

Chapter 21

The Clustering Phenomenon

Nailing the Coffin Lid Shut on the Skeptics

The following is from Chapter 12 of **The Original Code in the Bible**.

The previous chapter laid out in very general yet explicit terms the method by which theomastics must be either validated or disproved. In order to debunk this discovery in a competent way, it must be **demonstrated** that it is **possible** for a random assigning of numerical values to the letters and words to produce the same average results. There are literally hundreds of patterns in the research files where this is "impossible" in any sort of practical manner. This is true not just for each individual study; if the larger portions of the theomatic population are looked at en masse, the weight of evidence becomes insurmountable.

Any individual who wants to take the time either to verify or challenge the findings will find himself buried under an avalanche of data.

Nevertheless, if for any reason a skeptic objects and tries to raise any issues with what was presented in the last chapter, he will be completely devastated by what is going to be shown next.

It's time to open the door to the armory and roll out the big gun.

The Big Artillery

Suppose we were to summon one hundred of the world's greatest mathematicians, statisticians, and probability experts and line them up in a row on a stage, subsequently giving them a verifiable presentation of what you are about to see here in this chapter; when it was all said and done, their knees would buckle and they would quite literally fall to the ground.

Never before in the history of the world has the type of objective evidence that you are about to see demonstrated been discovered—an outright mathematical miracle that defies all known logic. **The clustering phenomenon is even more miraculous than if somebody was resurrected physically from the dead.**

It can be guaranteed that any secular mathematical objectivist (who CANNOT accept the idea that any of this is of supernatural or extra-terrestrial origin) will go crazy—right out of his mind—trying to find an explanation for the following. Never has there existed a more baffling mathematical anomaly, for there is NO natural explanation for it.

The clustering phenomenon is no more likely to happen by sheer coincidence than flipping a coin a thousand times and obtaining an outcome of 800 heads and 200 tails, and then being able to repeat the spectacular outcome a second time and a third time. Every mathematician who has examined the clustering has been completely befuddled. The clustering phenomenon—all by itself—scientifically validates the existence of theomantics.

Many people who are not sophisticated mathematically will fail to see the earth-shattering significance of what this is all about. Please pay attention. History is being made at this very moment. We are standing on absolutely holy ground, witnessing a supernatural miracle that could literally turn the scientific world upside down and change forever the entire scope of religion for the remainder of this world’s history.

What About the Prodigal Son?

In the last chapter, it was shown how ridiculously "impossible" it would be to take all the direct references in Luke 15 to the two sons of the Father and find forty-four distinct features with any number at least as large as 90, none of which can be over four words in length and all of them averaging no more than 2.36 words in length. After theomantics carefully and faithfully recorded every possible result, here is the clustering.

	Actual <u>Results</u>	Expected <u>Results</u>
Direct Hits: 18	40.90%	20% or 8.8 hits
-1 or +1: 18	40.90%	40% or 17.6 hits
-2 or +2: 8	18.20%	40% or 17.6 hits
Total Hits: 44		

What Are the Odds?

The odds of the above happening by chance have been calculated by professional statisticians (shown on page 9 below). If you were to try finding forty-four features that deviated from the null hypothesis (expected result that is statistically meaningless) according to the above percentages, you would be successful only six times in ten

thousand tries. The probability is 1 chance in 1,689. This number, statistically speaking, is very significant; in fact, it is astounding.

If someone were to try and debunk this pattern, they would not only have to match the forty-four references according to the statistical criteria shown in the last chapter, but the resultant clustering would also have to match the above percentage distribution. And they would have to achieve this clustering result on their first attempt. That is why we can safely say that theomantics is "disprove-proof."

Clustering Defined

Here is the definition of clustering.

When theomantics discovers a pattern, either by observation or by computer, and faithfully records every hit that occurs, there will invariably be far more direct hits and -1 , $+1$ hits than the laws of chance will allow. Subsequently, the -2 , $+2$ hits are well below the expected number. The structure is heavily weighted toward the center of the cluster. This cannot occur naturally. By all probability expectations, there should be an even balance and distribution, the same way a coin has an equal chance of landing on heads as tails, i.e., 50% - 50%.

The following will eliminate any possible statistical alibi.

