

INTRODUCTION TO
CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

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This chapter examines in greater detail a very important facet of something which was created on the Day Four of the Creation week. The true nature of the many stars which we observe shall be explored from a perspective which the Reader may never have considered before. To some people, the information contained in this chapter may come as a complete surprise. To some, it may even be somewhat disconcerting. To some, it may be like a new and strange experience. But to others, this information, or parts thereof, may already have begun to dawn upon them, or may already be clearly understood.

Friend, it appears that there is a fallacy in modern science concerning the nature of the stars and their true distance from the Earth. The discussion which follows shall set forth a few of the observations upon which this particular allegation resides. By examining and pondering on the material presented in this chapter, the Reader shall have the opportunity to come to a clearer understanding of those simple forces of nature which appear to readily confound the wise of this world.

Most of us have been heavily programmed with that 'science' which is taught in today's halls of learning. For this reason, the Reader may experience a little difficulty in 'wrapping their mind around' some of the concepts shown in this chapter. It is commonly believed that our line of sight is perfectly straight. But in this chapter, the Reader will find that their sight is readily wrapped in other directions (than in a straight line) by the forces of nature. May God give grace to the Reader, that they may readily understand all the implications of this fact.

This chapter also examines another purpose for the heavenly bodies. Let us, with a true heart, examine what the Holy Scriptures state concerning the signs which the heavens do show. May God be glorified as we continue in this study of yet one more important facet of His magnificent Creation.

Chapter 27: THE STARS OF GOD

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CHOSEN OF GOD

It is written: *“Thus saith the LORD, The heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool: where is the house that ye build unto me? And where is the place of my rest? For all those things hath mine hand made, and all those things have been, saith the LORD: but to this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and trembleth at my word.”*¹

Friend, may we take heed to the words of the Lord! May we be of those who have a true fear for God Almighty,² and for His beloved Word, that we will walk in willing obedience to His way. May we seek truth in all things. At this time, let us begin to examine the truth about the stars of God.

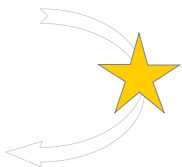
LINE OF DISCUSSION

This chapter begins with an examination of our solar system, and a few of the celestial bodies which mankind formerly classed as stars. There will also be a very basic introduction to the process whereby mankind identifies the characteristics of a star. Before this discussion is initiated, let us look to a historical truth. The Hebrew people (by whom the Word of God came to the rest of the world) defined a ‘star’ as any of the lighted heavenly bodies seen in the sky, other than the sun and the moon.³ With this thought in mind, let us continue with our discussion.

GROUP ONE

Mankind currently states that there are nine major planets in our solar system. According to the theories of mankind, these planets all orbit the sun. Please note that mankind has rejected the definition of the Word of God completely, and has redefined the sun as a star. According to the current theory of mankind’s solar system, the closest of the nine planets to the sun is called Mercury.

As one moves outward from the sun (according to the current theory of mankind’s solar system) the remainder of the planets are called, in order: Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter (stated to be the largest planet), Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.



With interest we note that the early astronomers called the planets by the term “wandering stars.”^{4 and 5} To these people, the planets appeared as bright stars in the night sky, but stars which did not hold a steady position in relation to the other stars. Again, by the Word of God, the planets simply fall under the category of ‘stars.’

A TOUGH ONE

Scientists believe that the closest planet to the sun (called Mercury) has a surface consisting of a rather dark-colored rock. For this reason, Mercury is generally considered to be a poor reflector of light. Adding to the reflectivity problem, the surface rock of Mercury is thought to be very rough and porous.⁶ Please note that these are not the only problems to be considered when attempting to view the distant planet called Mercury.

To make the observation of Mercury even more difficult (when viewed from the Earth), this planet never moves in the sky more than 28 degrees from the Sun.⁷ This greatly restricts the chances of obtaining a clear view of Mercury. Nevertheless, Mercury (when visible) is considered as one of the bright ‘wandering stars’ which may be seen in the night sky.⁸

THE MORNING STAR



Let us next examine a celestial body which mankind has presently redefined as the planet Venus. After the sun and the moon, Venus is the brightest object to be seen in the sky. It is commonly believed that the brightness of Venus is a result of a reflection of the sun’s light from this planet’s light-colored cloud cover.

Since ancient times, whenever Venus shines brightly in the eastern sky at the time of sunrise, it is commonly known as the ‘morning star’ When it shines brightly in the western sky at sunset, it is commonly known as the ‘evening star.’^{9 and 10}

It should be noted that Venus cannot be seen for more than three hours after the sun goes down, nor is it visible for more than three hours before sunrise.¹¹ During the middle of the night, Venus is not visible at all. In other words, during the middle of the night, Venus disappears from the night sky. It may be of interest for the amateur astronomer, by the use of binoculars or a telescope, to observe that Venus displays phases which are similar to those of the Moon.¹²

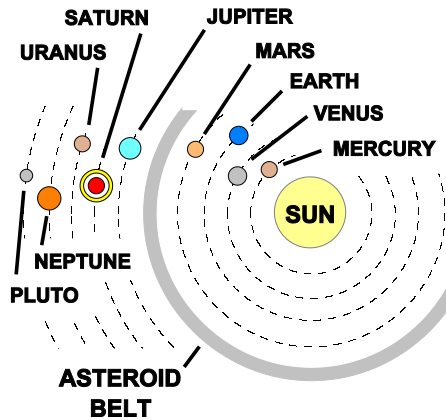
ANOTHER STAR

At certain times, another bright ‘wandering star’ can be seen in the night sky. This ‘star’ is called the planet Mars. According to mankind’s accepted theory of the solar system, Mars is the next planet outboard from the Earth. This particular ‘star’ displays an interesting and somewhat unusual characteristic. The brightness of this ‘star’ tends to vary greatly at different times of the year. It is generally believed that the variability in the brightness of Mars is mainly a result of the distance factor of Mars from the Earth. It is believed that the distance between these two planets varies considerably throughout the year.¹³

GENERAL NOTE

At this point, the Reader is asked to bear with the writer. Some vital thoughts are now presented which you may never have had the opportunity to consider before. The following presentation is not based on any unorthodox theories, but is based completely on good, common sense.

