# A Call for Congress to Investigate Two Egregious Civil Rights Violations By High Echelon Evolutionists

In Their Pogrom Against Robert Gentry for Disproving the Big Bang and Geological Evolution and for Discovering Evidence Of Earth's Fiat Creation

# The Great 21st Century Scientific Watergate -- Part1 Eight of the Ten Scientific Papers Censored by the Cornell University arXiv staff



# **Discovery of a Major Contradiction in Big Bang Cosmology** Points to the New Cosmic Center Universe Model (CERN Preprint EXT-2003-021)

## Discovery Of A Major Contradiction In Big Bang Cosmolo Points To The New Cosmic Center Universe Model Robert V Gentry<sup>\*</sup>

CERN Preprint

Orion Institute for Astrophysics, P O Box 12067, Knoxville, TN 37912 AbstracThe BAL z = 3.91 quasar's high Fe/O ratio has led to a reexamination of big bang's spacetim expansion postulate and the discovery that it predicts a CBR redshift of z > 36000 instead of the widely accepted  $z \sim 1000$ . This result leads an expansion-predicted CBR temperature of only T = 0.08 K, which is contradicted by the experimental  $T_{\text{CBR}} = 2.73$  K. Contrary to longheld belief, these results strongly suggest that the F-L expanding spacetime paradigm, with its expansion redshifts, is not the correct relativistic description of the universe. This conclusion agrees with the earlier finding (gr-qc/9806061) that the universe is relativistically governed by the Einstein static spacetime solution of the field equations, not the F-L solution. Disproof of expansion redshifts removes the only support for the Cosmological Principle, thus showing that the spherical symmetry of the cosmos demanded by the Hubble redshift relation can no longe be attributed to the universe being the same everywhere. The Cosmological Principle is flawed Instead of the universe being both homogeneous and isotropic, instead it is only isotropic about a nearby universal Center. These results suggest that the new Cosmic Center Universe model, bas on Einstein's static spacetime solution of the field equations, deserves the attention of the scien

community. One significant advantage of the new model is that it restores conservation of e to physics, in stark contrast to the big bang, which involved gargantuan nonconservation energy losses amounting to more than thirty million times the baryonic mass of the visible univers (gr-qc/9806061).PACS numbers: 98.62. Py, 98.65.-r, 98.80. Es, 98.80. Hw, 98.90.+s

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Discovery of a Contradiction in Big Bang Cosmology The observation of a BAL quasar at z = 3.91 with a Fe/O ratio about three times that of the sun [1], contradicts big bang's nucleosynthesis prediction that it should be much less an the sun's in the case of high-z objects. Since this prediction is based on the assumption at the universe is governed by the Friedmann-Lemaître (F-L) expanding spacetime solution of the Einstein field equations, this discrepancy raises the question as to whether there is a previously undetected flaw in this basic assumption. We seek the answer by comparing the local Cosmic Blackbody Radiation (CBR) temper-

ature with cosmic expansion's prediction. In theory any CBR photon emitted with standard wavelength,  $\lambda_s$ , has since expanded so as to now exhibit a presently measurable wavelength  $\lambda$ , given by [2,3]  $\lambda/\lambda_{\rm s} = 1 + z = R/R_{\rm e},$ where z is the present expansion redshift, and R and  $R_{\rm e}$  are, respectively, the expansion actors at present time, t, and at time of photon emission,  $t_{\rm e}$ . One method of calculating the expansion's present rate of change of  $\lambda$  uses Equation (1) together with MTW's [2]

assumption of the temporal constancy of  $R_{\rm e}$ , to obtain  $(d\lambda/dt)/\lambda = \dot{\lambda}/\lambda = \dot{R}/R$ , or,  $\dot{\lambda}_{\mathrm{appx}} = H\lambda = H(1+z)\lambda_{\mathrm{s}},$ which agrees with the result obtained by Peebles [3]. The subscript in the above appears because Equation (2) is only an approximation due to the fact that it does not account for the temporal variation of  $R_{\rm e}$ . The correct expression for  $\lambda$  is obtained from Weinberg's [

and Peacock's [5] derivation of the exact expression for  $\dot{z}$  from Equation (1) by correctly ncluding the temporal variation of  $R_{\rm e}$ ,  $dR_{\rm e}/dt_{\rm e}$ , whereupon,  $dz/dt = [R_{\rm e}(dR/dt) - R(dR_{\rm e}/dt_{\rm e})(dt_{\rm e}/dt)]/R_{\rm e}^2.$ Both Weinberg [4] and Peacock [5] find  $dt_{\rm e}/dt = R_{\rm e}/R$ , so the foregoing can be rewritten as