- The clustering phenomenon occurs only with the standard numerical allocations to the Hebrew and Greek alphabets.
- It occurs only in the Bible and nowhere else.
- It occurs only when related theological words and meanings are looked at.

NOTE: If a person takes phrases selected at random from the Bible and looks for examples with any multiple factor, the prevailing results will be predictably random (similar to test shown on the next page). **This proves that the languages themselves, and/or the standard numerical values for the alphabets, are not producing the phenomenon.** Only when there is a clear theological connection of related meaning, does the miracle occur.

Whenever any other occasion is looked at and tested—different from the above—the results will be predictably random, the same as flipping a coin or rolling a pair of dice.

The clustering phenomenon has happened with at least thirty to forty thousand examples, and has failed to occur on only a few very specific patterns..

Performing a Random Cluster Test

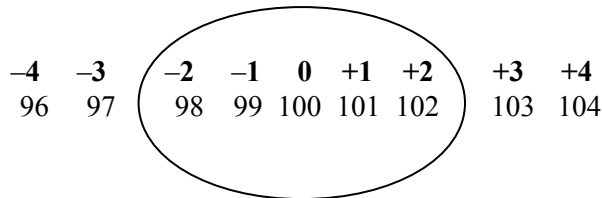
Let us look at a random example of clustering. The following exercise is really academic, but I show it to simply make a point of what is already known to be true. I'll explain a little later on.

Taking three chapters from the New Testament, Luke 15 on the prodigal son and two more selected at random (1 Thessalonians 5, and Hebrews 11), I performed a random test by computer with the following five multiple factors: 93, 122, 133, 153, and 165. For this particular test, the random seed entered was 666, and this caused the computer to mix up all the values for the letters and words, as shown in last chapter **2k**. Then I programmed the computer to look in sequence through every verse in each chapter (the phrases did not have a common word or theological connection like the theomatic results) and find all random multiples of 93, 122, 133, 153, and 165 from all existing phrases of four words or less. Here are those results. The numbers in each column are the total results from all three chapters.

	<u>93</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>total</u>	<u>%</u>
Direct Hits	64	55	42	32	32	225	19.7 %
-1, +1 Hits	127	86	85	76	75	449	39.3 %
-2, +2 Hits	126	96	96	67	81	466	40.0 %
Total Hits	317	237	223	175	188	1140	100 %

A Further Explanation

If we were to take any cluster that exists around a target number, we would discover that there are five numbers in any given cluster. Take for example the number 100 (or any multiple of 100):



Based upon a presumption of randomness, if a person were to go on a "feature hunt," looking to find any specific words or phrases that fall within the boundaries of the cluster of a certain target multiple, there would be an **equal chance** that the value of the word or phrase would land on any one of the following five numbers.

-2	1 chance in 5, or 20%
-1	1 chance in 5, or 20%
0	1 chance in 5, or 20%
+1	1 chance in 5, or 20%
+2	1 chance in 5, or 20%

Another way of putting it, if one were to examine a hundred features or numerical values, 20 percent of them would be direct hits, 40 percent would be -1, +1 hits, and 40 percent would be -2, +2 hits. Again, this would be every bit as predictable as flipping a coin or rolling a pair of dice.

The random cluster test on page 4 above proves that this happens not only theoretically. When we test the hypothesis on actual words and phrases from the Bible, it comes out "perfectly" as expected (provided enough examples are looked at, of course). There were 20 percent (19.7 actual) direct hits, 40 percent (39.3 actual) -1, +1 hits, and 40% -2, +2 hits.

This Is an Axiom

The above principle is an **axiom**. In logic and mathematics, an axiom is a statement that needs no proof because its truth is obvious and assumed. It is an established principle of science that no one has the right to question or challenge.

Before showing the reader the statistics that objectively substantiate all this, let us briefly digress and talk about the history of how this phenomenon was discovered. A somewhat lengthy section in **Theomatics II** (pp. 87-97) discusses this, as well as the subjective criticism that numerous evangelical leaders have thrown at the cluster concept, i.e., why God would use a plus or minus "fudge factor" system.

Paul Ackerman

Over the years I have been asked by a number of people if anybody has ever performed any scientific tests intended to challenge the findings of theomatics. Yes! Only one man has (as of 1996).

