earth Expansion*, which is widely available from good bookshops in both Hardback and Paperback editions, as well as a Google eBook.

The *Hidden History of Earth Expansion* presents the personal histories of some of the most well-known researchers into Earth expansion in 14 original essays. In addition to furnishing us with their personal histories, as they strived to explore the seemingly overwhelming evidence for confirmation of Earth expansion, the authors' highlight areas where further research is required.

The chapters expressly written for the book are:

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