THE DEBRIS FIELD

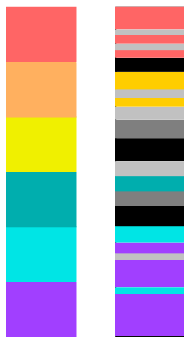


According to mankind's current concept of the solar system, outward from the orbit of Mars resides the asteroid belt. This great field of planetary debris holds the major portion of the solar system's 'minor planets.' It appears that the minor planets within the debris field consist of rocky fragments from the size of dust particles up to giant rocks believed to be about 640 miles (1030 km) across.^{14 and 15}

Let us, for a moment, consider a very basic thought. It appears that the major planets tend to reflect the light of the sun to one degree or another. These major planets therefore appear similar to bright stars in the night sky. Is there any reason why the minor planets would not reflect light similar to their larger kin? Would these minor planets therefore appear as dimmer or smaller points of light in the night sky (as compared to the brighter light of their larger relatives)?

EARLY FACTS

It should be noted that a number of shining celestial features, formerly thought of as being stars (or nuclear infernos, according to some of man's current theories), began to be redefined by astronomers as asteroids (or basically, just solid chunks of rapidly moving rock) at least as far back as 1801.¹⁶



In the 1800's, the spectroscope was invented. This device soon became an important tool for the astronomer. By its use, the specific wavelength of that light received from a celestial object could be verified.¹⁷ It will verify the wavelength of light emitted or radiated from a particular object. It can also indicate the wavelength of light absorbed (yes, absorbed) by a celestial object.¹⁸ On the other hand, the spectroscope can indicate the frequency of light which is not absorbed by an object, or that which is reflected from it. This all comes down to the simple fact: the spectroscope can simply show the true outer color of the object from which the light is received. (More on this later in the chapter.)

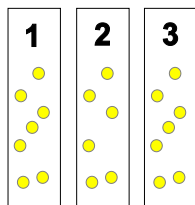
AN OBSERVATION

For many years, scientists have proclaimed some very high surface temperatures and incredible distances for the various stars. In order to support their proclamations, they use many special gadgets and complex procedures. They truly have quite an array of gadgets. In turn, these gadgets are coupled to their elaborate (supposedly unerring) computer systems.¹⁹ We are told that these extremely expensive pieces of equipment are necessary to obtain the vast quantities of information available about virtually every celestial object observable in the sky.

Let us note one thing! With all of these expensive gadgets, the scientists should rapidly be able to locate every object in the vicinity of our solar system (or even outside of it) which (if man's theory of the solar system and universe is correct) does not have a high surface temperature. Then, all of the other cold materials should instantly be identifiable as solid materials in one form or another (such as asteroids). But let us observe what has actually happened within the scientific community.

IT BLINKED

In 1977, what was first proclaimed to be an asteroid was discovered in an orbit between the planets Saturn and Uranus. Later, the scientific community proclaimed that this asteroid was instead a comet (supposedly, an extremely large, somewhat dirty snowball, which travels swiftly through space). Notwithstanding all the fancy gadgets, plus all the fancy controversy, this celestial object was discovered using a relatively simple "blink microscope."²⁰



A blink microscope simply compares two photographs of the night sky. These two photographs are taken of the same portion of the sky, but at different times of the night. When the sunlight received by a celestial object is eclipsed by another celestial object, the first object fails (for a short period of time) to reflect any sunlight toward the nighttime observer located on planet Earth.²¹

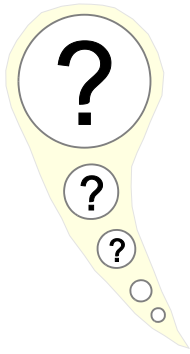
Using devices such as blink microscopes, celestial objects formerly proclaimed (under mankind's current system) as stars, are then proclaimed as being some other type of celestial object (whatever the whims of mankind may decree on that particular day). Let us simplify matters, and return to the main point. From the time of Creation until relatively recent times, a small, shining object observable in the night sky was simply classed as some type of star. The ways of God do greatly simplify life!

OUTER WANDERERS

According to the popularly accepted concept of the solar system, outward from the twinkling debris field of the asteroid belt lie the orbits of two more bright 'wandering stars.'²² These two 'stars' have been redefined by modern mankind as the planets Jupiter and Saturn.

EARTH COMPANIONS

According to the scientists, a reasonable number of asteroids (those smaller rocky masses) are in orbits which are claimed to intersect the orbit of this Earth.²³ It is of interest to note that one of these particular asteroids which intersects the Earth's orbit is also claimed to approach closer to the sun than any other known asteroid.²⁴



Let us now consider a very important thought. Friend, especially, over and above all other asteroids in our solar system, what would these particular 'Earth orbit' asteroids resemble in the night sky?^{25 and 26}

Stop and think for a moment. The asteroids near this Earth are reflective to one degree or another. If you could (hypothetically) stand on them on a dark night and then see their surface to any degree as you shone a flashlight upon it, these asteroids would then be reflecting the light from this relatively dim source. Now, what would be the result as the incredible brilliance of the sun floods upon this same reflective surface?²⁷

A REFERENCE POINT

In relation to our present discussion, the following should be noted. The scientists proclaim that the moon has a considerable amount of dark basalt upon its surface. For this reason, the surface of the moon is classed as a poor reflector of sunlight. It is said that the surface of the moon reflects only about 7 percent of the light which shines upon it. Please note that the moon is classed as one of the darkest bodies in the whole Solar System.²⁸

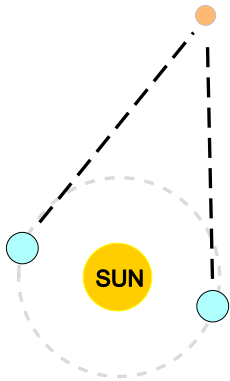
Friend, go outside at night when there is a full moon. What do you see? Do you see an extremely dim, dark object up in the night sky, or do you see something which is reflecting the sun's light rather brightly? If the moon is truly one of the darkest bodies in the Solar System, then what must be the amount of bright sunlight which is being reflected by the myriad of minor planets within our Solar System? Once again, what would the asteroids appear as, in the night sky? . . . As stars?²⁹

INNER STONES

According to mankind's current concept of the solar system, there are a small number of asteroids whose orbits appear to be smaller than that of the Earth. In other words, they are said to travel in that space between the sun and the Earth.³⁰

Continuing with our line of questioning, how would these inner asteroids appear in the night sky, as they readily reflect the light of the sun? Would they appear as many points of light, something like what we call stars? With these thoughts in mind, let us examine yet other truths.