Paul Ackerman is a psychology professor at Wichita State University in Kansas and also a scientific creationist who has written a number of books dealing with the evolution/creation controversy. In the early 1980s, he published a lengthy scientific investigation of theomatics in the **Bible Science Newsletter**. (**Bible Science Newsletter**, Walter Lang, editor (2911 E. 42nd Street, Minneapolis, Minn.), October 1980.

The article headline read "A Computer Test of Theomatics." In it, he performed three computerized tests that attempted to prove that several Bible topics produced results that were strictly "random." In his conclusive argument, he states: "I believe that this author's research refutes theomatics in all its aspects. The result was clear. Theomatics does not

work! Theomatics is not true!" A few months later the **Bible Science Newsletter** published my lengthy rebuttal. Paul Ackerman had misunderstood theomatics. His calculations were totally flawed and spurious. Two more exchanges followed my initial rebuttal.

In the summer of 1989, I completed my three hundred page manuscript entitled **Theomatics and the Scientific Method**. I mailed a copy to Ackerman, and we had two or three rather amicable exchanges. What is most interesting about this encounter is that in the final analysis, God used Paul Ackerman to help substantiate the validity of theomatics.

Before I tell you how this happened, let me backtrack. In my original **Theomatics** book, I stated this concerning the concept of clusters:

The greatest percentage of the features to be presented in this book are exact multiples of the key numbers. A smaller number of the features are within plus 1 or minus 1 of the multiples, and fewer still are within the range of plus 2 or minus 2 (**Theomatics**, p. 36). What is remarkable is that after I made that initial observation, for almost eleven years I completely forgot about the idea of clusters. **I never once gave it any thought whatsoever!** It never occurred to me that clustering was a phenomenon that would help prove the theomatic concept.

In the entire first edition of **Theomatics**, 1002 features were given. Here were the results that occurred when I made this initial discovery. These results were not even checked until recently.

	Actual <u>Results</u>	Expected <u>Results</u>
Direct Hits: 348	34.73%	20% or 200.4 hits
+1 or -1: 423	42.22%	40% or 400.8 hits
+2 or -2: 231	23.05%	40% or 400.8 hits
Total Hits: 1002		

For years after I wrote the first book, my files swelled to many thousands of theomatic features within numerous studies. My research goal was always to look for the most distinct words and shortest phrases that had clear objective and spiritual significance. To me, where the hit fell within the cluster was insignificant. I was looking for quality words and phrases, not for any clustering characteristics.

The basic method for proving the existence of theomatics does not consider clustering at all (that aspect was presented in the last chapter). In my original way of thinking, as a very young man starting out, my only concern and major fear was that it might be possible for some skeptic to match the theomatic results with random allocations. If that could be easily achieved, all of my supposed findings would have been laughed out of town.

Clustering Discovered

The evidence presented in **Theomatics and the Scientific Method** is overwhelming from a scientific perspective. After I sent it to Paul Ackerman, he replied with a cordial letter. Based upon his short response, it appeared that he hardly took the time to seriously evaluate the core of scientific evidence and calculations that I presented. But he did have this to say:

Regarding theomatics, I have studied the material you sent me. It appears that you have developed an excellent computer set-up along with some sophisticated software. I will rely on you and your system to answer my questions. I prefer to keep matters simple and tackle one issue at a time. The first one I would like to probe is the matter of clustering.

Your program makes it extremely easy to test this concept, and so it constitutes a good test for me. **I will put it on the line. If the verses presented in Section 4 of your manuscript show clustering in the manner described in your first book, then I will have to completely re-examine my position** [bold type mine]. On the other hand, if no clustering is present in those verses then my position [that theomatics is not valid] must be correct and the question of why you got significant results on the scientific test of Section 6 examined.

When Paul wrote to me, the above paragraph took me totally by surprise. At first I did not even know what he meant by "clustering." I finally figured it out just before I was about to call him to ask what he meant.

Up to this point I had never thought of this concept as being significant. But when I checked it out, the data was more than a little impressive. It completely blew me away. I had not expected to see the results that were staring back at me.