 $= [(R/R_{\rm e})(\dot{R}/R) - (\dot{R}_{\rm e}/R_{\rm e})] = (1+z)H - H_{\rm e},$ which, except for different notation, is equivalent to Weinberg's Equation 14.6.23, and i ical to that obtained in Peacock's Problem 3.2. In both instances their calculations with the expression for  $\dot{z}$ , and neither comment about any unusual implications of Equation (4). Here, however, we continue the calculation to find the exact expression for  $\lambda$ . To do

this we first remember that redshift determinations of distant galaxies are always obtained

### Discovery of a Contradiction in Big Bang Cosmology rom Equation (1) on the premise that $\lambda_s$ represents the exact laboratory standard emission line value corresponding to $\lambda$ , the present astronomically measured, redshifted waveleng From this it follows that $\lambda_s$ is a constant for all times, and hence that Equation (1) leads t $\dot{z} = \lambda/\lambda_{\rm s}$ . Equating this quantity with the last expression in Equation (4) leads to $\dot{\lambda} = \lambda_{\rm s} [(1+z)H - H_{\rm e}],$ where $\dot{\lambda}$ represents, as earlier stated, the present rate of wavelength increase of any arbit photon that was emitted at $H_{\rm e} = \dot{R}_{\rm e}/R_{\rm e}$ , and time, $t_{\rm e}$ , as measured after the big bang a

t = 0. In theory Equation (5) is a prediction that applies to all photons, those arriving from a distant galaxy as well as those in the CBR. For an expanding universe  $\lambda > 0$ , and since  $H \sim t^{-1}$  for the various Friedmann models, then all photons presently measured loca must obey the redshift condition,  $1 + z > H_e/H = t/t_e$ . If we let  $t = t_e + \Delta t$ , where  $\Delta t$  is the elapsed time from photon emission to the present, we find

which is expansion's prediction of the minimum redshift to be expected from the mea surement of any arbitrary group of photons emitted with the same standard laboratory wavelength,  $\lambda_{\rm s}$ , and having a common origin at time  $t_{\rm e}$ . Its unusual implications begin be evident when it is applied to objects with z > 6. But its most extraordinary implications are even more evident when applying it to redshifts in the early stages of the CBR. For example, if we apply Equation (6) to the big bang's CBR at time  $t_e = 1$  s, when the radiation temperature of its primordial photons is theorized to be  $\sim 10^{10}$  K, we find the elapsed time from then to the presumed time of decoupling, when the redshift is theorized

[6] to be z = 1089, is only  $\Delta t \sim 1000$  s, or less than half an hour. This value sharply contradicts the  $3.8 \times 10^5$  yr value recently reported by Bennett [6]. We can also use Equation (6) to find the expected present value of the CBR temperature y utilizing the most recent estimate [6] of the big bang at  $t = 13.7 \times 10^9$  yr. On that bas  $\Delta t \simeq 5 \times 10^{17}$  s. Thus it follows that when the dynamic variation of  $R_{\rm e}$  is correctly included into the calculation of expansion's effect on CBR photons, we find the present CBR expansion  $T_{\rm CBR} < 2 \times 10^{-8}$  K, respectively. Even if we just apply Equation (6) to the usual scenario where the CBR temperature is predicted to be  $\sim 3000$  K at decoupling when  $t_{\rm e} = 3.8 \times 10^5 {\rm \ yr}$ 

[6] we still find predictions of  $z_{\rm exp} > 36000$  and  ${\rm T_{CBR}} < 0.08$  K.

redshift z = 5.74 galaxy [32], the Tolman factor is  $\sim 5 \times 10^{-4}$ . Use of heterochromatic