TRIANGULATION



To determine the distance of a star from the Earth, scientists commonly begin by measuring the position of that star in the sky. Six months later (when the Earth is said to be on the opposite side of its orbit), another measurement is made to determine the apparent position of that same star. The back and forth positional shift of the star (as observed on Earth) is called the parallax of that star.

By the process of triangulation, the scientists proclaim what they believe to be the distance to that particular star.³¹ This all sounds good, but is there a potential for error (possibly great error) when using this system, especially considering the great distance which the scientists are claiming for the individual stars?

THE PHYSICIST

About 70 or more years ago, the great physicist Albert Einstein declared that an object of considerable mass can act like a lens, because its gravity-field actually has a pull upon light rays. This phenomenon is commonly called a gravitational lens. This type of lens can intensify and bend the light, as it is emitting from a body which lies behind another object.^{32 and 33}

Scientists believe that the phenomenon called “black holes” is very common in the universe. These black holes are said to be a very massive, yet very compact form of matter. These black holes are claimed to have such an intense gravity field, that light is readily bent by them. Because of black holes (and numerous other massive celestial objects), it appears (as proclaimed by various scientists) that the phenomenon of lensing would occur with great frequency throughout the entire universe.^{34 and 35} What effect would this lensing have on our distant line of sight, as we observe stars?

CELESTIAL REFLECTORS

Looking beyond celestial gravitational lenses, there are also celestial reflectors. These reflectors reflect electromagnetic radiation from a source (of whatever nature it may be, whether light, x-rays, etc.), and divert that radiation into another direction. As this occurs, the radiation may interact with the reflector to one degree or another. This may alter the character of the reflected radiation.³⁶

It should be noted that the various elements which compose a specific reflector will tend to reflect one particular frequency more readily than others.³⁷ This appears to be caused by an interaction of the radiation with the atoms within the reflector. The interaction causes the electrons of the atoms to become excited, and therefore resonate at a specific frequency. This frequency may then radiate out into space, and appear as the initial source of radiation, . . . when in fact it is not.³⁸

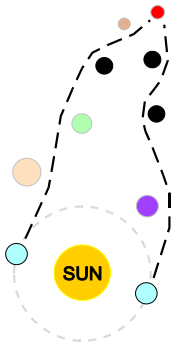
INESCAPABLE TRAJECTORY

Whenever a ball is thrown in a direction which is parallel to the surface of the Earth, the path of that ball curves downward toward the Earth. This phenomenon is caused by a gravitational interaction between the mass of the ball and the mass of the heavier Earth. The physicist Albert Einstein maintained that light is bent in a gravitational field in the exact manner as the trajectory of a material object would be bent in that same field, if that object were moving at the speed of light.³⁹

Furthermore, it is commonly believed that the bending of light is caused by a warping of space-time by a massive object, and not a result of any mass associated with light. The evidence indicates that light passing by any object with a mass similar to the sun, will be deflected at an angle of 1.75 seconds of an arc. It is a fact that light bends even in the Earth's somewhat smaller gravitational field, but to a lesser extent.⁴⁰ When considering the immense distances from the Earth which the scientists are claiming for the stars, even a relatively small gravitational field may ultimately deflect light enough to have an exceedingly great effect on the apparent distance to the star.

VARIABLE FACTORS

Yes, light rays (and our line of sight, even x-rays, etc.) are bent by gravitational fields.^{41 and 42} These rays of light (and our line of sight, etc.) also appear to be bent when passing by a star.⁴³ If certain theories of the scientists are correct, how great will be the bending of light rays (and our line of sight, etc.) as they pass through the vicinity of what is called a "black hole?" In this discussion, just the effect of gravity upon light rays (and all other electromagnetic radiation) will be addressed. Please note: there may also be other forces which bend light, and therefore our line of sight.^{44 and 45}



According to science, the universe is dynamic, not static. Everything is constantly changing. Everything is continually in motion, and changing location. The planets are said to be in ceaseless motion, the stars and galaxies are also said to be moving about. In such a situation, what happens to light rays as they pass through the universe? As light rays pass by a celestial object, are they not bent to one degree or another toward it?⁴⁶ As these rays pass by another object, are they then bent in yet another direction? Will the end result be that our line of sight is bent, first one way, and then another, as it 'snakes' its way across the universe?⁴⁷

If our line of sight is bent around in many directions (especially, as the scientists declare, in the vicinity of a black hole), how will the calculations for the locations of distant stars be effected? How will the triangulation method (for distance measurements of stars) be effected, especially when the orbit of the Earth may cause our line of sight toward a particular star to pass by a different, constantly changing set of gravitational fields? Can modern science accurately calculate or predict all of the millions or multiple billions of moving gravitational fields which will be effecting the line of sight, radio waves, and every calculation for star-location?

THE BASIC SYSTEM

How are the characteristics of stars (those proclaimed nuclear infernos) identified? According to one source, the chemical composition of a star is found from the spectrum of colors and line patterns included in the received light from a star, as it is processed by a spectrograph. Next, the star's spectra is placed into a class, according to the number and type of absorption lines in its spectra. The spectra of a star's light is next compared to that of a 'hot body' of known temperature. By this 'simple' procedure, the star's surface temperature is proclaimed.⁴⁸ But is this method accurate? Is there a possibility that light⁴⁹ (originating from an extremely high-temperature source), when reflected from⁵⁰ a cold body, can present a similar spectra as light from a standard hot body source?

FURTHER DETERMINATIONS

Continuing on in the 'scientific' sequence, once the (potentially erroneous) temperature and bolometric luminosity of a star are proclaimed, these calculations are used to determine the alleged size of a star.⁵¹ Let us stop and think for a moment. How would the calculations be effected if the light coming from a celestial object is simply reflected light originating from another source?⁵²

If the surface of the celestial object is a poor reflector, it will have relatively low luminosity when exposed to sunlight (or other bright light). If its surface is a good reflector, then it will have higher luminosity. Friend, it appears that the method for proclaiming the temperature of a celestial object presents the possibility for great error.⁵³ It also appears that the luminosity determinations may be subject to great error, especially if something other than reflected light is being measured.⁵⁴ Plus, it appears that the process for determining the size of the various stars is subject to error.

