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(Product list continued on the inside front cover.)
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(Continued from back cover.)

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Front Cover: A composite of planets discovered by the Kepler planet finding telescope. See “Panorama.” (Courtesy, NASA.)

CREDO

The Biblical Astronomer was founded in 1971 as the Tychonian Society. It is based on the premise that the only absolutely trustworthy information about the origin and purpose of all that exists and happens is given by God, our Creator and Redeemer, in his infallible, preserved word, the Holy Bible commonly called the King James Bible. Any scientific endeavor which does not accept this revelation from on high without any reservations, literary, philosophical or whatever, we reject as already condemned in its unfounded first assumptions.

We believe that the creation was completed in six twenty-four hour days and that the world is not older than about six thousand years. We maintain that the Bible teaches us of an earth that neither rotates daily nor revolves yearly about the sun; that it is at rest with respect to the throne of him who called it into existence; and that hence it is absolutely at rest in the universe.

We affirm that no man is righteous and so all are in need of salvation, which is the free gift of God, given by the grace of God, and not to be obtained through any merit or works of our own. We affirm that salvation is available only through faith in the shed blood and finished work of our risen LORD and saviour, Jesus Christ.

Lastly, the reason why we deem a return to a geocentric astronomy a first apologetic necessity is that its rejection at the beginning of our Modern Age constitutes one very important, if not the most important, cause of the historical development of Bible criticism, now resulting in an increasingly anti-Christian world in which atheistic existentialism preaches a life that is really meaningless.

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To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them.
― Isaiah 8:20
# THE BIBLICAL ASTRONOMER

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Editorial</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Derivation of the Geocentric Equations For A Daily-Rotating Universe</em></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerardus D. Bouw, Ph.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball Lightning</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. James N. Hanson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Integrity and the Non-local Universe</em></td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerardus D. Bouw, Ph.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panorama</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Erratum

There was an error in the “Readers’ Forum” of the last issue: No. 141, page 57. The table presenting the chronology from A.M. 2001 until 4001 was erroneously attributed to Isaac Newton. The chronology is actually that of Jim Hanson. Newton arrived at the A.D. 2060 date for the second coming by adding 1260 years, from the 12th chapter of Daniel, to the start of Charlemagne’s reign in A.D. 800. I.e., $800 + 1260 = 2060$. Newton regarded the birth of the Holy Roman Empire as the advent of the Antichrist.

Ball Lightning

The Ball lightning on the previous issue’s cover led me to ask Jim Hanson to write a paper about ball lightning. Jim has seen two balls, to my none. In the paper, Jim models the behavior of ball lightning using the dynamics of a baseball as the fundamental model.

Geocentricity Book

By the time you read this the new Geocentricity book should have arrived and presented to the publisher, who will set the final price. The lead article in this issue is Appendix E of the book. The article derives the force-equations NASA uses to launch, track, and guide their space ships from earth to destination. The difference is that this derivation is derived under the assumption that the universe rotates about the earth every 23 hours and 56 minutes. The most unbelievable thing is that even the sun obeys them, too. You may say that is impossible because the sun’s mass is so great, but the equations show that the motion is independent of the star’s mass; even so for the sun.

The Principle

Work is progressing on Robert Sungenis’ movie entitled The Principle. The principle in the movie is the Copernican Principle which says that the earth is not in any way located in a special place in the universe. Sungenis interviewed famous cosmologists and geocentrists (your editor declined the invitation). The movie has made quite a stir in recent months because its making, as well as the completion of my book, coincided with a comparative flood of new discoveries that all confirm the geocentric system and demand the rejection of the Copernican Principle. The last few issues of the B.A. have reported on several of those, including an alignment between the rotational poles of
the firmament about the earth and the two places (the equinoxes) where the sun crosses the earth’s equator.

Related to this work, a geocentric derivation of the five Lagrangian points is under way. The Lagrangian points are places in a co-rotating system (the sun’s yearly motion about the earth in this case) where satellites can be placed at zero velocity with respect to both sun and earth. Some rabid Copernican humanists think that the Lagrangian points are a “smoking gun” against the geocentrist. The problem the heliocentrist have is that, as I show in the lead article, the mass is irrelevant, although it makes the derivation easier if one places the coordinate system on the earth-sun barycenter (center of mass, i.e., the place where a teeter-totter needs to be mounted to balance the earth and sun).

Integrity

Students in American schools are taught that there are absolutely no absolutes and they see no contradiction in that statement. American culture inculcates in these students’ minds that there is no reason to think. It is more important for them to be amused, and this is overwhelmingly the case for people attending “worship services” and “praise teams.” The word amusing has two parts: a- and muse. The prefix a- means “without” and muse means “thinking.” Likewise, entertain consists of enter and tain. Here enter means to “enter in” and tain means to hold, to retain. To be entertained means to be held, to be captivated. None of this has anything to do with thinking.

The article “Integrity and the Non-local Universe” traces the history of the thought that led to the disastrous stupidity of the American public. In most countries of the earth, and particularly in Asia, Americans are ridiculed for their simple-mindedness, their prideful, even arrogant attitudes and their perverted sense of morality.

The problem is that one rarely teaches God’s ways, precepts, laws, commandments, statutes, and ordinances anymore. Likewise, logic and rhetoric seem to as relics of the past.

The article can be read as a continuation of three earlier articles: “The Killing Fields,” and the two-article series entitled “Theory of Theories” that appeared in issues 77 and 78 in 1996.

All three articles are posted on the web at:

http://geocentricity.com/ba1/no077/index.html
and
http://geocentricity.com/ba1/no078/index.html
DERIVATION OF THE GEOCENTRIC EQUATIONS FOR A DAILY-ROTATING UNIVERSE

Abstract

For decades, geocentrists have been claiming that the equations NASA uses space launches are identical to those derived in a geocentric universe. Heretofore, we have been referencing the derivations of such luminaries as Barbour and Bertotti; but such derivations lie beyond the math taught to the average college student, let alone what is taught in the high schools of this nation. In this paper we present the simplest derivation showing that the geocentrically-derived equation is the same as the one derived by the heliocentrists. Even so, this derivation does require at least a high school physics course and a first-semester calculus course.

Introduction

By definition, physics deals with matter in motion. Mathematics is the language of choice, used by physicists to describe motion. Usually physicists are well behaved in their use of math, but at times they introduce fudge factors to bridge what theory demands and experiment lacks. Even then the fudging is quite obvious from the names given the fudge factors such as “guillotine factor,” for instance. But there are times when reputations and careers are at stake and at those times, the fudging becomes quite subtle, even mean-spirited at times.