[2] Fishman G J and Meegan C A, Gamma-Ray Bursts, 1995 Ann. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 33 415 [3] Woosley S E, Gamma-Ray Bursts - What Are They?, 1995 in Seventeenth Texas Symposiu on Relativistic Astrophysics and Cosmology ed Böhringer H et al (New York: New York

Discovery of a Contradiction in Big Bang Cosmology

academy of Sciences) p 44

- L77 [astro-ph/0207005] [19] Riess A G et al, Observational evidence from supernovae for an accelerating universe and a
- [20] Perlmutter S et al, Discovery of a supernova explosion at half the age of the universe, 1998

- [36] Dickinson M et al, The Unusual Infrared Object HDF-N J123656.3+621322, 2000 Astrophys. J. 531 62

Obviously, both sets of predictions are severely contradicted by the presently observed K. Thus, instead of present CBR observations confirming the most important predic s of big bang cosmology, we find they contradict them. It appears there must be ajor flaw in big bang's underlying postulate, which is the assumption that the univer verned by the Friedmann-Lemaître solution of the field equations. Even more evidence of the very serious nature of this flaw comes from noticing the extraordinary implication Equation (5). It reveals that the present rate of expansion-induced wavelength change  $\alpha$ y photon depends on both the present value of H, and its value at time of emission,  $H_{\rm e}$ . this were true, then photons in the CBR must have retained a memory of the value of , at emission  $13.7 \times 10^9$  yr ago, and moreover, in some unknown way, must now be able process that memory on an instantaneous basis in order for Equation (5) to hold. Such requirement is bizarre. Photons having a memory of the Hubble value at emission is in

tradiction to all of modern quantum electrodynamics. Disproof of expansion redshifts removes the only support for the Cosmological Prince ple, thus showing that spherical symmetry of the cosmos demanded by the Hubble red elation can no longer be attributed to the universe being the same everywhere. The Cosgical Principle is wrong. Instead of the universe being both homogeneous and isotrop stead it is only isotropic about a nearby universal Center.

nus we find that a new model of the cosmos is needed, one that is not based on the zerse being governed by the F-L paradigm, but which is based on observational evidence f a nearby universal Center, and which can also account for the BAL z = 3.91 quasar with high Fe/O ratio. A new model with these properties has already been developed [7 t is based on the universe being relativistically governed by the Einstein static spacetim ution of the field equations [8], which is the same relativistic format used to successful nstruct the earlier, preliminary version of this model [9,10]. It now deserves the attention the scientific community because of its ability to account for eight other major predictions e big bang, but without its spacetime expansion assumption. One significant advantage

the new model is that it restores conservation of energy to physics, in stark contrast the big bang, which involved gargantuan nonconservation of CBR energy losses amount redshift and the corresponding CBR temperature are predicted to be  $z_{exp} > 5 \times 10^{17}$  and to more than thirty million times the baryonic mass of the visible universe [8].

scovery of a Contradiction in Big Bang Cosmology Reference

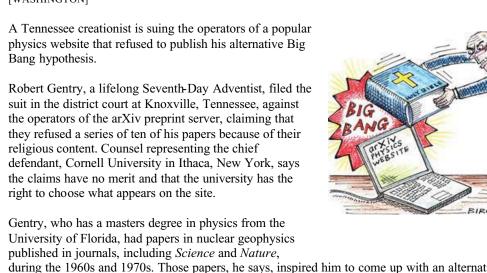
] Hasinger G, Schartel N, and Komassa S, Discovery of an ionized Fe-K edge in the z = 3.91Broad Absorption Line Quasar APM 08279+5255 with XMM-Newton, 2002 Astrophys. J. 573 L77 [astro-ph/0207005] [2] Misner C W, Thorne K S, and Wheeler J A 1973 Gravitation (New York: W.H. Freeman &