A FEW NOTES

The mass of a star is commonly determined from calculations of its orbital size and period. The mass of a star is also said to be related to its luminosity.⁵⁵ The mass, along with the (potentially flawed) determinations of a star's temperature and composition, are used to form theories of the internal structure of a star.⁵⁶ Friend, from all of the above information, the writer believes that there is great error in the 'facts' which the scientists are presenting about the stars.

HUMBLE THOUGHTS

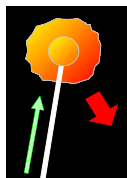
Friend, what if the stars are not nuclear infernos at all? Suppose that they are simply solids which are reflecting the light of the sun? Then again, what if stars are simply producing light because of an interaction of the sun's radiation (or other cosmic radiation) with the materials of which they are composed? Could stars be producing light because of a resonant excitation of the electrons within them, or in the gases surrounding them? Please consider the following.

A REVIEW

Earlier in this chapter, the myriad asteroids were considered as a possible source of the many points of light which are seen in the night sky.⁵⁷ Let us now consider this matter once again. The first asteroid was discovered (or a redefinition was given) in 1801. This asteroid appeared as a star which was moving relative to the main star-field.⁵⁸ Another moving star-like object was discovered in 1802. It, too, was redefined as an asteroid. Let us now observe how the name ‘asteroid’ came into existence, and what it truly means.

After the second asteroid was discovered, William Herschel gave the generic name asteroids to these smaller, moving celestial objects. He considered them to be star-like, or ‘asteroidal’ in appearance.⁵⁹ Friend, an asteroid is a celestial object which clearly looks like a star in the night sky. From the writer’s research, almost anything which has been moving relative to the main star field has been defined as an asteroid (with the exception of the major planets, comets, and manmade devices). With this in mind, let us examine a few facts about asteroids.

IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS



It is thought that asteroids, like meteorites, are made of silicate minerals. It is believed that the mineral crystals on the surface of an asteroid, when exposed to the light of the sun, selectively pass light through their crystal lattices. In other words, a portion of the light is selectively absorbed. This selective transmission and absorption appears to give color and brightness to the celestial object.⁶⁰

The white or colored light which reflects back into space from an asteroid is that light which is seen through a telescope. There is a device which is used in conjunction with the telescope, which is called a spectrophotometer. This device determines the spectrum of the light which is emitted by an asteroid. This emitted light may fall anywhere in the spectrum from near-infrared through visible light. Please note that the spectra implies the different mineral compositions of the asteroids.⁶¹

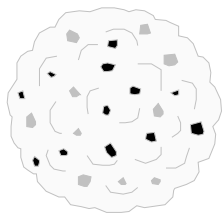
There is another very important fact which must be noted. The scientists claim that most (please note this word “most”) asteroids are very dark, and reflect only 3 to 7 percent of the sunlight which falls upon them.⁶² Earlier in this chapter (under the subsection heading “A Reference Point”), it was noted that the moon reflects about 7 percent of the sunlight which falls upon it. When a full moon is present, it can be very bright indeed in the night sky.

Please note that the darker asteroids can reflect sunlight with about one-half and upward to the same intensity of the moon (per the same reflective area). This is just considering the darker asteroids. But there is a smaller percentage of asteroids which reflect sunlight much more readily than do the moon and the other asteroids. These asteroids reflect about 40 percent of the sunlight which falls upon them.⁶³ In other words, these asteroids should be about 5.71 times brighter than the moon, per unit of reflective area. Friend, how bright will these points of light be in the night sky?

COMMON FACTORS

All of the planets are said to be moving in a counterclockwise direction around the sun. The same is claimed for all of the asteroids. It is commonly thought that all but the largest of the asteroids vary in brightness as they rotate. This variable brightness claimed for the asteroids appears to be like that of the many variable stars which continually change in brightness. It should be noted that some types of variable stars are said to be very consistent in their brightness cycles.^{64 65, and 66} This would be very similar to an asteroid which is rotating at a constant speed.

FURTHER STUDY



Let us prepare to lay the groundwork for a more detailed study of the true nature of stars. But first, the true nature of comets will be examined. Comets are commonly said to consist of frozen water, methanol, methane, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, ammonia, and a number of other volatile materials which are mixed with a variety of small rocks. They are often thought of as being just fluffy, dirty snowballs, without much solid substance.^{67 and 68} But further research has given a different understanding of comets.

Comets are solid chunks of rock and ice, without much loose material. The internal ratio of ice to rock still appears to be unknown. They are said to be covered with a variety of carbon compounds. It appears that comets have sometimes become victims of mistaken identity.⁶⁹ In 1977, an approximately 100 mile (161 km) diameter celestial object was christened as being the asteroid Chiron. It was said to have a dark surface similar to a carbonaceous asteroid. In 1988 this supposed asteroid suddenly doubled in brightness as it surrounded itself with a gaseous halo. To the embarrassment of the scientists, it appears that the ‘asteroid’ had now become a comet.⁷⁰

NATURE OF THE BEAST

When a comet is in the vicinity of the sun, its frozen matter is said to sublime, and a portion of its ices are converted into gases. At this time, it is claimed, dusts which were locked in the frozen mass are released into the blast of the solar wind and add grit to the gaseous cloud (called the “coma”) which surrounds the nucleus. The closer a comet gets to the sun, the greater becomes the production of gases. As a result, the coma and tail become larger.^{71 and 72}

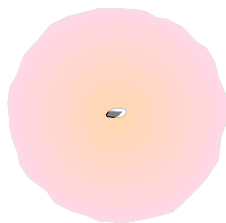
The average diameter of the gaseous and gritty coma is said to be about 62,000 miles (100,000 km).⁷³ Friend, this gaseous cloud is extremely large compared to the relatively tiny, solid nucleus which is hidden in the cloud. It is said that the molecules within the coma are decomposed by the ultraviolet light from the sun, and become ionized.⁷⁴ Friend, cannot space radiation also decompose and ionize molecules? What did we learn earlier in this book?

