

Darwin, Newton and Einstein: At the End of Their Rope

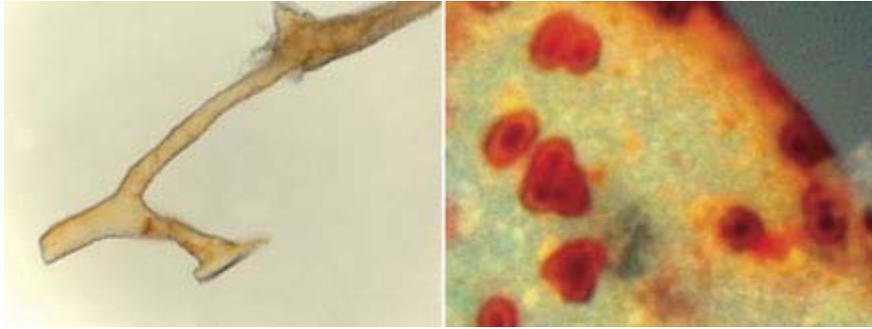
Cell phones, ipods, GPS, the Internet, computers, telescopes, microscopes, and even Federal Express envelopes. Our technological gadgets have certainly made life a lot easier for most of us. In the last 100 years mankind has harnessed electricity the likes of which no one before him had ever dreamed. We can do little but stand back and marvel. We marvel even more when we discover how simple the devices are. Most of these technologies are offshoots of one basic discovery – digital processing using zeroes and ones, or “on and off” switches, that operate at lightning speed. Once you discover the core principle you can modify it in multitudinous ways. It is similar to discovering a theme in music. Beethoven, after agonizing for thirty years, finally found the basic 15-note musical structure for his ninth symphony. It was then just a matter of applying and reapplying that theme in a dozen different ways to give us his beautiful melody. Applying the themes is easy; finding the themes is difficult. It is a combination of inspiration and imagination that no one can quite put his finger on as to where it originates in the human mind.

Darwin Predictions Unrealized

So, in one sense, we can certainly marvel over the advances of science. But there is a darker side to consider – the side in which interpretations of the scientific data are heavily influenced by one’s world view or general philosophy. Although somehow the latest polls show that scientists retain an image of impeccable honesty (as opposed to used car salesmen), the reality is, most scientists are inordinately influenced by atheism, and their interpretations of the data which they see in their microscopes and telescopes follows accordingly. *Scientific American* did a study a few years ago and found about 90% of published scientists are atheists. Those who believe in God are forced either to keep silent or capitulate to the reigning paradigm. Take Darwin’s theory of evolution, for example. Darwin predicted that, if his theory were true, we should find intermediate fossils all over the earth (*e.g.*, a fossil showing intermediate stages between an amphibian and a reptile). To date, modern science hasn’t found one such specimen. So bad is the dearth that the leading evolutionist of the twentieth century, Stephen Gould of Harvard, proposed that evolution must now be modified to “punctuated equilibrium,” that is, that intermediary stages happened so fast there wasn’t enough time for them to be fossilized! These kinds of problems continue to plague evolutionary science. Volumes have been written describing its teetering at the abyss of falsification by such reputable critics as Behe, Demski, Gish, Berthault, and many others.

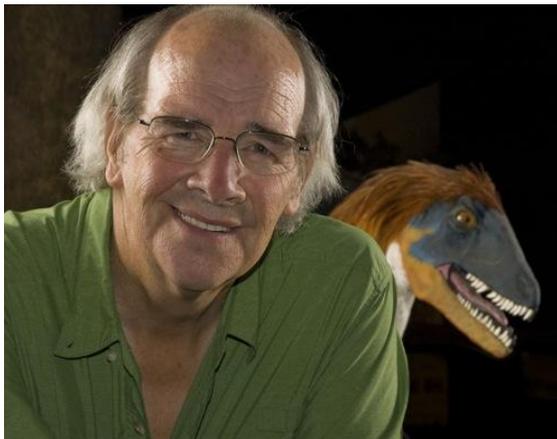


Recently, one of evolution’s more glaring anomalies surfaced with the discovery of soft tissue in the carcass of a Tyrannosaurus Rex. The story was covered by *Scientific American* in its December 2010 issue, with the title “Blood from Stone.” The story is written by field researcher **Mary Schweitzer** of North Carolina State University who, after excavating the T-rex, watched the crane accidentally break one of its bones. When Dr. Schweitzer looked inside, to her absolute astonishment she saw not only blood cells but the veins and arteries to carry them, which vessels she described as very pliable and resilient as if they were still fresh (see Video #7 at catholicintl.com). But because evolution must fit all past events into a pre-arranged timetable, it has always insisted that a T-Rex cannot be less than 68 million years old. Yet modern biological science says, even with the best efforts of preservation, nucleated blood cells couldn’t survive even 7,000 years, much less 10,000 times that age.