Co.) pp 712, 783, 794 [3] Peebles P J E 1993 Principles of Physical Cosmology (Princeton University Press) p 95 [4] Weinberg S 1972 Gravitation and Cosmology (New York: John Wiley & Sons) pp 416, 457 [5] Peacock J A 1999 Cosmological Physics (Cambridge University Press) p 618  $[6] {\rm \ Bennett\ C\ L\ et.al,\ \it First\ Year\ Wilkinson\ Microwave\ Anisotropy\ Probe\ (WMAP)\ Observations:$ Preliminary Maps and Basic Results, 2003 Preprint astro-ph/0302207 [7] Gentry R V, New Cosmic Model Accounts For Eight Of Big Bang's Major Predictions Without Using The F-L Paradigm, 2003 Preprint Submitted to CERN [8] Gentry R V and Gentry D W, The Genuine Cosmic Rosetta, 1998 Preprint gr-qc/9806061

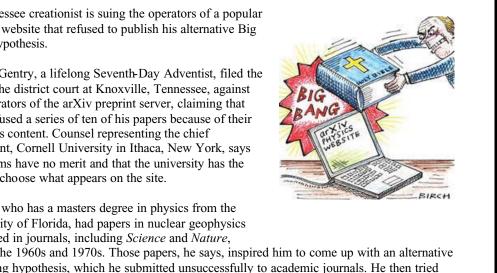
[9] Gentry R V, A New Redshift Interpretation, 1997 Mod. Phys. Lett. A 12 2919 [astroph/9806280]10] Gentry R V, The New Redshift Interpretation Affirmed, 1998 Preprint physics/9810051

# Nature Reports on Ginsparg/Cornell Censorship

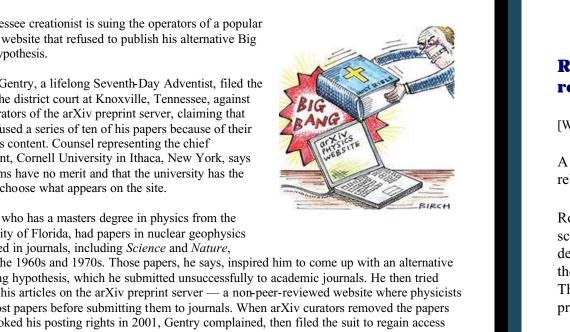
### news *Nature* **420**, 597 (2002); doi:10,1038/420597 Ousted creationist sues over webs GEOFF BRUMFIEL WASHINGTON]



crunch" over what can be published on open servers, he says.



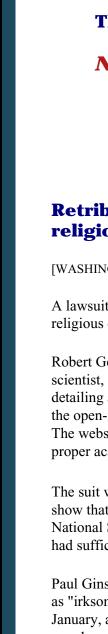
nature 12 December



ugust. "I'm a creationist and a believer in the Bible, but I want to know the truth. I wa ese papers to be tested by the scientific community," he says. joing suit. But Nelson Roth, Cornell's associate counsel in charge of litigation, says that tion was based on Gentry's lack of academic affiliation, not his beliefs. "The religious vie laintiff are completely irrelevant," he says. nea Malatt a confoundar of Kansas Citizans for S

ccessfully lobbied against teaching creationism in the state's schools, says he's noticed a ris

"flaky" publications on the section of the arXiv server that he uses most. "We're coming to a