DISTANT IGNITION

On the previous page, the 1977 discovery and 1988 gaseous expansion of the comet Chiron was discussed. There is something very special to note about this celestial object. It is moving in an orbit between the planets Saturn and Uranus.⁷⁵ This is extremely far outside of the main asteroid belt (please see the common diagram of the solar system, shown earlier). Yet at this great distance, a gaseous cloud formed around the mass of rock and ice. The light of the sun ionized and illuminated this cloud of gas, and caused the object to double in brightness. But how does this relate to stars?

IN THE BELT

Within the much closer asteroid belt reside numerous asteroids. It is believed that a sizable percentage (possibly half) of these asteroids contain water. This appears to be especially true of the “C” classification of asteroids.⁷⁶ It is also likely that there is much ice included within the asteroid belt. In space, there is a greatly reduced pressure (or vacuum, as it is often called). Under these conditions, the vaporized water (and other volatile matter) emitting from the asteroids should produce a large, surrounding cloud of gas.



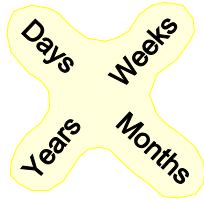
The large gaseous cloud surrounding an asteroid should be ionized and illuminated by the radiation of the sun, just as was the more distant celestial object Chiron (noted above). The spectra of the light emitted by the gas clouds should indicate the nature of the gaseous materials which are emanating from the relatively tiny asteroid embedded within the gas cloud.⁷⁷ Friend, it appears that these cold-gas clouds are the stars which we observe. It does not appear that they are superheated gas-envelopes at all.

Those points of light in the night sky, called stars, may have a very interesting history indeed. It appears that a portion of the stars may be a little like stationary comets, in that they may possess a luminous cloud around a more solid, relatively small inner body. From what can be observed from Earth, it does not appear that these stars have any tails (as do comets). Also to be considered are the other solid stars (asteroids), which do not have gaseous clouds surrounding them.

STARLIGHT

What produces the different colors of stars? When the atoms of vaporized or non-vaporized elements become excited, they may emit a specific color of light. Pure neon gas gives a red light. Argon gives a blue light. Krypton gives a brilliant reddish-orange light. Mercury vapor is a good source of ultraviolet light. Xenon gives a bluish light. Sodium emits an intense yellow color. Nickel emits a green color. Magnesium gives off a blue-white light.^{78, 79, and 80} The various elements readily allow for the production of white dwarfs, brown dwarfs, blue giants, red giants, and even the red supergiants. As we hold these very basic thoughts, let us turn to a different matter.

MULTIPLE FUNCTIONS

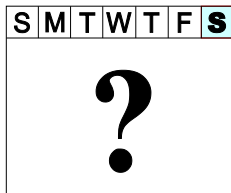


God is not a waster of anything. The many lights which God caused to become illuminated within the firmament of Heaven, on Day Four of Creation, have many functions. By the movements of these celestial bodies, the days, weeks, months, years and even the seasons are established. By the movement of these many lights, accurate time is visibly marked for all mankind.

These celestial lights, moreover, have another function. They are for the purpose of giving special signs in the Heavens.⁸¹ These unique lights are even used to mark when great events in the history of mankind (and of the whole Universe) are going to occur, whether in the Heavens or upon the face of this Earth. Let us note one very important example.

When Jesus Christ was born in a manger in Bethlehem, the wise men from the east came to Jerusalem enquiring for Him. They proclaimed openly: *“Where is he that is born King of the Jews? For we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him.”*⁸² The Heavenly story is clearly written in the sky for all to see.⁸³ But only those with proper understanding can clearly and accurately read the story which they tell.

CORRECT DAYS



Let us now examine another very important function of the many stars of God. By the movement of these celestial bodies, even the individual days of the week are clearly and accurately marked. For this reason, a trained person should always be able to accurately determine the correct day of the week.

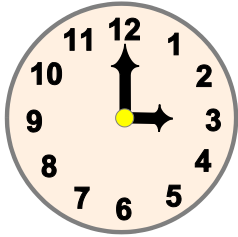
Looking to another matter, have you ever heard conflicting statements about which day of the week is the true Sabbath which God ordained: that day which He blessed and hallowed? Have you ever heard some individuals state that calendar changes through the centuries have changed the days of the week? Please don't be fooled by that one.

Rest assured, the order of the weekly days (even on the calendars) was never altered by any of the calendar changes which occurred through the centuries. Any complete, historical study of calendar changes will prove the validity of this statement!⁸⁴ Then again, you may still wonder if there is a way in which to verify the true days of the week (which is the true first day of the week, and which is the true seventh day of the week, or more clearly, the Sabbath of God).⁸⁵

Friend, the loving Heavenly Father has not left us at the mercy of the deceivers, but He has left us a true witness. Let us now turn to the faithful Word of God, and its exact words.

CELESTIAL TIMEPIECES

It is written: “*And God said, ‘Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years: and let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth:’ and it was so.*”⁸⁶



From the Word of God, we find that the movement of the celestial objects are like an extremely large and very accurate clock! The movement of these shining objects truly mark the exact time of the years, the seasons, and even the individual days of the week. The Word of God further states that these celestial bodies were created to be used as special signs, or indicators, of various events. Let us now examine this matter a little further.

ECLIPSES

A skilled astronomer can foretell, with great accuracy, many things from the movements of the celestial bodies. They may foretell such things as how many eclipses of the sun will occur during any given year. They may also tell the exact time and place (on the face of this whole Earth) that a full eclipse will occur.⁸⁷ Furthermore, a skilled astronomer is even able to foretell the path of the eclipse’s shadow across the Earth’s surface.

Friend, a skillful astronomer can accurately predict eclipses which will occur in the centuries yet to come. Furthermore, this capability for accurate prediction is declared to extend out into millenniums of time.⁸⁸ This all speaks of the great accuracy and predictability of God’s timepieces. The things of God are truly amazing. Let us stand in awe of Him!