Notwithstanding, what I found most intriguing about the article in *Scientific American* was not the news about blood in a T-Rex but more about the reaction of Dr. Schweitzer and her immediate superior to whom she showed her findings. His name is **Dr. Jack Horner**, curator of paleontology and one of the world's foremost dinosaur authorities. As Mary recounts the story,

“He took a look for himself. Brows furrowed, he gazed through the microscope for what seemed like hours without saying a word. Then, looking up at me with a frown, he asked, ‘What do you think they are?’ I replied that I did not know, but they were the right size, shape and color to be blood cells, and they were in the right place, too. *He grunted, ‘So prove to me they aren’t.’* It was an irresistible challenge, and one that has helped frame how I ask my research questions, even now.”

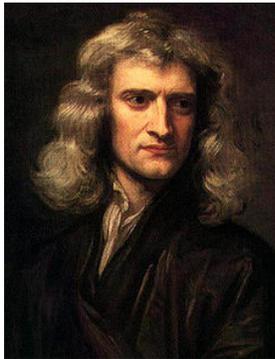


Whereas Jack and Mary should have both been beside themselves with astonishment and ready to be moved wherever the empirical evidence led them, instead we have one of the clearest examples of the agenda-driven side of modern science – ignore any evidence that refutes the *status quo* and seek to turn all evidence into support of it. This is especially surprising of Mary Schweitzer since she is a member of the American Scientific Association whose website says it believes in “the divine inspiration, trustworthiness and authority of the Bible in matters of faith and conduct...the Triune God affirmed in the Nicene and Apostles' creeds which

we accept as brief, faithful statements of Christian doctrine based upon Scripture...creating and preserving the universe God has endowed it with contingent order and intelligibility, the basis of scientific investigation”¹ Hoping that Dr. Schweitzer would be more forthcoming, our team of scientists wrote to her and asked if we could do a Carbon-14 test on the T-Rex bone. This would have readily shown how old the specimen was. Other times we have done so show dates in the range of 15,000 to 30,000 years, tops. But Mary refused our offer. Perhaps she was afraid of losing her job as Dr. Richard von Sternberg lost his when after he wrote an article in 2007 for the *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* favorable to Intelligent Design and was subsequently fired by the Smithsonian Institution because his article “does not meet the scientific standards of the Proceedings.” Incidentally, Dr. von Sternberg is a practicing Roman Catholic.

Hence, we must have the proper perspective in esteeming scientific discoveries. Computers, ipods, cell phones and jet planes are innocuous. But when the data shows signs of overturning the atheistic foundations of modern science, then all bets are off and trench warfare against any thought of the Creator described in Genesis 1 is academia's unmitigated marching order. The recent attempts to discredit the Intelligent Design movement show that the modern science community simply doesn't want anything that even remotely hints of God. Stephen Hawking recently tried to do the same in his book *The Grand Design* (2010). Confronted with the anomaly of explaining how the Big Bang occurred since it implies that something can come from nothing, Hawking now proposes that, based on quantum mechanics and its "quantum fluctuations," we can say the universe came into existence all by itself since "it is not necessary to invoke God to light the blue touch paper and set the universe going" (p. 180). Perhaps the same mentality led Steve Jobs to sell his first computer, the Apple 1, for \$666.66 in July 1976 (mimicking the famous 666 of Rev. 13:18) and why the logo for his company was an apple with a bite taken out of it, reminiscent, obviously, of Adam and Eve taking a bite out of the forbidden fruit (although it is claimed that Wozniak liked repeating digits and/or because they originally sold it to a local shop for \$500 and added a one-third markup, both of which I find hard to believe). Very often scientists either wave their scientific advancements in the face of God in order to tell Him they don't need Him, or they use them to pretend that God doesn't exist at all.