What Paul Ackerman was in essence probing was that no matter what other basis of evidence I had discovered, if the conclusion to the premise was wrong and theomatics were not true, then clustering definitely should not occur. In light of that fact, I would like to state the following:

The absence of clustering would not in essence disprove the existence of theomatics (if other scientific evidence supported it). The presence of clustering, however, would unequivocally substantiate and prove the existence of theomatics.

Here Are the Numbers

I wrote a lengthy reply to Paul Ackerman in which I went through **Theomatics and the Scientific Method** and tabulated the clustering for all the features from various categories. In my manuscript, I had done a computerized test on every single reference to

Jesus as "the Son," both in the Gospel of John and in 1 John, 2 John, and 3 John. All fifty-five independent references were examined and tested by computer. Many other occurrences in the New Testament were also examined (but were not part of the scientific tests). Virtually every single reference to this topic contained a multiple of 150, and almost all the references contained a multiple of 250 as well (from the straight Nestle Greek Text). Each phrase used to establish the feature (i.e., the specified pattern) was required to be short and include the word "son" in the phrase. There was no possibility of any arbitrary picking and choosing. The statistical odds were staggering! In my reply to Ackerman, I stated this:

My basic assumption has always been that since the structure was put together on the cluster principle, a -2 or +2 is just as significant as a -1 or +1, etc. If the ball goes "swish," the basket still counts the same two points as if the ball bounced around on the rim before dropping. A score is a score. I have never felt that for any clustering hypothesis to be true, that this was an essential ingredient for the validity of theomantics. In all my calculations and computer tests, I have been CONSERVATIVE and have not tried to use any advantage that may have existed with favorable clustering. So that is why I never took the time to look into it.

Here is the data. From each passage the computer tallied the **shortest possible phrase** that fit the specified pattern. Looking at the seventy-three total hits for multiples of 150 and 250 from John's Gospel and the Epistles of John, here are the results. All redundant hits (those that appear more than once) were removed from the tally.

	Actual <u>Results</u>	Expected <u>Results</u>
Direct Hits: 19	26.00%	20% or 14.6 hits
-1 or +1: 36	49.30%	40% or 29.2 hits
-2 or +2: 18	24.70%	40% or 29.2 hits
Total Hits: 73		

What is significant about these results is the fact that all the hits are the mathematically shortest phrases **possible** from seventy-three separate references (or occurrences) to Jesus' being the Son. They were not found by poking numbers into a calculator by hand. The computer found and printed out **every single shortest possible hit** from each passage.

If the numerical values were random, these results would be less likely than flipping a coin seventy-three times (or fifty-four times) and get twice as many heads as tails. There were twice as many -1, +1 hits, as -2, +2 hits.

In going through my computer printouts and listing every feature shown, including long phrases, short phrases, and all phrases possible, I found these results.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>Results</u>	<u>Expected</u> <u>Results</u>
Direct Hits: 55	23.40%	20% or 47 hits
-1 or +1: 119	50.64%	40% or 94 hits
-1 or +1: 61	25.96%	40% or 94 hits
Total Hits: 235		

Getting back to the mathematical principle of flipping a coin, the more flips that are tallied, the closer to the **null hypothesis** (the expected yield according to the presumption of randomness) the results will be. But this is not true of theomatics. In the above example, there were 180 features that were within -1, +1 and -2, +2. Regardless of how many direct hits there are, the ratio of -1, +1 hits to -2, +2 hits should have been 50/50. There were twice as many of the closer hits.

Paul Ackerman's Response

Paul Ackerman's response was most revealing.

I concede round one. The features presented in Section 4 show clustering and, furthermore, they show clustering in precisely the same manner as the features presented in your book. They do so either because of the "scientific validity of theomatics" or some human, intelligence factor biasing their selection. There is, of course, the possibility of some unrecognized mathematical artifact relating to the issue, but I have no idea what it could be. I have considered this possibility and do not think that is the explanation. I believe the explanation lies in a human factor, and you believe the explanation lies in a Divine factor.

In stating that the explanation "lies in a human factor," Ackerman is now asserting that I arbitrarily and deliberately SELECTED the features that were direct and -1, +1 hits, over the hits that were -2, +2. In my next response to him, I pointed out the fact that I did not come up with these results, the unbiased computer did! The computer calculated every possibility and simply printed out the results. When presented with that fact, along with a great deal of additional evidence (Round 2), he gave no reply and did not even answer my letter. And so the dialogue ended.