LOOKING BACK

It is claimed that the movement of the celestial bodies can be used for more than just looking into the future. It is claimed that it is also possible (by the great timepiece which God has created in the Heavens) to accurately date every eclipse which has occurred from the very beginning of time.⁸⁹

TO DAY ONE

History records the name of the first person known to have accurately calculated all of the preceding eclipses and celestial transits. This person was the renowned astronomer Dr. J.B. Dimpleby. It is claimed that this man calculated the celestial movements all the way back, to identify the very first day of time. At the time when these incredible calculations were said to be performed, Dr. Dimpleby was the foremost chronologist for the British Chronological and Astronomical Association.⁹⁰

THE FINDINGS

It is reported that the calculations of Dr. Dimbleby indicate exactly when the very first day of Creation occurred. It appears that it fell on the day of the week which is currently (and commonly) called Sunday.⁹¹ Furthermore, the calculations verify that the particular day of the week which we currently and commonly call Saturday, is actually the true seventh-day Sabbath of God.⁹²

CLOSING QUESTIONS

After much study of science, and much study of the Word of God, some very important questions began to come to mind. They are as follows. Is there a particular reason why mankind has redefined the celestial bodies and placed them in very different categories than that which the Word of God declares? Is there any particular passage of Scripture which the modern redefinition of 'scientific' terms (and the supposed distances to objects) would cause to appear as very unlikely, or even completely impossible to fulfill? In answer to these questions, let us look again to the passage of Holy Scripture which follows.

SO SHALL IT BE

The Word of God proclaims: *“And I beheld when he [the Lamb of God] had opened the sixth seal, and, lo, there was a great earthquake; and the sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon became as blood; **and the stars of heaven fell unto the earth**, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind.”*⁹³

Friend, the very stars of Heaven shall truly fall to this Earth in that very day when the Lord's devastating judgment of this Earth is fulfilled. It will not take these stars of Heaven light-years to get here. Friend, do not be in confusion on these things, but believe in the complete Word of God.

Be assured of this fact, that in the times ahead, every one of the modern evolutionary scientists and every blasphemer of God will fully, from the depths of their hearts, believe in the Word of God. Yes, they will believe in the complete Word of God. ...But only after it is much too late to do the great majority of them any good! They will believe as they are watching the rapid fulfilment of all things before their very eyes.

Friend, so ends another Chapter in this FIRST EDITION of
Listen To The Earth, Volume One, THE CREATION, by *David E. Sakrison and Friends*
in 34 Chapters, plus README, Preview, Start, and End files
with References following each Chapter

REFERENCES

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1. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Isaiah, chapter 66, verses 1-2.
2. See: *The Holy Bible*, Book of II Corinthians, chapter 7, verse 1.
3. *Cruden's Complete Concordance*, Alexander Cruden, 7th printing, 1971, page 633, "Star."
4. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Star."
5. *The Holy Bible* also refers to "wandering stars" in the Book of Jude, verse 13.
6. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Mercury (planet)."
7. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Mercury (planet)."
8. See: *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Astronomy."
9. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Venus (planet)."
10. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Venus (astronomy)."
11. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Venus (planet)."
12. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Venus (astronomy)."
13. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Mars (planet)."
14. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Asteroid."
15. The book *Impact!: The Threat of Comets and Asteroids* (by radio astronomer Gerrit L. Verschuur, 1996), on page 43 implies that there are not small objects residing between the larger asteroids. The indication is that there are no small pea-sized fragments floating in the asteroid belt. But is this information accurate?
16. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Least-Squares Method."
17. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Star."
18. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Star."
19. Please let us note that a computer is no smarter than the person who programs it. If the person who programmed the computer had erroneous beliefs, they simply program the computer to verify their erroneous beliefs: and the common people ignorantly bow before the computer, and believe whatever comes out of it. In such a manner, the people are readily led astray. Yes, they are somewhat like sheep, so easily led astray.
20. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Chiron (astronomy)" and "Kowal, Charles T."
21. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Blink Microscope."
22. See: *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Astronomy."
23. Notes from: *Impact!: The Threat of Comets and Asteroids*, by radio astronomer Gerrit L. Verschuur, 1996, page 45: By 1995, more than 350 asteroids were located whose orbital paths crossed that of the Earth's. In 1982, Eugene Shoemaker (of Shoemaker Levy 9 comet fame) estimated that as many as 1,800 more Earth-orbit crossing asteroids were yet to be discovered. In the early 1990's, the estimate was increased to between 5,000 and 10,000 Earth-crossers which were greater than 0.3 mile (0.5 km) in size. The largest of the known Earth-crossers are 3.7 to 5 miles (6 to 8 km) across. This reference source states that a collision with any one of these celestial objects would likely bring civilization close to the brink of destruction, even if it did not wipe out the species.

24. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Asteroid.”
25. An article in the October 1996 issue of *Harper’s Magazine* (“The New Gold Rush,” by John S. Lewis, on page 18) declares that, according to the astronomers, the Earth is embedded in an immense swarm of comets and asteroids, many of which are actually easier to reach and land on than the Moon. Friend if this is so, what would virtually each and every one of these celestial bodies appear as in the night sky, whenever the intense sunlight floods upon their outer surface? Would they appear as points of light in the night skies? If we had not had our definitions played with by the modern ‘scientists,’ might we simply call these celestial bodies stars?
26. Let us further note that according to noted radio astronomer Gerrit L. Verschuur (in his 1996 book *Impact!: The Threat of Comets and Asteroids*, on page 47), in 1993, astronomers reported a previously undetected local asteroid belt, whose members have orbits which are similar to that of the Earth.
27. According to noted radio astronomer Gerrit L. Verschuur, in his 1996 book *Impact!: The Threat of Comets and Asteroids*, on page 44: “They [the various asteroids] reflect different amounts of sunlight...” Let the Reader also note that there are many other forms of electromagnetic radiation traveling about in space, besides just sunlight. These other forms of radiation are able to interact with certain materials, and cause them to radiate brilliant light. Let us examine this fact more closely. Take for instance the fluorescent light, which is commonly found in commercial buildings. Inside of that light tube, there is a form of radiation traveling about which our eyes cannot see. But this radiation bombards and interacts with the coating on the inside of the glass tube. The material of the coating, in turn, begins to shine brightly, producing the light which our eyes can see. Is it possible, in certain instances, that the same thing could be happening in the high vacuum of space, in that “sea” of radiant energy?
28. *Plate Tectonics: Unraveling the Mysteries of the Earth*, Jon Erickson, 1992, page 160.
29. In the book *Rocks From Space* (by O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, on page 338), it is stated that the first asteroid was accidentally discovered on New Year’s Day of 1801. The discovering scientist, Guiseppe Piazzi, “was measuring star positions when he came across a star in the constellation Taurus that was not on any star charts. Piazzi tracked the position of the object over several nights and found it was moving slowly, with a speed that suggested it was between Mars and Jupiter.” Friend, there you have it. An asteroid does appear as a star in the night sky. Furthermore, it appears that some of these asteroids are moving relative to the major portion of the asteroids in the asteroid belt (or cloud).
30. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Asteroid.”
31. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Astronomy.”
32. *Science News*; April 4, 1998; “Gravity’s Ring: Hubble Bags Another Lens;” Ron Cowen, page 214.
33. *The Economist*; London; July 15, 1995; “Astronomy: Discworld;” Anonymous, page 62.
34. *Science News*; April 4, 1998; “Gravity’s Ring: Hubble Bags Another Lens;” Ron Cowen, page 214.
35. *Science*; January 7, 2000; “A Magnifying Glass for the Milky Way;” Govert Schilling, pages 67-68.
36. *The Economist*; London; July 15, 1995; “Astronomy: Discworld;” Anonymous, page 62.
37. *The Economist*; London; July 15, 1995; “Astronomy: Discworld;” Anonymous, page 62.
38. In this case, the radiation sent out into space is simply a product of a reaction. It is a product of the reaction caused by the bombardment of radiation (possibly of a much different frequency band) coming from some other source.
39. *Conceptual Physics*, Paul G. Hewitt, 6th Edition, 1989, pages 674-675.
40. *Conceptual Physics*, Paul G. Hewitt, 6th Edition, 1989, pages 674-675.
41. *Conceptual Physics*, Paul G. Hewitt, 6th Edition, 1989, pages 673-675.
42. See: *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Eclipse” and “Gravitation.”

43. See: *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Physics."
44. Let us consider another angle. Light, upon which our sense of sight operates, is of an electromagnetic nature. Light actually covers a very small band within the electromagnetic spectrum. Radio waves are also of an electromagnetic nature. It should be noted that certain radio waves are bent, or even totally reflected back to Earth by the ionosphere, contained in the upper atmosphere of this Earth. Since this is an observable fact, what other special conditions may exist in space which may readily alter, or even totally deflect our line of sight?
45. An article from the May 2, 1996 issue of *Nature* magazine (called "Light Bent by Magnets," by Hooft and van der Mark, on page 27) indicates that light rays can readily be bent by magnetic fields.
46. When considering this point of light bending as it passes by a celestial object, something very important must be noted. The scientists proclaim that the Earth's sun is a rather small "star" when compared to many of the other stars. If this is so, then what must be the gravitational field of these other stars? If light bends by about 1.75 seconds of an arc while passing by the Earth's sun, then how much must it be deflected when passing by these much larger objects? Let us keep these thoughts firmly planted in our minds, as we continue with this discussion.
47. Let us examine a little further this situation in which our line of sight is bent first one way, and then another. It is truly possible that our line of sight is being bent all over the place as it travels across the universe. Depending on the nature of all the force fields involved, it is possible that our line of sight may be greatly bent, even within our own solar system (if modern mankind's picture of the solar system and the "fabric" of the universe is completely accurate). In such a case, it is possible for a star to appear extremely far away from Earth, while in fact it may be relatively close at hand.
48. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Star." This source also claims that the actual composition of the stars did not become known until the invention of the spectroscope in the 19th century. [Note: the spectroscope was invented in the 1860's.] The source then claims that in the early decade of the 1900's, Annie J. Cannon (of Harvard University) examined the spectra from thousands of stars. As a part of this examination, Cannon classified each spectrum according to the number of absorption lines. It appears that all other properties of the stars are derived from these classifications of spectrum. But is the spectral system really new? If not, from whence does it proceed?
- The writer came upon an interesting article in the October/November 2003 edition of *The American Enterprise* magazine. The article (which starts on page 27, and is called "False Conflict," by Rodney Stark) claims that "one of the oldest astronomical programs in the world is run by the Vatican." It appears that as far back as the 1500's, the Roman Catholic Church began earnestly searching the skies with programs of astronomical research at four different observatories in the vicinity of Rome. It is claimed that at one of these observatories, a man called "Father [P.] Angelo Secchi produced the very first classification of stars according to their spectra." According to another article in *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, called "History of Astronomy," after the invention of the spectroscope, there were a number of men from various countries (including P. Angelo Secchi of Rome) whose work culminated in the science called astrophysics. With the science of astrophysics came the questionable and often misleading determinations of chemical composition for the stars. But let us not stop here with our historical examination.
- The abovementioned article called "False Conflict" indicates that in the 1930's, the Jesuits established a modern observatory (called the Vatican Observatory) at Castel Gandolfo. Castel Gandolfo is the Papal summer residence. It is located to the south of Rome. The article declares that "in 1981 the Vatican Observatory founded a research wing in Tucson, Arizona at one of the world's most modern centers for observational astronomy. The Vatican Advanced Technology Telescope, an infrared device, was completed on Mt. Graham, Arizona in 1993." The article claims that the Roman Catholic Church "continues to carry on an active program of research and publication in astronomy and astrophysics at both Castel Gandolfo and Tucson."
- Friend, it appears that many of the theories as taught today about the stars (which are taught as truth in the institutions of learning) may have been instigated by the Roman Catholic Church. An honest study of history clearly shows that many horrible and intentional deceptions have proceeded from that institution. (One simple example of clear deception is the Donation of Constantine, amongst a list of others.) The Christians in earlier times understood the true meaning of Revelation chapters 17 and 18, in the Holy Bible. The Roman Catholic Church was identified as the Great Whore. Revelation 17 (in verse 2) speaks of the Great Whore "*with whom the kings of the earth have committed fornication, and the inhabitants of the earth have been made drunk with the wine of her fornication.*"
- This Great Whore (in Revelation chapter 17, verse 5) is shown as the mother of the "*ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH.*" These abominations are perversions of the real truth. These abominations are deceptions that can lead a person to eternal destruction, because they ultimately take people away from the truth of God. In relation to this truth, is it any wonder that the pope appears to be in agreement with evolution? From whence did this abomination initiate; and are not the inhabitants of the earth made "drunk" with it?
- The earlier mentioned article called "False Conflict" appears to indicate that the origins of science (as taught in the institutions of today) lie in Roman Catholic theology. Need the writer say more?