The mathematical language used to describe the gravitational forces of orbiting bodies, and the behavior of spinning bodies is a case in point. When confronted by the mass of evidence for the geocentric universe, physics resorts to a sleight of hand to keep the earth in orbit about the sun when all fundamental experimental results reveal earth to stand still in the firmament, physicists pull a fast one. In this case, they multiply one side of the generalized equation of motion by the number one. Before multiplying by one, the equation is said to be kinematic, describing the accelerations and velocities of the bodies but not taking the masses of the bodies into consideration. For instance, consider this equation that describes the velocity, \( v \), of a body in circular motion at a rotational speed of \( \omega \) and a distance \( R \) from the center of the circle:

\[ v = \omega \times R. \]

---

1 This paper is taken from Appendix E of the latest version of Geocentricty.
This equation is said to be *kinematic* and even though it perfectly describes the velocity and behavior of a body either rotating or orbiting it is said to be unphysical.

Now suppose that we multiply the left-hand side of the equation by one, namely, by the mass, \( m \), divided by itself, i.e., \( m/m \). This is equivalent to multiplying both sides of the equation by the mass, \( m \). Our equation now looks as follows:

\[
m v = m \omega \times R.
\]

This is said to be a *dynamic* description, that is to say, somehow this equation is more “physical,” more “real,” than the kinematic equation (1) even though we can obviously cancel out the \( m \)'s and simplify equation (2) back to equation (1). To hide this sleight of hand, equation (2)'s left hand side is replaced by a single variable, \( p \), called *momentum*.\(^2\) Thus equation (3), which is the same as equation (2) is rewritten as:

\[
p = m \omega \times R.
\]

Since momentum is a dynamic concept, the mass is hidden and no physicist will cancel its appearance on the right-hand side of the equation with its hidden counterpart in \( p \).

But two can play at that game. Let's assume that God created the firmament with a built-in set of reaction rules. These rules dictate the behaviors of accelerating bodies and the set of all such reactions we group together under in the concept of *inertia*.

### Deriving the Geocentric Equations From First Principles

As seen from earth, a star’s location is determined by its coordinates. Just as our coordinates on earth are specified by longitude and latitude, so a star’s coordinates are given by its right ascension and declination. A star’s longitude is specified by its right ascension and its latitude is measured by its declination north or south of the plane of earth’s equator. Since the star’s coordinates are fixed to the celestial sphere, to model the rotation of the firmament—carrying the star with it—we only need the star’s declination (see Figure 1).

\(^2\) Technically, it is more correct to say that \( p \) is the *angular* momentum, but that is irrelevant to the argument at hand.
The following is a derivation of the dynamical equations for the universe rotating about the earth in a daily rotation. In the derivation we use the following notation:

- $F$ is the net gravitational force exerted on the star;
- $a$ is the net acceleration experienced by the star in its daily path about earth;
- $R$ is the shortest distance from the axis of rotation to the star;
- $D$ is the distance from earth to the star;
- $v$ is the velocity of the star;
- $m$ is the star’s mass;
- $\delta$ is the declination (celestial latitude) of the star as measured from the equator; and
- $\omega$ is the rotation rate of the firmament about the rotational axis that passes through the north and south poles of earth: imagine it...
measured in degrees per second although technically we use radians per second.\(^3\)

The usual objection against geocentricity is that the earth is not massive enough to have the universe “orbit” it once a day. In reality, the mass of the earth does not enter into the force that holds the universe together during its rotation. (Sorry, some first-semester calculus is necessary here.) Acceleration is defined as a change in velocity per unit time. We can write this as:

\[
a = \frac{d^2 R}{dt^2}
\]

Here, \(R\) is the distance to a moving object and \(t\) is time. This can be rewritten more explicitly as:

\[
a = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{dR}{dt}
\]

where \(dR/dt\) is the velocity, \(v\), of the moving object, the star in our case. This equation says, “Acceleration is the rate of change in velocity.”

But we’re not trying to model the speed and acceleration of an automobile here but that of a distant star rotating about the earth once every 23 hours and 56 minutes. We must thus add the rotational velocity (Equation (1)) into the mix. This requires us to rewrite equation (5) as:

\[
a = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dR}{dt} + \omega \times R \right)
\]

where \(\omega\) is the angular velocity (measured in degrees per second, for instance) and \(R\) is the distance of the star from the axis of rotation.

Distributing the derivative \((d/dt)\) through the terms in parentheses gives us equation (7):

\[
a = \frac{d^2 R}{dt^2} + \frac{d\omega}{dt} \times R + 2\omega \times \frac{dR}{dt} + \omega \times (\omega \times R)
\]

Here the first term on the right-hand side is any acceleration that may be imparted to the earth (the central point). The second term, \(\left( \frac{d\omega}{dt} \times R \right)\), is the Euler force, which is not of interest here since it

\(^3\) There are \(2\pi\) radians in the circumference of a circle, so a radian is roughly 57 degrees.
only kicks in if the length of the day changes significantly over the course of a day. The third term (starting with the 2), is the Coriolis force and the last term [\(\omega \times (\omega \times R)\)] is the centrifugal force.

The Coriolis and centrifugal forces dominate the motion of the sun, planets, and stars in a geocentric system. We shall thus eliminate the Euler and local acceleration terms of equation (7) and work with:

\[
a = -2\omega \times v - \omega \times (\omega \times R)
\]

where \(v\) is the orbital speed of the star. Since the firmament rotates and not the earth, the sign of \(v\) is in the opposite direction to the heliocentric system, and is thus negative. The \(v\) in equation (8) is thus replaced by \(-\omega \times R\).

After expanding \(v\), equation (8) is now:

\[
a = 2\omega \times (\omega \times R) - \omega \times (\omega \times R);
\]

or

\[
a = \omega \times (\omega \times R).
\]

Distributing the cross-product through the term in parentheses gives us:

\[
a = \omega (\omega \cdot R) - R(\omega \cdot \omega).
\]

Now the star is not located on the equator but at declination \(\delta\), whence the \(\omega \cdot R = D\omega \sin(\delta)\).

Our final equation for the geocentric system is thus:

\[
a = -\omega^2 [R - D\omega \sin(\delta)].
\]

Here \(\hat{\omega}\) is a unit vector pointing along the rotation axis, that is, in the direction of \(\omega\) which is perpendicular to the equator in general and here in the plane of the star’s circle in Figure 1. This keeps the acceleration experienced by the star confined to the star’s latitude, swept out by \(R\) and noted as the “Star’s daily path” in Figure 1.