# The Great 21st Century Scientific Watergate -- Part 2



Nature 428, 458 - 459 (01 April 2004); doi:10.1038/428458a	nature.com about npg news@nature.com naturejobs natureevents help site index
– News in Brief – 1111	lre
bution denied to creationist suing arXiv over ious bias	my account e-alerts subscribe register go advanced search
NGTON]	Wednesday 13 April 2005
<pre>tit that accused arXiv, a preprint server for physics and astronomy papers, of s discrimination has been thrown out of court on a technicality.</pre> Table of Contents < Previous   Next > Table of Contents < Previous   Next > field a suit in 2002 against arXiv after administrators removed his ten papers g an alternative hypothesis to the Big Bang. Gentry, a creationist, claimed that -forum preprint server had discriminated against him on religious grounds. osite's curators said that Gentry's papers had been removed because he lacked ucademic credentials (see <u>Nature 420, 597; 2002</u> ). was dismissed from a Tennessee court on 23 March because Gentry failed to at the server, or its operators — Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, the l Science Foundation and Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico — Teient presence in the state to merit legal action. hsparg, a physicist at Cornell who founded arXiv in 1991, described the ordeal one" but says that the suit has led to new policies at the website. Since , anyone wishing to post to the website has had to win a referral from a current . "We are trying to facilitate communication within professional mittes," Ginsparg says, "The endorsement system makes that process more ent and maintainable."	<ul> <li>Rejected physicists instigate anti-arXiv site         [WASHINGTON] Researchers who feel they have been unfairly excluded from the arXiv physics preprint server now have a new home on the Internet.         The 'archive freedom' site, developed by a handful of frustrated researchers, hosts the stories of physicists who, they claim, have been "blacklisted" by arXiv's operators at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. The site includes information about Robert Gentry, a geophysicist formerly at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. Gentry, a Seventh Day Adventist and creationist, lost a legal action this March in which he had accused arXiv of religious discrimination in rejecting his papers on an alternative to the Big Bang theory (see <u>Nature 428, 458; 2004</u>).     </li> <li>Paul Ginsparg, a physicist at Cornell who founded arXiv in 1991, defends the archive's policies and says the rules governing who can and cannot publish are clearly stated on the site. The archive is not a fully open forum, he adds, and is designed for "communication among research professionals, not as a mechanism for outsiders to communicate to that community".     </li> </ul>

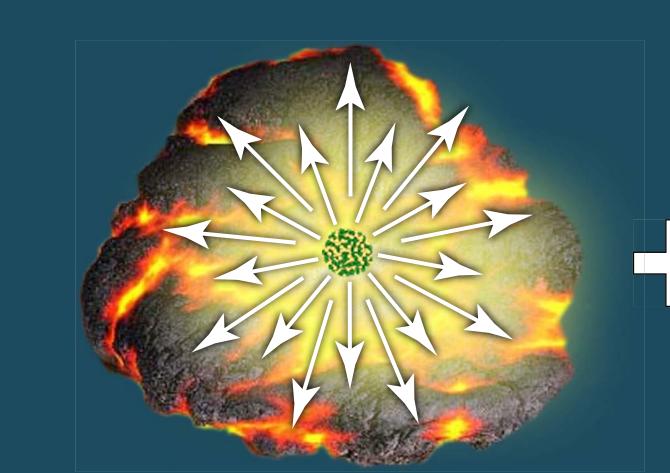
# Ms. Christine Gilbe Letters Edito Science

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1333 H Street N.W Washington, D.C. 2000 Dear Ms. Gilbert