Newton's Laws Become Unlawful

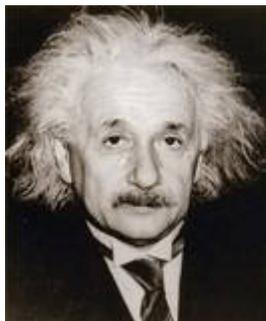


As we watch Darwin's theory begin to crumble under the weight of its own predictions, we also see the same demolition occurring in the two tallest pillars of science, Isaac Newton and Albert Einstein. In previous issues of *Culture Wars* we revealed the sordid lives of both these men that until recently had been kept under wraps. But now it goes deeper. The latest reports show that the science of Newton and Einstein isn't all it was cracked up to be. Newton became famous for his laws of motion, most of which were published in the *Principia Mathematica* in 1687. The equations $F = ma$ and $F = Gmm/r^2$ were his two most famous and they worked very well within our earthly environment. But anomalous events like Mercury's perihelion and Pioneer's radical trajectory put some doubt into Newton's accuracy. Even greater doubt came when, after Edwin Hubble discovered the universe's galaxies in the late 1930s, it was found that although Newton's laws required galaxies to rotate so that the outer rim goes around the core much slower than the inner rim, no spiral galaxy to date has shown such movement, for the whole galaxy rotates at the same rate, like a carousel. But rather than doubt Newton's laws, modern science decided to invent an *ad hoc* theory to save them. Since Newton's laws depend heavily on mass (the "m" of Newton's $F = ma$ equation), then, in order to correctly make the galaxies revolve (the "a" in Newton's equation, since a revolution is an acceleration), modern science decided to create the mass it needed. They admit we can't see, hear, feel, taste or smell it, but they insist it must exist because Newton's laws have worked so well on Earth and they must work the same in outer space. Since we can't see the needed mass, modern science has appropriately called it "Dark Matter." They have been looking for it for many decades but there isn't even a whimper of its existence. Accordingly, the November 2011 cover of *Discover* magazine has this caption: "Solving the Puzzle of Dark Matter: 85% of the Universe is Missing!" or the October 2011 *Scientific American* has this cover caption "Warped by Dark Matter." The 9 billion dollar Hadron collider in Switzerland was essentially built to find Dark Matter, since the theory holds that this mysterious

substance pervades deep down into the nuclei of atoms, and so, if one smashes the nucleus hard enough, something may pop out resembling Dark Matter. So here we have a classic case of theory trumping empirical evidence. Stuck for an answer, science simply invents what it needs to keep the *status quo* alive.

Faster than a Speeding Light Beam

Speaking of colliders, just a few months ago the CERN collider made headlines all over the world with its experiments on neutrinos. Nobody really knows what constitutes a neutrino, but we do know they exist



because they exhibit characteristic behavior. We can accelerate them to tremendous speeds; so fast that, as the OPERA (Oscillation Project with Emulsion-Tracking Apparatus) team reported, neutrinos have exceeded the speed of light – a direct violation of Einstein’s theory of Special Relativity which claims that nothing can go faster than light. Einstein’s vaunted 1905 paper on Special Relativity had been questioned by many scientists for many years due to its inherent contradictions, but few in the science community paid attention since, similar to the Dos Equis ad campaign of “The Most Interesting Man in the World” who bowls overhand; frees grizzly bears from traps while wearing a suit;

built a whole city out of blocks which now employs 600,000 people; and the only man ever to ace a Rorschach test, Einstein has been propped up in the press for 100 years as the smartest man who ever lived. But few can avoid the OPERA results, mainly because they did 16,000 trials, all of which gave the same data – neutrinos go faster than light. Some partial to Einstein tried to explain the anomaly by claiming that his theory could still be true if we accept the idea that we can travel back in time, and others had more imaginative explanations. All in all, over a hundred abstracts appeared trying to save Uncle Albert from the dust heap. So they decided to do the experiment again. The experimenters accounted for all the criticisms and suggestions they received. What happened? On Nov. 17, 2011 the news reports showed once again that neutrinos go faster than light. RIP, Einstein.

The irony is that modern science already knew the speed of light had been exceeded. One such instance is known as the Cherenkov Effect of nuclear particles. But to save Einstein’s theory, the science community came up with an abracadabra solution, namely, nuclear particles “only go faster than light but not faster than c ” (c being light’s speed of 186,000 miles per second in “empty space,” but, of course, they have never explained what “empty space” is (since ‘nothing’ cannot exist) or how light, being a transverse wave, can travel in empty space since waves need a medium in which to travel). Another explanation was that light had an “anomalous dispersion” in certain mediums. In these cases they admitted that energy could travel ten to a hundred times c but the excuse was “even though energy can travel faster than c , ‘information’ cannot travel faster than c ,” but, of course, they never explained what “information” was. The OPERA experiments now puts any such notions in the graveyard of ‘fascinating but dubious’ ideas.