Let’s Examine Our Results Thus Far

Equation (11) has two components, two vectors. They are pictured in Figure 2 where they are shown as acceleration vectors. To make them dynamic, multiply each by the star’s mass. The acceleration pictured by the sine term is aligned along the rotation vector, \(\omega\), and serves to keep the star’s rotational plane from “falling” up or down the rotational axis. The second component is the cosine term. That accelera-
tion pulls the star towards the axis of rotation. If multiplied by the star’s mass, it becomes a centripetal (non-fictitious) force, meaning that it pulls the star towards the axis of rotation. The net result of these two accelerations is to keep the star in its place in the inertial field of the universe which is the gravitational field of the firmament.

Of course, equation (11) is kinematic, not dynamic and we have to show the geocentric model is dynamically correct. To do that, all we have to do is to multiply both sides by the star’s mass, $m$:

$$F = ma = m \omega^2 (R - D \sin \delta)$$  \hspace{1cm} (12)

The above analysis is the case for the sun, moon, any planet, artificial satellite, or star circling the earth. Yet, some will ask, “What about the speed of light? Won’t the distant planets and stars orbit the earth way above the speed of light?”

The answer is, “No.” The speed of light is determined by the firmament. It is the firmament that rotates once a day and so photons also participate in the daily rotation. Light, will also obey the above equations superimposed on its own motion. To object that it still exceeds the speed of light we answer that the speed of light speed limit does not apply for rotation. In this case it is equivalent to claiming that when the Concorde supersonic jets were still flying passengers faster than the speed of sound, you could not talk to the person in front of you because you were flying faster than the speed of sound. But the air in the plane, too, was “flying” faster than the speed of sound, so you could talk to the person in the seat in front of you because the sound-bearing medium was being carried with you, even as the light-bearing medium is carried with the sun, moon, and stars in the daily rotation of the firmament.

Figure 2: Accelerations (Forces)
Conclusion

We have shown that the physics of the geocentric universe accounts perfectly for what we see and measure of the daily rotation whether that rotation is of the earth within the universe or the universe around the earth. In the final analysis, proofs based on dynamical equations are not proofs of anything; nor are they proofs against the geocentric universe.

************************

Quote

The first gulp from the glass of natural sciences will turn you into an atheist, but at the bottom of the glass God is waiting for you.

—Werner Heisenberg, of the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle fame

Conservative vs. Political Liberal

If a conservative doesn’t like guns, he doesn’t buy one.
If a liberal doesn’t like guns, he wants all guns outlawed.

If a conservative is a vegetarian, he doesn’t eat meat.
If a liberal is a vegetarian, he wants all meat products banned for everyone.

If a conservative is down-and-out, he thinks about how to better his situation.
If a liberal is down-and-out he wonders who is going to take care of him.

If a conservative doesn’t like a radio talk show host, he switches channels.
If a liberal doesn’t like a radio talk show host, he demands the host be banned.

If a conservative is a non-believer, he doesn’t go to church.
If a liberal is a non-believer, he wants all mention of God and Jesus silenced.

If a conservative decides he needs health care, he either buys it, or finds a job that provides it.
If a liberal decides he needs health care, he demands that the rest of us pay for his.

If a conservative is reprimanded by the truth, he takes it to heart.
If a liberal is reprimanded by the truth, he legislates against it as “hate speech.”

A conservative wants to save innocent, inconvenient babies’ lives but execute convicted murderers.
A liberal wants to execute innocent, inconvenient babies’ lives but spare the lives of convicted murderers.

For all these things, liberals accuse conservatives of inconsistency.
For all these things, conservatives accuse liberals of hypocrisy.
BALL LIGHTNING

Prof. James Hanson

He causeth the vapours to ascend from the ends of the earth; he maketh lightnings for the rain; he bringeth the wind out of his treasuries. (Psalm 135:7).

When I first saw the cover of the last issue (No. 141) of this journal, I immediately recognized it to be ball lightning, though the caption gave no description. I had seen ball lightning twice. The first time was about 1950, after a storm, I watched as a ball destroyed the earth-wire of a very large chimney in the schoolyard across the street. The second time, also after a storm, was about 1958 when a ball came through—yes, through—the back screen door and attacked the clothes washer; it then turned around, went back outside, and destroyed the submersible well pump.

Ball lightning is very dangerous. Humans have spontaneously combusted into a pile of ashes after being hit by one. They can instantly vaporize a full rain barrel of about 55 gallons. There are excellent descriptions of ball lightning on the web. Figure 1 is a picture of a ball in the Irish Grove home of Leonard Teache. It had started to fade. Figure 2 is an enlargement of the ball witnessed by Rhetta Hall. The photos show a perfect sphere about two feet in diameter containing a switching pattern of material. Both balls glowed brightly and seemed to have spawned or are accompanied by smaller balls.\textsuperscript{1} The color consists of various pastel shades.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{ball_lightning.png}
\caption{Ball Lightning Detail}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{1} In Mrs. Hall’s case, she did not see the ball until she looked at the picture in her digital camera.
Figure 2: The Hall Ball

Theory

There seems to be no definitive theory for ball lightning. It is an event that has not been duplicated and its occurrence cannot be predicted. Even if it could be predicted, it would be exceedingly dangerous to measure.

An attempt to describe, not to explain, ball lightning follows.

The coupling of the trajectory and spin of a baseball is frequently explained by considering the air streamlines (lines of equal air speed) flowing past a baseball. In Figure 4 the ball (or baseball) is shown as a circular contour. In the case of a solid baseball there is no internal swirling, but with ball lightning we may interpret this internal swirling that results from our mathematical model. In fact, this swirling is seen in both photographs (Figures 1 and 2).

In the baseball case, it is the speed and direction (i.e. clockwise or counterclockwise of the spin of the ball that determines if the pitched ball rises or sinks. However, in the ball lightning case the ball seems to act as the motor for spinning, thereby aerodynamically adjusting the
ball’s height above the ground as well, such as moving the ball horizontally. One wonders if the geophysical interaction of the ball with the ambient is aerodynamic, magnetic, electric, or a combination. Figure 5 shows this with respect to rotation speed, $\gamma$ (gamma).

Figure 3: A Nineteenth Century Woodcut of Ball Lightning

Figure 4: Airstreams of a Baseball (circle in center)
Figure 6 gives us a more detailed flow as well as equipotential lines (lines of equal volume). The analysis presented has assumed the ball to be qualitatively approximated by an infinite cylinder, and thereby permitting the use of the 2-dimensional analysis of a complex variable (essentially, conformal mapping).

The forces $F$ governing the height of the ball would be:

$$F = \text{vertical forces (buoyancy)} + (\text{lift due to spinning})$$
$$+ (\text{drag due to friction and pressure})$$
$$+ (\text{geo-electric forces})?$$
$$+ (\text{geo-magnetic forces})?$$

Nature is full of untouchable, implacable phenomena. We should humble ourselves before the Creator, Jesus Christ.