this ca Sincerely

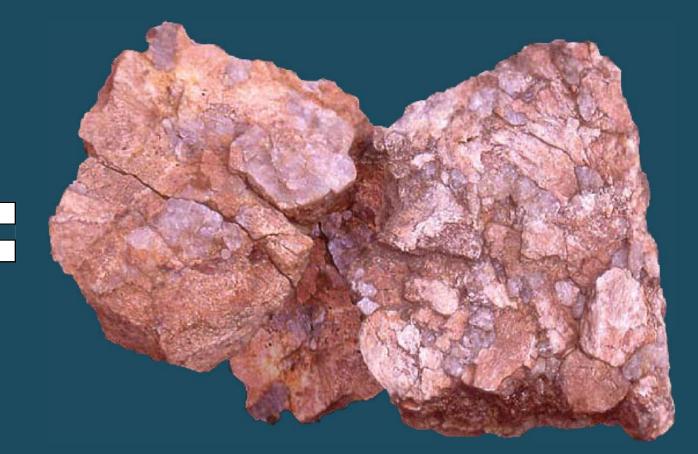
/s/ Robert V. xc: A. L. Odom



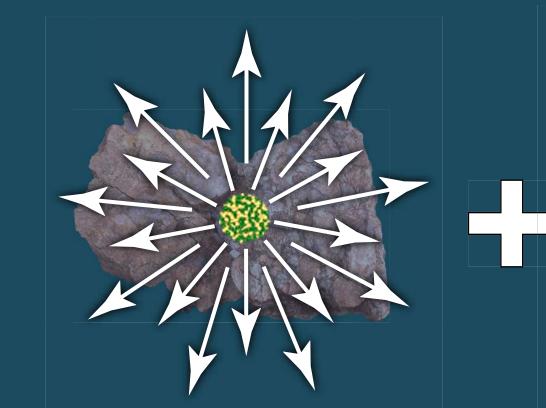
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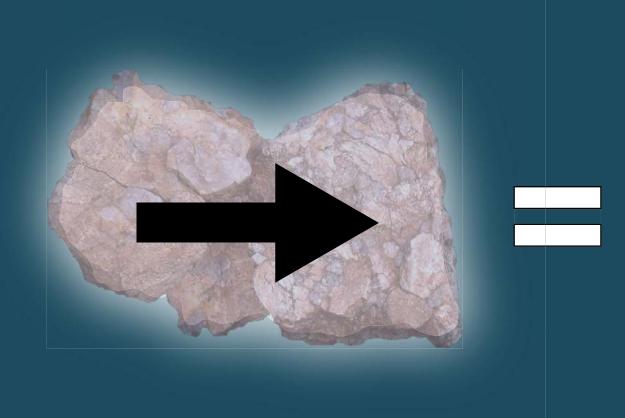


**No Primordial Po-218** Halos in Solidified Granite

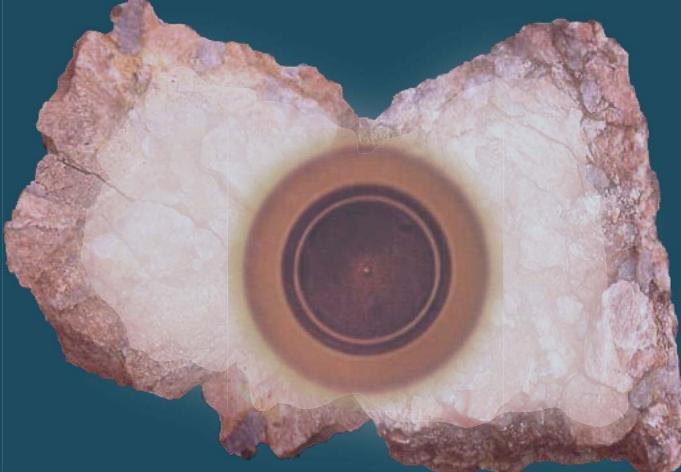




**Rapid Radioactive Alpha Decay of Polonium-218** 



Instantaneously **Created Solid Granite** Rock



Permanent Primordial Po-218 Halos in Granite

SCIENCE Editor Donald Kennedy and AAAS CEO Alan Leshner Continue to Promote Evolution and Deny Genesis Creation, While Ignoring Robert Gentry's Multiple Publications in SCIENCE Showing His Discovery of Primordial Po-Halos in Granites, Proving Earth's Instant Creation and Disproving Geological Evolution

SCIENCE Rejects Gentry Comments on Po-Halos

(March 29,

I am submitting a revised reply to the comments of A. L. Odom and V J. Rink concerning my work on giant halos and Po halos in micas. As may observe, this reply focuses on the technical aspects of their comment As we both know, Science regularly grants the opportunity for researche to respond when incorrect evaluations are published concerning their result I do hope that the same opportunity given to others is not denied me

### CIENC BLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE 33 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 CABLE ADDRESS: ADVANCESCI

### Dr. Robert V. Gentry Earth Science Associate Post Office Box 12067 Knoxville, TN 37912-006

Dear Dr. Gentry:

paper by A. L. Odom. I regret to say that we have decided not to publish it. We receive man more comments than we can accommodate in the available space, and hence must reject most of those submitted.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to consider your comment on a

The manuscript and author's reply are enclosed.

Sincerely, Christ Gille.L Christine Gilbert Letters Editor

7 March 1990

# SCIENCE

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9 May 1990

Dr. Robert V. Gentry Post Office Box 12067 Knoxville, TN 37912-006

Dear Dr. Gentry: Thank you for submitting your revised comment on the paper by Odom a Rink. I regret to say that our decision not to publish it remains unchanged.

> Yours sincerely, Cet Gi Christine Gilbert Letters Editor