What is interesting to see is that all the previous excuses for not being able to exceed c were built on one foundation – Einstein’s theory of “time dilation.” But here is where I like to remind the audience of why Einstein came up with the idea of “time dilation,” which is the core of his theory of Special Relativity and the essence of modern science today. Einstein told us himself in his Kyoto speech of Dec. 14, 1922:

“Soon I came to the conclusion that our idea about the motion of the Earth with respect to the ether is incorrect, if we admit Michelson’s null result as a fact. *This was the first path which led me to the special theory of relativity.* Since then I have come to believe that the motion of the

Earth cannot be detected by any optical experiment, though the Earth is revolving around the sun.”

In other words, because Michelson’s 1887 experiment, under conventional physics, showed the Earth wasn’t moving, Einstein was forced to invent a non-conventional physics in which time is distorted, mass increases, objects get bigger and twins age at different rates so that he could have the necessary tools to interpret Michelson’s results to keep the Earth revolving around the sun. Michelson had already admitted the alternative: “This conclusion directly contradicts the explanation...which presupposes that the Earth moves” (*American Journal of Science*, Vol. 22, August 1881, p. 125), and Einstein’s entourage admitted the same: “The problem which now faced science was considerable...The first [solution] was that the Earth was standing still, which meant scuttling the whole Copernican theory and was unthinkable” (*Einstein: The Life and Times*, pp. 109-110). “Unthinkable?” Why? Because it would show mankind that the Bible and the Church were right after all, but that is a fate worse than death for modern man. In fact, Michelson’s experiment was so convincing that one physicist later admitted: “...what might have happened if such an experiment could have been performed in the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries when men were debating the rival merits of the Copernican and Ptolemaic systems. The result would surely have been interpreted as conclusive evidence for the immobility of the Earth, and therefore as a triumphant vindication of the Ptolemaic system and irrefutable falsification of the Copernican hypothesis” (G. J. Whitrow, *The Structure and Evolution of the Universe*, 1949, 1959, p. 79).

Desperate for an alternative that would free the world from having to revert back to the Middle Ages, Einstein’s comrade, Hendrick Lorentz, had an ingenious solution that critics called the “Alice in Wonderland” approach to physics. Lorentz proposed that Michelson’s apparatus shrunk during the experiment just enough to mask the Earth’s movement! Imagine that. He subsequently put the amount of shrinkage into a mathematical equation ($\text{Length} = \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$), and since math has a way of intimidating even the most sincere critics, the world accepted the equation since they knew the alternative was having to submit to baptism in the Catholic Church. Einstein, being a little more sophisticated, replaced Lorentz’s shrinking matter with shrinking time, but used the same greasy equation – an equation that became the core of physics to this very day. Since then, every answer modern physics gives to phenomena in the universe incorporates the “Lorentz transformation” equation. But the piper must eventually be paid. One of the requirements for Einstein’s shrinkage of time is that the speed of light cannot be exceeded. But CERN has told us that c has definitely been exceeded, and with an empirical rigor unparalleled in scientific experimentation.

General Relativity Too General

But this just begs the question. If Einstein’s Special Relativity is dubious, what about the General Theory invented ten years later; the theory that was hailed as “proven” when Arthur Eddington saw starlight bend around the sun during a 1919 eclipse, just as Einstein’s theory had predicted? Well, before we get into the anomalies of the General Theory, let’s pause to retort that Eddington never proved anything by his eclipse display, least of all General Relativity. He merely observed that starlight bends if it passes very near the surface of the sun. What the science community has been quite reticent to admit, however, is that General Relativity predicts that as starlight passes a little further from the sun, there should be a gradient of bending proportional to the distance, but no such gradient has ever appeared, and thus General Relativity’s answer to the surface bending is disqualified. The same kind of fudging occurred when

Einstein tried to use General Relativity to explain the perihelion of Mercury. He started with the required answer and worked backwards until he got the equation that he needed to answer the anomaly, but he never proved that the perihelion is due to General Relativistic mechanics.

Einstein's Chaotic Cosmos

Speaking of working backward, Einstein did the same when he invented his famous cosmological equation, $G = 8\pi T$ (gravitational curvature = 8π multiplied by the tensor). It is basically the same as Newton's $F = ma$ wherein F is similar to G ; and ma is similar to $8\pi T$. As an aside, the irony is that although their math arrives at the same place, Newton's and Einstein's *physical* explanations behind the math are totally different. A colleague of mine recently pointed out the divergence. For Newton, gravity is caused by mass attraction. For Einstein, it is caused by the bending of space time. For Newton, gravity propagates at an infinite speed. For Einstein, gravity propagates at the speed of light. For Newton, time is absolute. For Einstein, time is relative. For Newton, bodies do not shrink. For Einstein, bodies and/or time shrinks. For Newton, space is absolute. For Einstein, space is not absolute. For Newton, mass is absolute. For Einstein, mass is relative. For Newton, it isn't necessary that light speed always be at c in any reference frame. For Einstein, light is always at c in any reference frame. Hence, this is a simple case in which $4 + 4 = 8$, but so does $3 + 5$, and $2 + 6$, and $1 + 7$. In other words, science can always find a math equation to fit the data's parameters, but finding the one true *physical* reality that is represented by only one equation is something that not even "The Most Interesting Man in the World" could accomplish without outside help. In Christianity, we call that help "revelation."