The Chi-Square Formula

The formula that accurately calculates the clustering odds is well known and established among mathematicians. It is called the "Chi-Square Goodness of Fit." It will take all the occurrences and, by comparing actual results to expected results, calculate the "p" factor, or probability.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(o - e)^2}{e}$$

I personally consulted with two mathematics professors at **Portland State University** stats lab (fifteen thousand students). We created a spreadsheet in Microsoft Excel. The first thing it did was calculate the value for the cluster distribution (x), and it uses the "chidist" statistical formula in Excel "=CHIDIST(x,df)," to compute the actual probabilities according to the degrees of freedom (df). Here is a sample of the calculation for the forty-four prodigal son features.

CLUSTERING CALCULATIONS --- 3 Instances, 2 Degrees of Freedom

	Observed	Expected	% distribution	
0 HITS	18	8.8	9.618182	0.409091
-1, +1	18	17.6	0.009091	0.409091
-2, +2	8	17.6	5.236364	0.181818
Total	44	44	14.86364	
p factor =			0.000592	
1 chance			1688.875	

The probability of taking any forty-four features and getting the above cluster distribution is 1 expected occurrence every 1,689 attempts. This is amazingly significant. Now let's look at the above examples where the computer found all the results. Here is the probability the seventy-three shortest hits could distribute the way they did.

CLUSTERING CALCULATIONS --- 3 Instances, 2 Degrees of Freedom

	Observed	Expected	% distribution	
0 HITS	19	14.6	1.326027	0.260274
-1, +1	36	29.2	1.583562	0.493151
-2, +2	18	29.2	4.29589	0.246575
Total	73	73	7.205479	
p factor =			0.027249	
1 chance			36.69864	

The probability here is 1 chance in every 36 tries. This is significant. If a person tried this experiment over and over, his chance of this degree of success would only be 2.7 percent of the time. 1 chance in 36 may not seem that impressive, but it is actually more significant than most people realize. A probability of 1 chance in 50 to 100 is considered to be extremely significant by statisticians. In the above, only seventy-three examples occurred, and the zero hits were close to the expected number. For seventy-three numbers, there is likely to be some fluctuation, so that is the reason for the .027 figure. In this experiment, the computer found a total of 235 hits. Here the p factor is staggering—only one occurrence every 18,000 attempts.

CLUSTERING CALCULATIONS --- 3 Instances, 2 Degrees of Freedom

	Observed	Expected	% distribution	
0 HITS	55	47	1.361702	0.234043
-1, +1	119	94	6.648936	0.506383
-2, +2	61	94	11.58511	0.259574
Total	235	235	19.59574	
p factor =			5.56E-05	
1 chance			17995.42	

What About This Book?

Every pattern here in this book (**The Original Code in the Bible**) exhibited outstanding clustering beyond the laws of chance. There were a total of 473 features shown. The probability for all of the clustering, according to professional statisticians, is zero.

CLUSTERING CALCULATIONS --- 3 Instances, 2 Degrees of Freedom

	Observed	Expected	% distribution	
0 HITS	139	94.6	20.8389	0.293869
-1, +1	229	189.2	8.372304	0.484144
-2, +2	105	189.2	37.47167	0.221987
Total	473	473	66.68288	
p factor =			3.31E-15	
1 chance			3.02E+14	

The "p factor" here is .00000000000000331. The above was calculated by professional statisticians at the **Portland State University** math department as being zero probability. There is NO CHANCE that the above could ever even happen.

What Are the Overall Statistics?

The example of clustering shown at the beginning of this chapter, surrounding the prodigal son, is just one very small pattern that exists in only one chapter of the Bible. What about the tens of thousands of features that have been found thus far, all of which exhibit this same clustering curve?

A general estimate has been made. From the numerous distinct patterns that have been catalogued, the overall clustering curve falls somewhere between the following percentages. (This is a conservative estimate.)

Actual Results

Direct Hits:	28% to 32% (average 30%)
+1 or -1:	42% to 50% (average 46%)
+2 or -2:	22% to 26% (average 24%)

Total Hits: 30,000 to 40,000

It should be pointed out that this does not apply to taking any portion of Biblical text, sticking any number into the computer, and getting this kind of a result. In fact, if one goes through contiguous theomatic text with any multiple factor—the result will be no different than the above test where we first randomized the values on Page 4.

