

Prof. Werner Gitt
STARS AND THEIR PURPOSE

CVL 1996 ISBN 3-89397-787-2 Bibliography.

Prof. Gitt is a former director of the
German Federal Institute of Physics at Braunschweig (Brunswick)

What about Big Bang?

Stephen Hawking finds the universe a bewildering place and wants to know where life came from? However, in his *Brief History of Time* he restricts his enquiry to equations instead of considering the Creator. *Isaac Newton, the great predecessor of Hawking at Cambridge, was convinced that the universe is the creation of God.* But Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) came up with the idea that the solar system originated from a rotating mass of matter. Later, influenced by the theory of Evolution, cosmologists devised Big Bang theory. According to this theory the universe began as an incredibly small space which has been expanding ever since.

Red Shift

The most important evidence of expansion comes from the 'red-shift' of the light of distant stars. Note: the expansion itself cannot be observed: it is inferred from the fact that light waves coming from distant galaxies get longer with increasing distance. The inferred expansion is then extrapolated into the past. Everything began with a 'cosmic egg' of incredibly condensed matter, which 'exploded'. Background radiation is thought to be strong evidence of this.

Heterogeneous

Gitt says that improved instruments and improved methods of observation in recent years have shaken this theory. Instead of being homogeneous, as such a theory implies, the universe is extremely heterogeneous: matter is concentrated in certain areas around relatively empty regions. The galaxies are clustered like 'cosmic continents beyond empty reaches of space'! Why?

Dark Matter

Now the existence and distribution of the galaxies cannot be explained in terms of their mass. This should have led to the discarding of Big Bang theory, but it didn't. Instead the idea of 'dark matter' was thought up, though there isn't a shred of evidence for its existence. It is said to be ten times greater than the visibly observed mass. [Though if Smith is ten times bigger than Jones, you would think we'd spot him!]

Some criticisms

Ernst Fischer, physicist and biologist, was impressed with the work of Halton Arp, the American astronomer. He said that if the popularity of a model were the only criterion, then Big Bang must be home and dry. But cosmologists

still do not know what happened in the very first moments after the 'primordial event'. But despite the fact that for years observations have been contradicting the theory, we stick to the theory. [Astronomers stuck to the Ptolemaic view of the universe for centuries, patching up (with epicycles) a rotten theory every time a new observation refused to fit in!]

Halton Arp

Arp is now 80, but used to work at the Mount Wilson Observatory in California. He rejected the Big Bang model *because of what he saw*. In particular the assumption that red shift of distant galaxies means that they are moving away from us is observably wrong. Therefore Big Bang theory is no longer valid and should be replaced.

Editor

This is surely a crucial issue. We may allow the evidence to modify or destroy the theory, but we should never ignore it. This is what young-earth creationists ask scientists to do—even if they don't believe in creation. Incidentally the editor has no reason to think that Halton Arp is a creationist, let alone a young-earth creationist. He is simply a honest astronomer.

Prof. Hans Jörge Fahr

of the Institute for Astronomy at Bonn said that convincing though Big Bang sounds, it is not necessarily even close to the truth. Indeed it is no more convincing than alternative theories—of which there are surprisingly many! In his book *The Demise of the Big Bang* [Urknall kommt zu Fall Franchk-Kosmos Verlag, Stuttgart, 1992] Fahr discusses the scientific details.

Prof. James Trefil

then Professor of physics at Mason University, Virginia, accepted Big Bang, but admitted that the theory was in big trouble. He said that there is no real reason for galaxies to exist in various shapes and sizes in the far reaches of space—and they are confusing to us! They should not actually be there at all, yet they are—to the considerable frustration of scientists!

Werner Gitt

Prof. Gitt concludes by saying that as long as we endeavour to explain the universe apart from the Creator our theories are bound to run into trouble, despite the considerable ingenuity of cosmologists.

Do read this little book by Prof. Gitt. Gitt is a Christian and scientist, persuaded like WYCG, that God created the heavens and the earth quite recently. He is proof that a scientist does not have to be an atheist or even an agnostic.