For Further Study:


INTEGRITY AND THE NON-LOCAL UNIVERSE\(^1\)

Gerardus D. Bouw, Ph.D.

Abstract

Many of the “spooky” behaviors associated with quantum mechanics happen so as not to violate the integrity of the universe. Without the spookiness, the matter in the universe would violate both the first and second laws of thermodynamics. The result of that is chaos. The lack of integrity in human beings brings out similar violations of those same two laws of thermodynamics, which also results in chaos. Just how this has come about and what we can expect is presented in this paper.

Introduction

My chief interest in astronomy is cosmology—the structure and development of the universe. Clearly, I also dabble in cosmogony—the creation of the universe. Few people realize that fields that study the universe must be universal in scope. Therefore, one of my consuming interests is perception: how do we store and analyze what our senses perceive of the universe? What goes on in the brain when one reflects upon the universe or whatever thing that you mind at the time? And how does the brain store all that information?

The basic unit of communication in Scripture is the word. The word communicates content, context, and sense. The Son of God’s title, as the second person of the Trinity is “Word,” (I John 5:7\(^2\)). We may think in words, or we may think in images, a process we call “imagination.” However we think or feel; the primary mode of communication is by the word. We start with an object or a problem and describe it in words: phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, chapters, and to forth. In the physical sciences we use words, too, but we also use formulae, formal logic, to formulate the form of a theory we might be describing. The latter applies to quantum mechanics: in particular when it comes to Quantum Field Theory.\(^3\)

How do we store memories? Recently, one clue arose from a study of sea slugs.\(^4\) Sea slugs screw a normal nerve cell protein into a distorted shape to help them remember. The shape change also brings a

---

\(^1\) This paper is based on a presentation presented at the Gateway Anabaptist Church in Monroe, Michigan earlier this year. The presentation is available on audio CD for $12.

\(^2\) I John 5:7—For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one.


shift in the protein’s behavior, provoking it to form clumps. That behavior is seen in prions, which are the misshapen infectious proteins that cause mad cow disease and scrapie.

In a sense, prions are machines of molecular memory. The proteins remember their shape change and then transmit that change to other proteins. The same may happen in humans. Clearly, we are still a long, long way from understanding the mechanism of memory; but this offers a possible clue.

Next to the Science News report I wrote this comment:

Does there exist a complex function that ties a past event to the forward-moving present? As a complex function, the act of recalling a past event to the present will be subject to Cauchy’s if-the-solution-exists-then-it-lies-somewhere-in-this-region property of complex analysis.

A complex function contains imaginary numbers, that is, the function involves the imaginary number, \( \sqrt{-1} \). Cauchy’s regional solution-finding method may explain our memories’ tendency to be unreliable: to forget facts and details as we age.

In a geocentric system, the distance, \( D \), to a past event is given by the “metric”:

\[
D = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - c^2 t^2}
\]  

This is nothing more than a 4-dimensional version of the Pythagorean theorem. The distance in time is \( i c t \) where \( i \) is the imaginary number \( \sqrt{-1} \), \( c \) is the speed of light, and \( t \) is the time elapsed since the event. \( D \) is actually the sum of a chain of incidents or moments that constitute the whole of the event. Each of those incidents can introduce a loss of information that violates the integrity of the memory located at distance \( D \). Thus the specific solution, i.e., what details were actually stored in memory may no longer be infallibly recallable (retrievable).

The Demise of Integrity

It may not seem possible to some that the loss of human integrity in recent times is directly related to the loss of integrity in the sciences, but it is true. Furthermore, that said loss of integrity is directly related to the ascendancy of the social “sciences.” In other words, the more that people relied upon or believed the pseudo-scientific results of the social sciences, the worse became man’s integrity. For an example, see
my article entitled “A Brief Introduction to the History of Evolution” which I printed in 1998.\(^5\)

I will start this historical account with the Dominican scholar, Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274). Aquinas was a Roman Catholic philosopher, theologian, and doctor of the Church. He is the patron saint of Catholic universities, colleges, and schools.

This is not the place to present all the works he did. All we need to know is that Aquinas believed that the mind of man is not affected by original sin.\(^6\) This implies that the mind of man is not subject to sin.

But it seems that God has the audacity to disagree with Aquinas, for in Proverbs 21:27:

> The sacrifice of the wicked is abomination: how much more, when he bringeth it with a wicked mind?

If the mind of man was not affected by the Fall, how can there be such a thing as “a wicked mind”? Furthermore, consider how the mind, though not explicitly mentioned in Genesis 6:5, is indicted by its imagination and thoughts:

> And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually.

According to Aquinas, however, man is basically good. But if that is true, then we cannot explain why “basically good people” do so many evil things: that is, as a consequence of Aquinas’ perception of the intellectual, we are left with no explanation for or theory of evil.

**The Reformers’ Contributions**

In light of the reformation’s proud proclamation of “*Sola Scriptura!*” we might have expected that the Reformers at least, would discard Augustine’s concept of the goodness of man for the scriptural version of Romans 3:12, which says, “there is none that doeth good, no, not one” but that did not happen. The Protestants turned out to be little more than a halfway house for recovering Catholics. Furthermore, the exodus of the Protestants also opened the door for the humanists to leave the church of Rome. The *Sola Scriptura* attitude of the Reformers did give us one thing of inestimable value, however: The King James Authorized Bible.


\(^6\) Although some will claim that this is not so, I, as well as the late Francis Schaeffer, conclude it is so. I do so on Aquinas’ statements about man’s intellect, such as his response to *Summa Theologica* Article 2, Objection 3. For more information on this topic, read, Francis A. Schaeffer, 1968. *Escape From Reason*, (IVP Books: Downers Grove).
The Humanist Reformation

Humanism is an uncertain word these days. Some confuse it with humanitarianism, which it certainly is not. The dictionary defines humanism of the kind we deal with in this essay as: “A cultural and intellectual movement of the Renaissance that emphasized secular concerns as a result of the rediscovery and study of the literature, art, and civilization of ancient Greece and Rome.” Humanism is thus an ever backwards-looking philosophy.

To a humanist, man is god and above him there is no other. Those who disagree with humanism are dismissed as sub-human. Humanism is the religion of Marxism and Communism. In practice, as long as humanists run the state, the state, or rather the Communist Party is god.