It must first be determined which factor is key to a specific topic or theological concept (such as the 93 agape/love example shown in chapter 4.) And then when the related passages are examined with the right key factor, or multiples, two things will happen:

- There will be many more hits than expected.
- The hits that do result will exhibit clustering.

This fact is the one that the skeptics are going to have a hard time explaining. If a Divine or intelligent factor is not involved in all this, then how did the phenomena get into the Bible? There exist only two possible explanations.

Explanation #1: A Human Factor

In his reply, Paul Ackerman came up with the following conclusion:
I believe the explanation lies in a human factor.

What he is evidently implying by his statement is that the theomatics researcher SELECTED the results—showing all of the direct hits and most of the -1, +1, but deliberately ignored a large quantity of lesser -2, +2 results—in order to make the clustering look favorable. This accusation is simply not true.

In all of the examples sent to Ackerman, **it was the computer** that discovered the features, and computers do not have any sort of theological bone to pick or other bias. This fact destroys Ackerman's allegation (and subsequent excuse).

Is there ever any sort of bias factor involved? In **Theomatics II** (p. 96) three extremely minor instances where a human/selective factor is perhaps involved are noted. All of them are rare and have a virtually negligible effect on the overall outcome.

- The very first feature or key leadoff example in some patterns (like "agape" being an exact multiple of 93).

- Instances where two redundant phrases occur (these are very rare instances).
- Small numerical values less than 100, or numerical values in the teens. In double-digit numbers (such as 93) I look only at -1 , $+1$, and in the teens the hits must be exact. Note: In all the above tables and calculations, redundant hits and words with small numerical values were eliminated.

Where Are They?

Now comes the critical question. If there is a human factor involved—which there positively is not—**then where are the needed hits to balance out the null hypothesis?** Take, for example, the prodigal son.

Assuming a presumption of randomness, what the above shows us concerning the Luke 15 examples, is that if the direct hits are the actual results from sheer randomness, then there must be forty-six additional hits hiding somewhere ($18 \times 5 = 90 - 44 = 46$), for **equally impressive** words and phrases—that the theomatics researcher deliberately ignored—in order to make the clustering look favorable here in this book.

A quick check will clearly show that ALL possible hits were carefully and faithfully tabulated and that the number of hits necessary to bring us back to the null hypothesis **does not even exist! That is the startling fact about the clustering phenomenon every place it occurs, with every single pattern that theomatics has ever discovered.** If for some reason I did inadvertently miss one or two examples, there is a better than even chance that THEY TOO will be direct hits and -1 , $+1$ hits, further strengthening the argument. The important fact is that ANY TIME any hit within the range of -2 , or $+2$ is discovered, it must be faithfully recorded and written down.

In the final analysis, to present this subject in a way that honors God, the investigation and the results collected must be done fairly and honestly. That does not necessarily mean that every statistical analysis is going to be impeccably flawless, and without some subjective cut-off point. However, anyone is welcome to check these findings for any major discrepancies. I have been very careful to let the chips fall as they will fall. There is nothing to be gained in deceiving or deluding oneself.

Another Critical Fact

Let us imagine for a moment that some of these wild clustering distributions are the product of random chance. This of course is out of the question, as we can accurately calculate what the actual probability or chance is of these events occurring. But let us suppose that some strange thing produces it. **Why is it that the distribution always goes in favor of the direct hits and the -1 , $+1$ hits?** If some mathematical quirk is the explanation, would it not be reasonable to presume that in half the instances there should

be twice as many -2 , $+2$ hits as -1 , $+1$ hits? The quirk should just as easily go the other direction!

I could probably count on one hand the number of times in all my research that the -2 , $+2$ hits won out significantly over the -1 , $+1$ results. The only time it has occurred is in a few short stretches. Yes, it is feasible to flip a coin fifteen times and get thirteen heads. That sort of thing can and does happen with randomness.

Virtually always the -1 , $+1$ hits are twice (or at least a third more), as the -2 , $+2$ hits.