But let's go a little deeper into the origin and application of Einstein's cosmological equation, since it reveals a lot about the inner workings of modern science. In 1929, Edwin Hubble discovered that the universe's galaxies were red-shifted in equidistant concentric circles with Earth apparently in the center of the distribution. He later writes in his 1937 book about the consternation this caused in his mind:

“...Such a condition would imply that we occupy a unique position in the universe, analogous, in a sense, to the ancient conception of a central Earth...This hypothesis cannot be disproved, but it is unwelcome and would only be accepted as a last resort in order to save the phenomena. Therefore we disregard this possibility...the unwelcome position of a favored location must be avoided at all costs... such a favored position is intolerable...”

In other words, Hubble's telescope is telling him that the Earth is in the center of the universe, but his prejudice won't allow him accept it. Like everyone else in his day, he is a born and bred Copernican. So Hubble cleverly thinks of a way to interpret the data to keep the Earth out of the center. His next line reveals the solution he conjured up – spatial curvature: “Therefore, in order to restore homogeneity, and to escape the horror of a unique position...this must be compensated by *spatial curvature*. There seems to be no other escape” (*The Observational Approach to Cosmology*, 1937, pp. 50-59).

Essentially, “spatial curvature” was a ploy similar to using the Lorentz transformation to answer Michelson-Morley, since it would allow science to have an alternative to a central Earth if one was willing to dispense with the conventional three-dimensional Euclidean geometry and replace it with a non-conventional two-dimensional or geodesic Riemann geometry. With the latter, “spatial curvature” makes the universe look like the surface of a balloon, with no depth. Everything that exists is on the two-dimensional curved surface of the balloon. Why? Because this eliminates a center and makes it appear

that from wherever you look on the balloon you will see red-shifted galaxies moving away from you. Since everyone on this balloon universe has the same limited perspective, they will see exactly the same expansion of the balloon, and thus no one can say he is in the exact center. That's what the "G" (or "spatial curvature") of Einstein's General Relativity allowed modern science to do, and no one was the wiser.

But there was a price to pay for this shell game. As you can probably guess, if Newton's laws are in trouble due to the anomalies in galaxy rotation, then Einstein's laws must also be in trouble, since they both arrive at the same answer. In fact, Einstein's laws are proving to be a real thorn in the side for Big Bang cosmology. To understand this, we need to go back to 1915 when Einstein had just published his General Theory. Prior to Hubble's claims about receding galaxies, Einstein believed the universe was static and infinite. He borrowed this concept from Newton who held that to prevent the universe from collapsing in on itself (due to gravity) it had to be infinite. But this solution never worked since infinite mass would contain infinite light (otherwise known as Olber's Paradox) and we would never see darkness anywhere in the universe.

The other problem came when Hubble appealed to Einstein's "curvature" to escape a central Earth, for Einstein was then required to balance his negative curvature with Hubble's positive galaxy expansion (*i.e.*, the "Hubble constant"). To do so, Einstein was forced to add an expansion factor (λ) to his curvature equation, and thus it became $G - \lambda = 8\pi T$. But then science discovered that Hubble's "constant" only provided about a billion years for the universe's existence, which would, according to claims from radiometry, make the Earth 3 billion years older than the universe from which it came. (Incidentally, radiometry is having its own crisis since: (a) it has been found that there is no way to figure out the original parent-daughter ratio in isotopes; (b) polonium haloes exist in granite but have half-lives of only three minutes; (c) recent discoveries in stratigraphy showing that multi-layered strata in the geologic column can be formed over the course of weeks or months and not necessarily millions of years).

So Fr. Georges Lemaitre, a liberal Belgian priest who had long ago discarded the literal reading of Genesis and became an ardent evolutionist, invented what we know today as the "Big Bang," which turned Hubble's slow expansion into a rapid primordial explosion and which, with a little help from Alexander Friedmann's "adjustments" to Einstein's curvature equation, allowed the universe to stop and start along the way so as to give enough time for evolution to occur, which, they say, needed about 20 billion years of time (and chance) to go from molecules to man. All of this was hidden behind the most obtuse math you can imagine. Thus Engelbert Schücking could boast: "We have been able to scare most of the ministers out of cosmology by a straightforward application of tensor analysis," and in November 1919, Ludwik Silberstein could tell Arthur Eddington, "you must be one of three persons in the world who understands general relativity." In response to Eddington's silence, Silberstein continued: "Don't be modest, Eddington." Eddington then replied, "On the contrary, I am trying to think who the third person is!" This reply, of course, was the perfect ploy to form a mystique around Relativity. If one judged Relativity as bogus, then it could be said that he was "not one of three who understood it." If one showed favor to Relativity, he would be deemed as "smart" as the original three.