In contrast, when humanists are powerless outside the political machine, their cry is “Power to the people!” But once they get into power, their view is that they, the party members, are the only people and everyone else is not to be counted as one of “the people.” The non-members are regarded but as chattel: the slaves of the party people in power.7

Copernicus was a humanist. Circa 1510 he discovered that some ancient Greek philosophers held that the sun was at the center of the universe, not the earth (heliocentrism). Copernicus bought it hook, line, and sinker. He did so even though he knew full well that heliocentrism is a Christian heresy. We can only conclude from his persistence to promote the heresy that Copernicus’ goal was the complete eradication of the authority of Scripture and Scripture’s God. Copernicus saw in heliocentrism an almost certain way to destroy the authority of the Scripture and the God he hated.

Today, in order to be a humanist you must confess your complete faith in two baseless dogmas: belief in evolution, and belief in Copernicanism. Beyond that you may confess to believe there is a god, or goddess, or gods or goddesses; as long as his name is not Jesus.

7 That is why all modern Bible versions call Christians “slaves” instead of “servants”; because a cohort that included Marx and Engels designed the source manuscript for all modern versions. Their goal was to construct a counterfeit Bible against the Authorized Version that would make the world safe for communism and socialism. Don’t believe me? Why are there over 230 new versions in the English but only a handful of new versions for the rest of the world’s countries?
The Copernican Revolution

The switch from the God-centered geocentric model of the pagan universe to a heliocentric model is known as the Copernican Revolution. It was based on lies. I’ll list just a few of them here:

1. That God is above having to tell the truth when it comes to statements about the natural realm and since man’s intellect is not subject to sin; heliocentrism cannot be a heresy.
2. God wrote the Bible to tell us how to go to heaven, not how the heavens go.
3. The sun is more worthy of being the center of the universe than is the earth.
4. God does not really mean it when he said the sun stood still in Joshua’s long day; he just doesn’t want to take the time to explain the true situation, he chose to lie instead or, at least, not to tell the truth or the whole truth.

Tycho Brahe (1546-1601) fought Copernicanism. His hired mathematician, Johannes Kepler, allegedly poisoned him so he could steal all of Tycho’s planetary data. In 2010 a team exhumed Tycho’s grave for the express purpose of proving Kepler innocent. The results of the tests were published in 2012 and, needless to say, Kepler was exonerated. But the evidence that convicts Kepler—circumstantial as it may be in the absence of any surviving witnesses—overwhelms the 2012 evidence presented to exonerate Kepler. The shoddy work of the 2010 team serves rather to convict Kepler. Although Kepler is reified a Christian in creationist circles, history reports that Kepler was denied a Lutheran ordination because of his ties to the occult.

Another humanist, Galileo Galilei, (1564-1642) tried to force the Roman Catholic church to surrender its due process for his personal opinion about how the heavens go. The pope was forced to apologize to Galileo in the early 1990s for doing him wrong. But the church did nothing wrong in the Galileo affair. It gave Galileo a comfortable pension and a villa for life and allowed him to teach heliocentrism as a theory or a practical model. When Galileo insulted the pope a decade later, his pension and villa remained his after another mild reprimand.

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Descartes’ Two-Story Universe

Imagine a two-story house with no stairs: no way of going from one floor to the other. That is how the humanist René Descartes (1596-1650) envisioned the universe. Up until his proposal was published, physics and metaphysics were one and the same. Descartes separated them into two stories as follows:

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Spiritual

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Material
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The first floor is the physical level: the realm of man’s body. The second level is the metaphysical level: the realm of the mind, dreams, and emotions. Descartes imagined his model as a strict dichotomy.

Prior to Descartes’ model the universe was also envisioned as consisting of two stories but those two were grace and nature:

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Grace

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Nature
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On the Grace level we find God the Creator; heaven and heavenly things; the unseen and its influence on earth; Man’s soul; and unity. On the Nature level we find the created; earth and earthly things; the visible and what man and nature do on earth; man’s body; and diversity. The two levels worked in harmony. Not so Descartes’ model. Neither of these two-story models is scriptural.

Descartes was so successful with his two-story model that men practically forgot the Bible’s three-story models:

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The first, second, and third heavens;
Hell below, earth in between, and heaven above;
Father, Word, and Holy Ghost;
Soul, body, and spirit.
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Today, Descartes’ humanistic hubris has brought the world to the brink of disaster. Allow me to use the Copernican Revolution as the starting point.
THE DEMISE OF REASON

The Copernican Revolution

The Copernican Revolution had desecrated Scripture by removing its authority over the physical realm. Descartes' two-story model was faithful to the Copernicans’ goal of dethroning Scripture from the physical realm, but Descartes’ divorcement of the metaphysical from the physical assigned mathematics and logic to the lower story. By implication, the metaphysical story was deemed illogical and capricious: incapable of following the rules of logic and reason. Descartes had removed from science its foundational principle: that a reasonable God would create a reasonable creation.

Historically, the scientific method of testing and proving was founded on Isaiah 1:18, for God there says to Israel, “Come, let us reason together.” Descartes thus thought to banish God to the upper story, stripped of reason and denying God any role in the physical story. But by isolating reason to the lower story, Descartes and his disciples abandoned half of their reasoning power. The reasonable God of science now became an irrational, capricious, fiction. The foundation of science was completely gone as God’s reasoning was denied a scientific epistemology since epistemology (how we know that we know) is on the second story, not the first.

Bible Criticism

Copernicanism had done its work. God was confined to the upper story and banned from the lower story. With God banned from the physical realm, the stage was set for Bible criticism. After all, if God could not be trusted to get his astronomy right, how can he be trusted to get anything else right? That set the stage for higher criticism where every word of God’s Holy Bible was challenged and questioned. The Bible dictionaries were secularized and by the late 1700s, the stage was set to replace the words given by inspiration of God (II Timothy 3:16-17) with secular, humanistic definitions.

Through the desecration of the word of God by both higher and lower critics, two epistemological camps emerged. Both originated from the Copernican Revolution: the first camp is the scientist-engineer, which I will refer to as scientists even though it is an oxymoron; the second camp consists of humanist socialists who prefer to be

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9 II Timothy 3:16-17—All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: 17 That the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works.
called humanist social-scientists even though every theory they’ve promoted, (e.g., Socialism, Communism, Nazism, etc.) has failed disastrously, often with great loss of life and always with loss of liberty. I will call them socialists. The socialist camp’s god is the state; also known as “the party” while God, to the scientists either does not exist or is irrelevant to man’s scientific endeavors. The problem is that without the spiritual level of metaphysics, man is the ultimate authority. Eventually, though, man realizes that although he may imagine that he is the ultimate authority there are too many things he has no authority or power over and he thus has to create gods in this own image.  

Consequences of Descartes’ Dualism

Because of Descarte’s foolish dualism the two aforementioned epistemological camps ran into severe problems and paradoxes. At first, the socialists were willing to ride the coattails of the scientists. All went well through most of the first half of the eighteenth century although tensions did arise between the socialist theologians and the anti-theological socialists. This tension had nothing to do with the Holy Bible; however, it was instead a power struggle within the socialist camp.  