Explanation #2: Mathematical Artifacts

One of the first questions any statistician will ask is whether there is some sort of anomaly or mathematical artifact present that could possibly explain the results. Conclusive testing has proven that there is a complete random mix to everything. However, there is one place that an anomaly does occur, but it is of minor consequence.

A careful examination of the text will show that the numerical values for the words are *not* spread evenly over the numerical spectrum. There are more words that are direct multiples of 10 than just 1 in 10. A random test of fifteen hundred words from the New Testament yielded a little less than 20 percent, or 1 in 5 words, directly divisible by 10. Most all of these are extremely short words consisting of four letters or less, and they appear much more frequently than other words. The reason for this higher yield is that practically all of these short words do not use any of the first nine letters of the Greek alphabet, numbered 1 to 9.

However, when you add their numerical values to the words in juxtaposition, the entire thing goes very quickly into complete randomness, just like shuffling a deck of cards. Extensive testing has shown that in looking for any factor that is a multiple of 10, on phrases four words or less, approximately 23 percent of the random features will be direct hits. The -1 , $+1$ versus the -2 , $+2$ distribution, will be a perfect 50 - 50.

However, if in the test the redundant hits are shaved back and counted only one time (which is done in all theomatics instances), the direct hit percentage drops to around 21 to 22 percent of the total yield.

Of major importance is the fact that in all random tests done—the numerical values are mixed within their respective groups. If the numerical value of a word in theomatics comes out to a multiple of 10 (and does not contain any of the first nine Greek letters), then the random value for the same word will also be a multiple of 10. This places both sets of numbers on an equal footing relative to this anomaly; that way an objective comparison can be safely made.

Clustering in Theomatics II

Here is the clustering from all of the patterns and studies that were presented in *Theomatics II*. Any one of the major studies presented, consisting of 200 examples or more, would have a zero probability, or some figure very close to that amount.

	Actual <u>Results</u>	Expected <u>Results</u>
Direct Hits: 887	33.00%	20% or 537 hits
+1 or -1: 1154	43.00%	40% or 1074 hits
2 or -2: 644	24.00%	40% or 1074 hits
Total Hits: 2685		

Clustering in the Hebrew

The Hebrew clustering is consistently better than that in the Greek of the New Testament—not by a large margin, but it usually is always more predictable. This is no doubt due to the fact that the Hebrew text is more pure than the Greek text. (Appendix D of **Theomatics II** discusses the entire issue of the New Testament text at length.) For example, in **Theomatics II**, I discovered a pattern concerning man created in the image of God. All the features came out as multiples of the number 425, a huge number by probability standards. Here was the clustering; the chance is 1 in 704,225,352.

	Actual <u>Results</u>	Expected <u>Results</u>
Direct Hits: 31	50.00%	20% or 12.40 hits
+1 or -1: 25	40.30%	40% or 24.80 hits
+2 or -2: 6	9.70%	40% or 24.80 hits
Total Hits: 62		

The clustering for the golden calf pattern in chapter 10 of this book exhibited the following clustering. (75 percent of the examples were from the Hebrew Old Testament.) The chance here is 1 in 1,797,715.

	Actual <u>Results</u>	Expected <u>Results</u>
Direct Hits: 27	36.50%	20% or 12.40 hits
+1 or -1: 39	52.70%	40% or 24.80 hits
+2 or -2:	10.80%	40% or 24.80 hits
Total Hits: 74		

Conclusion

The question some may ask is "What does clustering prove? What is it telling us?" For one thing, **it proves that theomatics exists**. Secondly, it provides an impenetrable defense against anyone who thinks he can easily take on "codes in the Bible" and "put the lights out" on the issue, i.e., debunk it. Like the well-known story of Daniel in the lion's den, it seals shut the mouths of the lions. Many evangelical leaders and others will try to argue that it is not in God's character to use a plus or minus system (is not God supposed to be mathematically precise?) and that clustering is nothing more than a "fudge factor" being used by the researcher in order to come up with many more examples of the supposed phenomenon.

The fact that the clustering phenomenon occurs at all completely squashes these objections. The deliberate clustering structure validates the principle of plus and minus as being part of a network operating upon laws of mathematics—which are completely heavenly in origin and which only now are we just beginning to see and understand.