The "Modest" Stephen Hawking

Still, Stephen Hawking, sometimes honest with the data, admits that Friedmann's equation gave two alternatives. The more glaring alternative, as we noted previously, was an Earth in the center of the

universe. Of those two options, Hawking says he chose Friedmann's second alternative because he believes it is better to be "modest" and not put oneself in the center of the universe:



"...it might seem that if we observe all other galaxies to be moving away from us, then we must be at the center of the universe...There is, however, an alternate explanation: the universe might look the same in every direction as seen from any other galaxy, too. This, as we have seen, was Friedmann's second assumption. We have no scientific evidence for, or against, this assumption. We believe it only on grounds of modesty" (*A Brief History of Time*, 1988, p. 42).

I wish Hawking had been as humble when he was reading the book of Genesis. If he did, he alone would be "The Most Interesting Man in the World."

Now that we had Lemaitre's super fast explosion propelling the universe and showing the corresponding galactic red-shift, Einstein didn't need his "lambda" expansion any longer, since the residual energy of the Big Bang explosion was doing all the work. So Einstein, rather than having his lambda follow him to school one day, told it to go home and thus he was back to his original $G = 8\pi T$. But sometime later modern science discovered there wasn't enough matter or energy produced from the Big Bang in order to account for the degree of acceleration that was needed to match the high red-shift values being observed, at least if they used Newton's and Einstein's force and curvature equations, respectively. In fact, they found that they were missing 95% of the matter and energy needed to make the Big Bang work correctly! If you ever want to see an example of the naked emperor, this is it.

Return of the Epicycles

We saw earlier that about 35% of this missing substance was given the name Dark Matter. The other missing 70% is dubbed Dark Energy. As Copi, Starkman and Huterer of the University of Michigan put it:

"According to the standard concordance model of cosmology, over 95% of the energy content of the universe is extraordinary – dark matter or dark energy whose existence has been inferred from the failure of the Standard Model of particle physics plus General Relativity to describe the behavior of astrophysical systems larger than a stellar cluster" ("Large scale anomalies in the CMB," Nov. 2010)

They've tried to find the missing energy in quantum theory but, if their estimates are correct about quantum space, it provides 120 powers of magnitude too much for the Big Bang. (See *Scientific American*, April 2011, "Quantum Gaps in Big Bang Theory"). Hence, they haven't the foggiest notion even where to look for Dark Energy, but true to form, rather than abandon the coveted Big Bang, as if out of a pipe dream, they invent the exotic substances they need to make their equations work. As Stacy McGaugh (an astronomer at the University of Maryland) recently said in regards to the search for Dark Matter and Dark Energy: "I also fear for the soul of the scientific enterprise if we persist in ignoring the elephant in the room. Are we scientists able to follow the scientific method and admit we're wrong when

the data say so? Or are we just middling priests of some Cold Dark Religion ushering in another millennium of epicycles?” She got that right.

Math to the Rescue

As the hunt for Dark Energy proceeded, like the proverbial rag doll, Einstein’s tensor equation was changed a third time. This time Mary’s little lambda was called back to school and became $G = 8\pi T + \lambda$, such that $8\pi T$ was now made to represent ordinary baryonic matter (atoms) and Dark Matter (non-atomic matter, whatever that is); while lambda now represents Dark Energy (non-electromagnetic energy, whatever that is). Essentially, all they have done is move Einstein’s lambda factor from the left side to the right side of the equation (and dutifully changed its sign), but it is still the same fudge factor disguised as science. If it walks like a duck and sounds like a duck, it’s still a duck. So here we sit. Modern science has no proof whatsoever for its coveted Big Bang, but since it is the only plausible alternative to the creation story in Genesis 1, they will make it work by hook or crook, even if they have to prop it up with all kinds of mathematical widgets they can add or subtract at their whim. As physicist J. J. Thomson once quipped: “We have Einstein’s space, de Sitter’s space, expanding universes, contracting universes, vibrating universes, mysterious universes. In fact the pure mathematician may create universes just by writing down an equation, and indeed if he is an individualist he can have a universe of his own” (*Einstein: The Life and Times*, p. 301). (Incidentally, when you look up “fudge factors” on Wikipedia, the first example that comes up is Einstein’s lambda factor!).