As the evidence against heliocentrism and other atheistic explanations of nature mounted, the scientist camp was forced increasingly to rely on fables: cleverly devised just-so stories of which relativity and evolution presently dominate. Today Descartes’ dystopian universe has forced humanists to the following conclusions:

1. All constructions of human reality are premised on fundamental dualities in language systems;
2. These constructions are self-referential and do not, therefore, represent or reflect anything external to themselves;
3. There is no correspondence between any conscious representation of reality in the human brain and external reality itself.

For instance, few know it but socialists’ ultimate authority is the Moabite god Chemosh. Said worship was introduced into the communist system by apostate Jews who had turned against the Lord as their ancestors had done at the iniquity of Peor (Joshua 22:17). See Bouw and Lifschultz, 2010. “Chemosh as Æther,” B.A. 20(132-133):44.

First: in other words, we are all prisoners of language. Language shapes what we can and cannot imagine, know, or think. Since humanists reject the fact that God confounded the languages at the Tower of Babel, they have to invent another story for the origin of language. Each language, in turn, must limit itself to the bottom story of the Cartesian fable.

Second: both the language and the two-story systems are self-referential, which means that any theory using language to express itself has itself as a final authority. Jesus himself admits this much in John 5:31 when he says: “If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true.” Self-references can lead to paradoxes, which are logical contradictions.

Third: humanists reject the fact that Bible-believers have the mind of Christ (I Corinthians 2:16). Furthermore, they reject that God created man in his own image and rather promote the fable that we are nothing more than a cosmic accident. Thus humanists cannot trust their theorizing since each man can construct his own theory and make it fit the perceived “facts.” For instance, we believe we live on the outside surface of the earth, but any man skilled in geometry can defend the proposition that the earth is a shell and we live on the inner surface of the earth (the hollow-earth theory). One man’s theory is as good as another’s, according to the modern view of science and socialism.

The attentive reader will notice that Descartes’ model leads to maximum uncertainty. Humanists may loudly proclaim that there is no God, but they are totally devoid of proof for that claim. How did socialists and scientists come to reach the above three conclusions?

The Dialectic

Humanists, particularly Marxists, love dialectics. Dialectic is the art or practice of arriving at the truth by the exchange of logical arguments. I have no argument with that; but the form of dialectics that results from Descartes duality is another matter.

12 Genesis 11:6-9— And the LORD said, Behold, the people is one, and they have one language; and this they begin to do: and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do. 6 Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. 7 So the LORD scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth: and they left off to build the city. 8 Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the LORD did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did the LORD scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.
13 I Corinthians 2:16—For who hath known the mind of the Lord, that he may instruct him? But we have the mind of Christ.
There are two types of dialectics spawned from Cartesian dualism by two socialists: Hegel and Marx. Hegel’s dialectic is a process for arriving at the “truth” by stating a thesis, then developing a contrary antithesis, and combining them in such a way as to resolve them into a coherent synthesis. Marx’s process, called dialectics (used with a singular verb) “was one of change through the conflict of opposing forces, whereby a given contradiction is characterized by a primary and secondary aspect, the secondary succumbing to the primary, which is then transformed into an aspect of a new contradiction.”

Let us examine Hegel’s dialect more closely. Hegel starts with a thesis and then looks for a complement or opposite which is called the antithesis. He then conjoins them into a one-dimensional structure called a synthesis. At one end of the structure is the thesis and the antithesis is on the other end of the structure. Examples of synthetic structures are: rich and poor, Democrats and Republicans, the political left and right, and liberals and conservatives. Whether the structure is true or not was irrelevant to Hegel. Hegel’s goal was to enrich himself with money and power by using his dialectic to sow lies and discouragement among men.

Such one-dimensional polarizations often have only two possible values. For instance, a proposition is either true or false. There is no other value. Such bimodal values Aristotle labeled as having an “excluded middle.” Today, the dialectic in power is bipolar (yes, you can regard that as schizophrenic, if you like). Indeed, two poles are the maximum allowed in socialistic dialectics. In that case, tri-polar structures are forced into the bipolar structure.

Consider the rich and poor poles. Socialists prey upon people’s greed: their covetousness to manipulate them for political purposes. Thus the poor are told to hate the rich because the rich steal from them. Of course, that is not the case. Politicians tell the rich that they will protect them from the poor. Both scenarios are lies. The rich are very good at knowing what the public wants to buy and provides it. That can hardly be called stealing. Politicians, however, steal from the middle class to bribe the poor with that stolen money and some fear-mongering to reelect them. (This is the modern version of slavery and Black oppression, although today the plantation has been replaced by the ghetto.) Those are the pressures acting on the rich-poor dialectic structure.

The synthesis is synthesized “reconciling” the poles. That means that the money flows from the bottom of the rich class to the top of the

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14 As defined in The American Heritage Dictionary under “dialectic.”
poor class. The bottom of the rich class is at about $250,000/year and increasing. The top of the poor class (on welfare) is at about $140,000 per year and increasing. The median of the middle class is decreasing at a rate of about $1,000 per year and is now about $53,000/year. Since it is the most populous by far, the middle class has the most money. The politicians synthesize the rich-poor synthesis by stealing from the middle. Eventually there will be left only the destitute poor and the super rich. This procedure is known as crisis management. For it to work, there can be no morality: no good and no bad; that is, good is bad and bad is good. Morality is dismissed as an illusion.

We now consider what the bipolar dialectic is doing to the scientists. Nietzsche claimed that all truths are evolving fictions that exist only in the subjective reality of individuals. Therefore, logical and mathematical systems reside only in human subjectivity (which is discovered by treating humans as objects: think loyal subjects) and thus there is no real or necessary correspondence between physical theories and physical reality. Thus good and bad are equally fictitious; freedom and slavery are fictions. All things are relative. Even life and death are fictions: poles of the same dialectic with no center to balance them. Without a center point (or third point), to balance the poles, we have no way to judge which is weightier than the other. Mathematics and logic are thus dismissed as fictions; just another of many languages with no absolute backing.

Conclusion

We have seen that the Copernican Revolution sewed the seed for today’s new absolutes, namely that the new absolute is that there are absolutely no absolutes. And when a child of Newspeak (let the reader understand), says that, he sees no contradiction the “absolutely no absolute” statement, you can thank to Hegel and Marx’s concepts of the dialectic. Is it any wonder, then, that all modern bible versions are synthetic? They have to be, if there are no absolutes. Indeed, in truth, all things are absolute. To see it, all you have to do is to find the proper context: but dialectic and the diabolical dialectical materialism have blinded modern man to the nature of Truth.
Panorama

The four blood moons

The “lesser light” is back with two total eclipses each in the next two years. Each will be visible from the USA. The first one will occur on Tuesday morning April 15, 2014, the second one on Wednesday morning October 8. Number three is April 4 and four is September 28, 2015.