49. Or any other radiation.
50. Or interacted with the surface of, ...
51. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Star.”
52. Or the product of an interaction with radiation from some other source.
53. Suppose, for a moment, that a very large celestial object had an extremely rough, dark-colored surface. This object would tend to display low luminosity. On the other hand, suppose a relatively small celestial object had a very smooth and light colored, or even shiny surface. This smaller object may display a high luminosity, when compared to the much larger, dark-colored object. Based on luminosity (as is common in the “science” of today), the much smaller object, in this example, would be declared to be the bigger object. This erroneous determination would then, when using the common methods of today’s “science,” produce a whole erroneous string of data about the true size of the celestial objects in the above example. It would also produce erroneous data on the location of the star.
54. Suppose that the observed light from a celestial object were the result of an interaction of the sun’s radiation with the material from which the celestial object is made? A common everyday item which may serve as an example to this process is the fluorescent light. There is no light created from inside of the tube. In the tube’s inner space is only unseen radiation. As this radiation bombards the coating on the glass tube, it interacts with this coating and causes it to fluoresce, or produce light. True, to the human observer, the light appears to originate solely from the coating on the light tube. But the coating is energized from another source in order to be able to produce this light. In reality, the coating can produce no light of itself, on its own. Now, suppose that a similar process is in operation with the stars?
55. Considering reference note #53, above, the whole method for determining the mass of a star is subject to incredibly great error. Yes, the wisdom of mankind becomes erroneous, as he fights against the truth of God . . . and then there are the poor “sheep” which are led completely astray as they blindly follow the erroneous “learned” ones.
56. There is something very interesting to note about stars. These stars appear to differ in size, yet according to *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, under the heading of “Star,” even with the most powerful telescopes normal stars appear only as points of light. Truly, no one has ever observed the surface of a star. Nevertheless, the scientists present so many “facts” about them. They will even tell you about the layering and composition within the body of the star. The truth (as indicated in the encyclopedia source) is, most claims by the scientists about stars are simply based upon theories. What they often teach as fact is only conjecture, or even outright deceptions. It appears that many of these theories are based on questionable foundations. So go the “winds of doctrine” within modern science.
57. It is noted in *Rocks From Space* (By O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, on page 364) that astronomer Dr. Tom Gehrels (of the University of Arizona in Tucson) believes that the asteroids are “more than just points of light in the sky.”
58. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, page 338.
59. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, page 341.
60. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, page 352.
61. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, pages 352-353. Please note that the spectra can also indicate the particular crystal lattice-work which composes the asteroid or other celestial object.
62. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, pages 352-353.
63. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, page 354.
64. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Star.”
65. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, page 358.
66. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Solar System.”

67. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, pages 18 and 380.
68. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Comet.”
69. Cases of mistaken identity of celestial objects can readily occur because the term ‘star’ no longer appears to be good enough in the world of ‘science.’ Mankind has greatly complicated his identification system by attempting to make another category for each new phenomenon which he observes in space. For this reason, he will continually have to rename celestial objects. This is possibly a major reason why the scientists continually need new research grants and other government funds. This will allow some of them an opportunity to make a career out of naming and renaming celestial objects. As this situation is examined, it appears some individuals believe that this is a better use of money than feeding the hungry, taking care of the needs of the poor, and raising the standard of living for the general populace. When people’s hearts are converted to the true way of God, then they will find that helping their fellow man is more important than naming and renaming space objects.
70. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, pages 380-381, and 385.
71. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, page 19.
72. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Comet.”
73. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Comet.”
74. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Comet.”
75. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, page 381.
76. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, page 355.
77. The relatively tiny mass of solid material (the asteroid) related to the gaseous ‘star cloud’ may not be residing at the nucleus of the cloud at all. The solar wind may be pushing this gas-cloud in a direction away from the sun. Therefore, the solid mass (the related asteroid) may reside within the brilliant gas-cloud somewhere along an imaginary line extending from the nucleus of the cloud to the outer surface facing the sun.
78. *Rocks From Space*, O. Richard Norton, 2nd Edition, 1998, page 48.
79. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Mercury (element),” and “Xenon.”
80. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Argon,” and “Krypton.”
81. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Genesis, chapter 1, verse 14.
82. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Matthew, chapter 2, verse 2.
83. One important thing should be noted at this point. The stars may indicate important events, and that is as far as we are to go in the use of the stars. The stars are not to be put in the place of God. We are not to look to the stars, rather than God. And most importantly, we are not to get so wrapped up in the stars, that we begin to worship them (in any manner). The Word of God strictly condemns the worship of those things which we observe in the skies.
84. As a note to the Reader: It appears that the wicked of this world have been working to change even the days of the week. They are working worldwide to have Monday placed as the first day of the week, and Sunday (or the day of the sun) placed as the seventh day of the week on the new calendars. With this move, they will cause much confusion as to the true day of God’s Sabbath. Possibly with this deception they hope to turn as many people as possible away from considering or understanding the completeness of true obedience to God the Father. How long shall God put up with the ways of arrogant and rebellious mankind?
85. Other than asking an Orthodox Jew.
86. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Genesis, chapter 1, verses 14-15.

87. *Today's Amazing Universe*, Phillip L. Knox, 1953, page 60.
88. *Today's Amazing Universe*, Phillip L. Knox, 1953, page 60.
89. *Today's Amazing Universe*, Phillip L. Knox, 1953, page 60.
90. *Today's Amazing Universe*, Phillip L. Knox, 1953, pages 70-71.
91. The name "Sunday" was given to this first day of the week, at a later date, by the heathen Baal (or sun) worshipers.
92. *Today's Amazing Universe*, Phillip L. Knox, 1953, pages 70-71. As a further note, let us not forget that the current names for the days of the week were given by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, in honor of the pagan gods. Hopefully, this bit of information will open the eyes of some.
93. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Revelation, chapter 6, verses 12-13.