The Simple Solution, Duh

Interestingly enough, some savvy astrophysicists have already admitted the huge problems in the LCDM model (Lambda + Cold Dark Matter). To escape the problems, Timothy Clifton of Oxford reveals the shocking alternative – something Steve Hawking might see as a “proud” position:

“Although dark energy may seem a bit contrived to some, the Oxford theorists are proposing an even more outrageous alternative. They point out that it’s possible that we simply live in a very special place in the universe – specifically, we’re in a huge void where the density of matter is particularly low. The suggestion flies in the face of the Copernican Principle...” (“Dark Energy: Is it Merely an Illusion?” *ScienceDaily*, Sept. 29, 2008).

In other words, if you put the Earth in the center of the universe, all the quests for Dark Matter and Dark Energy go away. Accordingly, *New Scientist* magazine made this conclusion:

“So what would it mean if...the outcome were that the Copernican principle is wrong? It would certainly require a seismic reassessment of what we know about the universe....If the Copernican Principle fails, all that goes out the window too....Cosmology would be back at the drawing board. If we are in a void, answering how we came to be in such a privileged spot in the universe would be even trickier” (“Is the Earth at the Heart of a Giant Cosmic Void? *New Scientist*, Nov. 12, 2008, pp. 32-35).

Of course, it’s not “tricky” if one accepts Genesis 1 at face value, since it put the Earth in the center on Day One.

What? The CMB Points to Earth?

The problems in modern cosmology grow more acute as the days wear on. When the cosmic microwave background radiation (CMB) was discovered by Penzias and Wilson in the early 1960s, the science community hailed it as one of its most important findings, since the CMB was interpreted to be the residual temperature of the universe after the Big Bang. Everything seemed to fit like a glove. According to the theory, the primordial explosion started out at 3000 degrees Kelvin; and as the universe expanded it stretched the length of these high-energy waves until they became long microwaves (about a meter long) and with a corresponding lower temperature of 2.75 Kelvin. Wherever they looked in the universe Penzias and Wilson saw the 2.75 temperature, and they interpreted this to mean that there is no center since everything in the universe appears to be homogeneous.

Before we move on, note the word “homogeneous.” If you recall, this was the word Hubble used when he almost had a nervous breakdown seeing the Earth in the center of concentric galaxy distribution. His exact words were, “Therefore, in order to restore *homogeneity*, and to escape the horror of a unique position...this must be compensated by spatial curvature.” Suffice it to say, without homogeneity the expanding universe of the Big Bang won’t work, since the theory requires that the primordial explosion be completely uniform without any preferred matter, space or direction. So, with their homogeneous universe, everything seemed fine, at least for a few years. But then NASA sent up the COBE probe in the 1990s and found that the universe is not as homogeneous and isotropic as they had assumed. So stunned were they by this evidence that they sent up another probe in 2001 called the Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) to check the results of COBE. Not only did they discover inhomogeneity and anisotropies in the CMB, they found that the CMB is directly aligned with the Earth’s equinoxes and ecliptic! As one team of astrophysicists put it:

“The correlation...with the ecliptic poles suggest an unknown source or sink of CMB radiation or an unrecognized systematic...Physical correlation of the CMB with the equinoxes is difficult to imagine, since the WMAP satellite has no knowledge of the inclination of the Earth’s spin axis” (D. J. Schwarz, G. D. Starkman, D. Huterer, C. J. Copi, “Is the Low-*l* Microwave Background Cosmic?” *Physical Review Letters* 93: 221301-1 to 4 (26 Nov 2004).

Yes, I understand why it would be “difficult to imagine,” since (contra Hubble, Einstein and Lemaitre) the alignment of the CMB with our ecliptic and equinoxes puts the Earth right back in the center of the universe! In fact, since modern science says the CMB universe is 93 billion light years in diameter, this would make our ecliptic 0.00000000000000017% of the size of the universe, yet the entire CMB is pointing to that infinitesimal small circle like the spokes of a wheel point to its hub. No wonder *New Scientist* dubbed the anisotropies of the CMB as “The Axis of Evil,” a phrase coined in 2004 when the war in Iraq was just heating up (“Axis of Evil Warps Cosmic Background,” *New Scientist*, October 22, 2005, pp. 19ff). A year later, Lawrence Krauss of Arizona State University, one of the leading cosmologists today, described the dire anti-Copernican implications:

“But when you look at CMB map, you also see that the structure that is observed, is in fact, in a weird way, correlated with the plane of the earth around the sun. Is this Copernicus coming back to haunt us? That’s crazy. We’re looking out at the whole universe. There’s no way there should be a correlation of structure with our motion of the earth around the sun — the plane of

the earth around the sun — the ecliptic. That would say we are truly the center of the universe” (L. Krauss, “The Energy of Empty Space that Isn’t Zero,” 2006).