Because lunar eclipses can only happen with a full moon, the April eclipses will fall on Passover, and the September and October eclipses will coincide with the Jewish feast of Trumpets. Bear in mind that the Jewish calendar is a luni-solar calendar, meaning that the first of each month will coincide with the new moon. The introduction of leap months makes the Jewish calendar keep on a 365.25-days per year schedule.

Four total lunar eclipses in a row do not spell the end of the world. We had a similar sequence in 2003-4 and in past seasons. We had three in a row in 2006-7 and 2010-11. The main reason for not seeing them is weather. However, the hucksters are back selling books and DVDs about the dreaded blood red moons (lunar eclipses) and another end-of-the-world campaign, this time using Joel and Revelation.

Readers, do your homework because we cannot predict the return of Christ! Scriptures are not the problem. It is the shysters trying to cash-in on Christians again! The Bible calls it “making merchandise” of us (II Peter 2:3). Spend your money on Bible-believing causes, instead.

Kepler’s Supernova Reveals Clues About Crucial Cosmic Distance Markers

A study announced 21 March 2013 used data from NASA’s Chandra X-ray Observatory. The data pertain to the origin of a supernova, discovered in 1604 by Johannes Kepler. The supernova belongs to a class of objects that are used to measure the rate of expansion of the universe. In particular, the class of supernovae was the one that in 1995 led to the idea that the universe’s expansion rate is accelerating. The same observations led to the speculation that the universe is filled with a vacuum substance called dark energy.

Astronomers used a very long Chandra-satellite observation of the remnant of Kepler’s supernova to deduce that the supernova was triggered by an interaction between a white dwarf and a red giant star.

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This is significant because another study has already shown that a so-called Type Ia supernova explosion caused the Kepler supernova remnant.

The thermonuclear explosion of a white dwarf star produces such supernovas. Because they explode with nearly uniform brightness, astronomers have used them as cosmic distance markers to track the accelerated expansion of the universe.

However, there is an ongoing controversy about Type Ia supernovas. Are they caused by a white dwarf pulling so much material from a companion star that it becomes unstable and explodes? Or do they result from the merger of two white dwarfs?

"While we can’t speak to all Type Ia supernovas, our evidence points to Kepler being caused by a white dwarf pulling material from a companion star, and not the merger of two white dwarfs," said the first author of the new Chandra study, Mary Burkey of North Carolina State University (NCSU). "To continue improving distance measurements with these supernovas, it is crucial to understand how they are triggered."

The Kepler supernova remnant is one of only a few Type Ia supernovas known to have exploded in the Milky Way galaxy. Its proximity and its identifiable explosion date make it an excellent object to study.

"Johannes Kepler made such good naked-eye observations in 1604 that we can identify the supernova as Type Ia," said co-author Stephen Reynolds, also of NCSU. The new Chandra images reveal a disk-shaped structure near the center of the remnant. The researchers interpret this X-ray emission to be caused by the collision between supernova debris and disk-shaped material that the giant star expelled before the explosion. Another possibility is that the structure is just debris from the explosion.

The evidence that this disk-shaped structure was left behind by the giant star is two-fold: first, a substantial amount of magnesium—an element not produced in great amounts in Type Ia supernovas—was found in the Kepler remnant. This suggests the magnesium came from the giant companion star.

Secondly, the disk structure seen by Chandra in X-rays bears a remarkable resemblance in both shape and location to one observed by the Spitzer Space Telescope. These infrared-emitting disks are thought to be dusty bands expelled by stars in a wind, rather than material ejected in a supernova.
The researchers found a remarkably large and puzzling concentration of iron on one side of the center of the remnant but not the other. The authors speculate that the cause of this asymmetry might be the “shadow” in iron that was cast by the companion star, which blocked the ejection of material. Previously, theoretical work has suggested this shadowing is possible for Type Ia supernova remnants.

“One remaining challenge is to find the damaged and fast-moving leftovers of the giant star that was pummeled by the explosion at close quarters,” said co-author Kazimierz Borkowski, also of NCSU.

Much of the evidence in the last several years has favored the white dwarf merger scenario for Type Ia supernovas within the Milky Way as well as those found in other galaxies. This result strengthens the case that Type Ia supernovas may have more than one triggering mechanism.

These results could imply that many Type Ia supernovas have a similar origin, but the authors warn that they are unsure whether Kepler was a typical explosion. For example, a recent analysis based on Chandra data and computer simulations, led by Daniel Patnaude from Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, suggests that Kepler’s Star was an unusually powerful explosion.
“We could settle the issue of how normal—or abnormal—the Kepler supernova was if we could discover some light from the supernova explosion that just happened to bounce off some interstellar dust to take a few hundred extra years to get here: a light echo,” said Reynolds. Such light echoes have been found for two other galactic supernovas that exploded in the last millennium.

In the meantime, research continues to try to home in on the distance to Kepler’s Star in order to refine the cosmic distance scale built thereon.

Institute for Creation Research Abandons Absolute Truth

The Institute for Creation Research is the most prestigious creationist organization in the world. Founded by Henry Morris in San Diego, the Institute moved to Dallas in 2007. Henry Morris had died earlier, in February of 2006. He was a defender of the use of the Authorized Version as the most accurate Bible in English. It seems, however, based on the most recent issues of ICR’s Acts and Facts that its use of the A.V. is finished. The A.V. has been replaced by the New King James Version.

Before the switch, back in the June 2011 issue of Acts and Facts, Henry Morris III wrote:

“Being Biblical” sets the parameters around our thinking. Being biblical helps us to direct and limit the ministry initiatives we undertake. The principles for being biblical are not complex:

- We do not doubt the written Word of God.
- We do not deny God’s capability.
- We will not denigrate God’s character.

Hmmm, let’s see if I understand this correctly. If Henry Morris III truly means the first point, then why does he feel the need to correct or update or clarify the written word several times per article? Second, if Henry does not deny God’s capabilities, why does he reject preservation? Why does Henry the III always mention the Bible but never Scripture? Every time any man feels the need to change the words of the Incarnate Word, he claims that he is smarter than the God who created him. Such a man claims three things about God:

1. He doubts that God is incapable of writing what he means and thus may not mean what he wrote;
2. He does not believe God is capable of preserving the words he gave by inspiration, that is, the Holy Scripture;
3. God has magnified his word above all his name (Psalm 138:2), so Henry thinks nothing of smearing God’s word, even his character.

