

stellar speeds in galaxies. If there is enough of this dark matter, much more than visible matter, then the universe would also be 'closed'. Assuming the Big Bang model, a closed universe would eventually collapse back onto itself, if there was enough dark matter. It was hoped that this dark matter would be mostly in the form of small stars called red dwarfs. New Hubble Space Telescope measurements now indicate there are hardly any of these red dwarf stars. So cosmologists must rely more on some type of exotic matter, which has so far been undetected. A further problem is that the red dwarfs they did detect are believed to weigh in at 20 per cent of the sun's mass, which is contrary to popular models of star formation. One of these red dwarfs was seen to produce a flare, an event supposedly reserved only for more massive stars.⁹

Closer to home, astronomers are finally concluding after 25 years of measurements that the missing solar neutrinos are really missing. Four different detectors can account for only 30 to 50 per cent of the neutrinos that theoretical models of solar fusion say must exist. This paradox

*'... refutes the basic logic of the reaction chain that powers the sun by the fusion of protons into heavy elements.'*¹⁰

More specifically, in the proton-proton fusion reaction boron-8 must be made from beryllium-7, but hardly any

neutrinos of beryllium-7 are detected while plenty of boron-8 neutrinos are detected. Although indicating fusion reactions in the sun, the missing neutrinos point to some glaring theoretical problems in understanding our own sun, not to speak of distant stars.

Apparent velocities greater than the speed of light have been claimed before in radio-emitting components in some distant quasars and active galactic nuclei. These claims have been uncertain because of the extreme distances surmised for these exotic objects. Now, however, it is claimed that apparent velocities greater than the speed of light have been detected within our own Milky Way Galaxy.¹¹

Quasars are in the news again. A super-massive black hole at the centre of a galaxy is thought to provide the tremendous energy for a quasar. However, a recent report at the annual meeting of the American Astronomical Society indicates that only four out of the 15 quasars surveyed by the Hubble Space Telescope are associated with galaxies.¹² Geoffrey Burbidge believes the ramifications of this discovery are far reaching and challenge the paradigm that quasars are huge black holes. In another development, some physicists are attacking the very existence of black holes:—

'But a handful of physicists who have offered their work at recent

*meetings and in upcoming publications think black hole seekers are pursuing a chimera, something like the ether of the 19th century.'*¹³

These reports from the most widely read journals in the world indicate the field of astronomy has quite a number of severe theoretical problems.

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QUOTABLE QUOTE: The Evolution of Human Speech

'All assumptions that human speech developed gradually from animal grunts (the so-called woof-woof theories) or that gestures changed incrementally into audible language, cannot be sustained. Such erroneous hypotheses compare the specifics of human speech with the communication systems of animals. It can be stated emphatically that the essence of human speech is not communication. Communication exists everywhere in the animal kingdom. But human language is in the first place a knowledge medium; this encompasses an intellectual/spiritual access to the observable world. The essence of speech lies in the possibility of assigning specific meanings to articulated sounds, thereby making them mentally accessible.'

— Gipper, H., 1985. In: **Sprachursprung und Spracherwerb**, Herrenalber Texte number HT66, p. 73, as quoted by Professor Werner Gitt, **Did God Use Evolution?**, CLV, Bielefeld, Germany.