When one adds to this the discovery that light from the universe is polarized and that galaxies, according to the Sloan Digital Sky Survey of 2005, not only have concentric red-shift values around Earth at the center, but also spin in accordance with a preferred universal axis, it is obvious that the days of the Copernican Principle are numbered. That is why NASA sent up their newest gadget in 2010, the **Planck Probe**, for it is their last ditch effort to find evidence to counter what COBE and WMAP already told them. We have it on good authority that Planck will show nothing different. Speaking of NASA, a word of caution. If you examine their website you won’t find anything remotely similar to what I’m telling you in this essay. NASA has wiped its website clean of anything that smacks of challenges to the Copernican Principle and the Big Bang.

Pipe Dreams and Other Universes

For those in modern science who live in reality, faced with the possibility of having to relinquish its cherished Copernican Principle by which its devotees not only conduct their science but also their personal lives (since the Copernican Principle ultimately implies that we are merely a product of time and chance and there is no God), they have begun to dig an escape tunnel. If you pick up the major scientific magazines today (e.g., *Scientific American*, August 2011; *Discover*, October 2011) or watch the *Science Channel*, you will hear cosmologists talking about a new and significant theory called “the Multiverse.”



Briefly, it’s the idea that our universe is not alone but is just one of an infinite number of universes. No one has ever seen these other universes or even proposed how we might detect them, but modern science is increasingly becoming convinced that they must exist. Why would they entertain such a departure from empirical science? Well, basically, it’s because empirical science won’t give them the kind of universe they want here and now. Empirical science only gives them the universe in which they are now living but they don’t like that universe, for it defies the Copernican Principle. Not only does it put the Earth back in the center, the data tells them that our universe is so finely tuned that if just one of the constants (Planck’s constant, Boltzmann’s constant, the fine structure constant, the gravitational constant, *etc.*) is off just a smidgen, this universe could not exist and biological life would be an absolute

impossibility. For them, this fine tuning is a problem because it inescapably points to a Fine Tuner, and atheistic science simply cannot accept that scenario. It’s the same reason why die-hard evolutionists decry Intelligent Design and why Stephen Hawking opts for “Friedmann’s second option” and “quantum fluctuations.” Anything will do but God, thank you.

The alternative (which, in reality, is no longer science but metaphysics), speculates that the kind of universe they like – one with complete randomness and no center – exists in an infinite number of universes. That is, this allows them to say that the finely tuned universe in which they find themselves is just as random as all other universes since all such universes are merely the extension of an infinite algorithm that must include every possible universe one can imagine, and even those one cannot imagine. As they see it, we just happen to live on the one in which the Earth is in the center and the whole CMB

sky points to it like the spokes of a giant bicycle wheel. To put it more personally, because modern science has taken God out of the picture, it is going insane, conjuring up exotic fantasy worlds to deal with its own insecurities, uncertainties, and suppression of evidence. They are little different than the Greeks and Romans who created a cavalcade of gods who exist in an adjacent world, or little different than the schizophrenic in the insane asylum who sees and believes in hallucinations so as to relieve the horror he must face every day concerning his own fractured personality. Obviously, modern science is at the end of its rope. It has reached the moment of truth.

So what is the remedy? Where should modern science go? A good place to start is for it to stick with the empirical evidence and cease engaging in metaphysics and theology. Speculating that there exist an infinite number of universes crosses the line from facts to fiction, especially when the motive for the crossover is to escape the theological implications of the universe in which one lives. Aquinas was criticized for arguing how many angels can dance on the head of a pin, but modern science is now arguing how many universes can dance on the head of the Copernican Principle. For Aquinas, God already thought of all the possible universes and He rejected them all as inferior compared to the one we have now. If the earth of Genesis 1 answers the empirical evidence (as is plainly the case with interferometer experiments, Dark Matter and the CMB), then it cannot be relegated to the “unthinkable” or “biblical fundamentalism.” There is no worse kind of “fundamentalism” than the arrogance perpetuated by the high priests of modern science who are compelled by ideology to force all data into being interpreted by the narrow confines of the Copernican Principle, while denying all other solutions just because they have a whiff of religion behind them, especially when those solutions work so well.

¹ (www.asa3.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=76&Itemid=62).