Expect whoever is behind this change in ICR’s editorial policy (it may not necessarily be Henry the third) to be increasingly maddened in the next five to ten years.

Kepler’s Legacy

NASA’s planet-hunting Kepler space telescope stopped functioning in May of 2013. It will take years to reduce the data collected by the spacecraft. Kepler was launched on 6 March 2009, which means it had a useful life of just more than four years.

Kepler watched its candidate stars for periodic dips in their brightness. Candidate stars are stars with surface temperatures starting at 10,000 kelvins (one degree on the Kelvin scale equals one degree Celsius) to as low as 2,000 kelvins. This temperature range includes stars designated by astronomers as of type A, F, G, K, and M. Types O and B, which with surface temperatures from 10,000 K up to 100,000K are hotter than the candidate range stars. These stars were dismissed from the search for two main reasons: first, these stars are so hot and large that any surviving planets would have periods of decades to centuries and not yield meaningful results in the comparatively short time that Kepler devotes to each candidate star.

In our solar system, the sun has 2% of the angular momentum (spin energy) in the solar system while everything orbiting the sun has 98% of the angular momentum. O and B stars spin so fast that they have virtually 100% of the angular momentum in the system; there is no angular momentum left over for any planets. Therefore, the search for planets about hotter stars will have to wait until different detection techniques are developed.

After four years of detecting the profiles of planets orbiting other stars, Kepler has discovered some 3,000 stars with at least one planet about each of them. None of the planets are earth sized. Most are larger than Jupiter, our largest planet. The smallest planets detected are about 25% larger than earth (5,000 miles in radius).

On the font cover of this issue is pictured every star with its silhouetted planets found by Kepler thus far. The sun with Jupiter is by itself at upper right. The stars and their planets are to scale. Most planets are too small to show up against their central star.

Needless to say, the abundance of planets found by Kepler has spawned new appeals to identify planets that may be amenable to life. Don’t hold your breath for that to happen anytime soon, if ever.
Astronomers are now looking for ground-based methods to detect stars with orbiting planets. One technique is to measure the radial velocity of a star. The idea is to discover a star with a periodic radial velocity. In 2012 this technique detected a planet in the Alpha Centauri system.

The Alpha Centauri system consists of three stars: Alpha Centauri A which is more massive than the sun, Alpha Centauri B which is slightly less massive than the sun, and Alpha Centauri C, a red dwarf named Proxima Centauri because it is the closest star to the sun. Alpha Centauri A and B orbit each other with a period of 80 years. Proxima orbits the Alpha Centauri A and B in about 500,000 years or more.

The planet discovered in 2012 orbits the sun-like Alpha Centauri B. Before you start daydreaming about colonizing the planet, consider that its orbital period around B is 3.2357 days. Compare that to one year for earth and 88 days for Mercury and it is clear that the planet is well outside the life-bearing zone. Its surface temperature is 2700 °F (1500 °C). The planet is officially designated as Alpha Centauri Bb.

TOUNGE IN CHEEK

Why pay money to have your family tree traced? Go into politics and your opponents will do it for you.

—Author Unknown

Politics is the gentle art of getting votes from the poor and campaign funds from the rich, by promising to protect each from the other.

—Oscar Ameringer

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2 Radial velocity is the speed of a star along the line of sight. (Radial velocity is what is measured by the radar gun in a speed trap.) If a planet orbits a star, then the star has a corresponding, smaller orbit about the center of mass, a.k.a. the barycenter. It is the radial velocity of the star’s orbit about the barycenter that astronomers will search out.
PRODUCT LIST
(Continued from back cover.)

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**CREDO**

The Biblical Astronomer was founded in 1971 as the Tychonian Society. It is based on the premise that the only absolutely trustworthy information about the origin and purpose of all that exists and happens is given by God, our Creator and Redeemer, in his infallible, preserved word, the Holy Bible commonly called the King James Bible. Any scientific endeavor which does not accept this revelation from on high without any reservations, literary, philosophical or whatever, we reject as already condemned in its unfounded first assumptions.

We believe that the creation was completed in six twenty-four hour days and that the world is not older than about six thousand years. We maintain that the Bible teaches us of an earth that neither rotates daily nor revolves yearly about the sun; that it is at rest with respect to the throne of him who called it into existence; and that hence it is absolutely at rest in the universe.

We affirm that no man is righteous and so all are in need of salvation, which is the free gift of God, given by the grace of God, and not to be obtained through any merit or works of our own. We affirm that salvation is available only through faith in the shed blood and finished work of our risen LORD and saviour, Jesus Christ.

Lastly, the reason why we deem a return to a geocentric astronomy a first apologetic necessity is that its rejection at the beginning of our Modern Age constitutes one very important, if not the most important, cause of the historical development of Bible criticism, now resulting in an increasingly anti-Christian world in which atheistic existentialism preaches a life that is really meaningless.

If you agree with the Credo, please consider becoming a member. Membership dues are $35 per year.

*To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them.*

– Isaiah 8:20

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**Front Cover:** A composite of planets discovered by the Kepler planet finding telescope. See “Panorama.” (Courtesy, NASA.)
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**BOOKS AND DVDs**

*The Bible and Geocentricity*, by Prof. James N. Hanson. A collection of articles, most of which made up the “Bible and Geocentricity” column in the early 1990s. Prof. Hanson has added numerous illustrations. (145 pages, 5.5x8.5 format) $10

*The Book of Bible Problems* by G. Bouw. The most difficult “contradictions” in the Bible are answered without compromise. 266 pages, indexed. $20

*Geocentricity DVD*. Martin Selbrede gives a presentation of geocentricity. $18

*Where in the Universe Are We? DVD* by Philip Stott. We carried Stott’s videos until they were no longer produced. Recently they have been remastered for DVD. This DVD deals with geocentricity. $25

*Geocentricity, the Scriptural Cosmology*, narrated by Dr. Bouw explains the seasons, retrograde motion and other phenomena using Pastor Norwalt’s Tychonic Orrery. Previously released as a VHS tape, it has been remastered to DVD. $18

*The Fixed Idea of Astronomical Theory*, August Tischner. Reprint of the 1883 first edition of the book that exerted by far the most influence on geocentrist writers in the first quarter of the 20th century, and is the source of anti-Copernican testimonies of 19th century scientist. $10

*Thou Shalt Keep Them*, ed. by Kent Brandenburg. A collection of papers powerfully defending the KJV translation of challenged readings, such as Psalm 12:6,7. Includes papers by Dr. Strouse. $20

*Why Cumbereth it the Ground?* Kenneth Brooks examines the origins and shortfalls of Fundamentalism. $17

(Product list continued on the inside front cover.)