

captures the imagination. Take a look at the exquisite detail of these astronomically huge lanes of gas and dust that form a belt around the Sombrero galaxy. Surely all these galaxies are telling us something of vast importance.

To see what it is we turn to this special Hubble Space Telescope photo that took 11 days or 1 million seconds to expose in 2003 as the telescope orbited the earth. It shows several thousand galaxies in a little speck of space the size of a pinhead. It's aptly named the Hubble Ultra Deep Field because it recorded galaxies more distant than any ever seen before and leads to the estimate that throughout the cosmos there are over several hundred billion galaxies, each with over a hundred billion stars.

Many small green circles have now been drawn on this image, each one containing the farthest and therefore smallest galaxies ever seen. But when magnified we see that all of them are red. Why? We'll focus on this shortly.

For now we concentrate on the vastness of the universe by realizing that even the blackest void in the heavens is populated with hundreds of thousands of galaxies invisible to the naked eye and earth-based telescopes. What conclusions can we draw? The immense size of the universe staggers our understanding as well as tells us something of great importance.

Because these distant galaxies reach almost to the edge of the visible universe, and because we see about the same density of galaxies in every direction the telescope is pointed, Dad and I do not hesitate to say this is a powerful confirmation of our claim that Earth is either at or near the center of the visible universe. But this is just the opposite of what early astronomers and even Hubble himself concluded when interpreting his famous red-shift discovery. So who is correct? To find out we flash back in time to the early part of the 20th century. By the 1920s astronomers, like Edwin Hubble, knew that the Doppler effect could cause spectral line shifts, due to the relative motion of the source and observer.

A shift toward the blue end of the spectrum, called a blue-shift was interpreted as motion toward the earth and a shift to the red end, called a red-shift, was interpreted as motion away from the earth.

It was here at Mt. Wilson observatory in the 1920s that Hubble utilized the observatory's new 100-inch reflector; the largest telescope of that day, to discover that light arriving from distant galaxies was red-shifted in an orderly way. In 1929 he published his findings:

The greater the red-shift, the greater the distance a galaxy was away from earth. This was a monumental discovery, as shown in this graphic, that modern astronomy has confirmed.

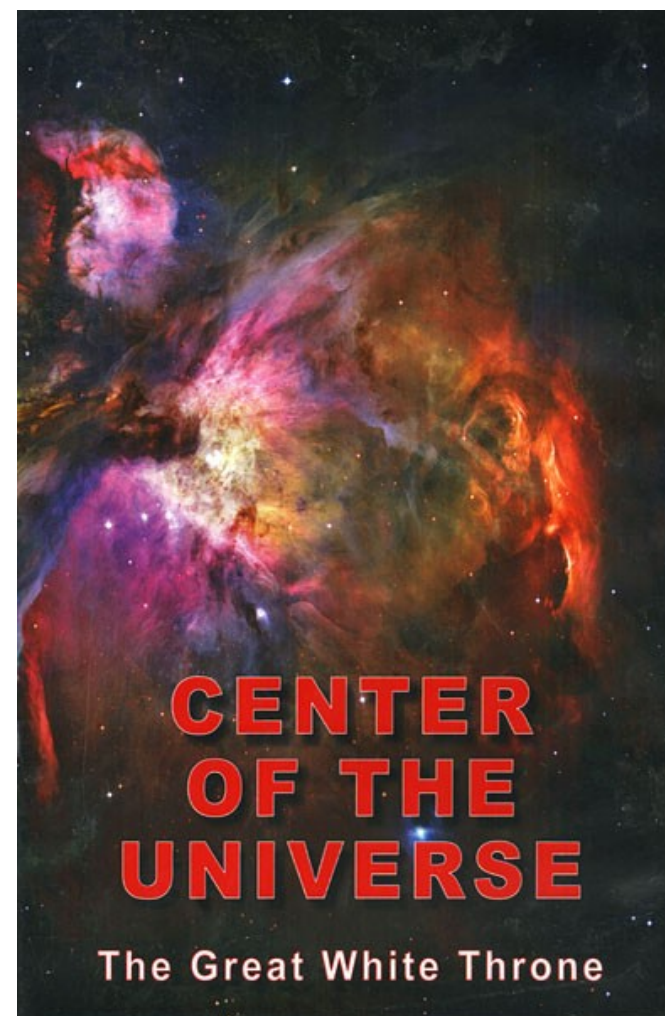
It was also very puzzling. Hubble and other astronomers had observed red-shifts of different galaxies, but didn't recognize the systematic trends. Previously the universe was thought to be static and unchanging. Now it was shown to have an unexpected kind of order.

This animation illustrates how the red-shift increases as the galaxy moves further and further from the earth. The preeminent question was – and still is – what assumption should be used to interpret Hubble's discovery? Before discussing Hubble's assumptions and the conclusions he drew, we first determine the outcome if the Doppler interpretation is used.

In this case, these graphics clearly show that galaxies both far and near are receding from us – spreading out from us if you please – in an orderly manner....

For the whole story, please contact us for your free D.V.D. - Center of the Universe, The Great White Throne.

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It was early morning on July 16, 1945. At the Alamogordo Proving Grounds of the Los Alamos Missile Range near White Sands, New Mexico, a select group of atomic scientists and U. S. military personnel gathered. In the distance was a 100 foot tower and at the top a shack housed a never before tested nuclear device code named Trinity.

The countdown began. Nervous expectations rose higher. Then the button was pushed. In a flash of light the nuclear age came bursting on the scene. America had won the race to unleash the destructive power of the atom. It was clear this

power was awesome; too awesome to remain untamed. So began the quest of science to harness that power for peace, while others feared it would lead to another war more destructive than any since the beginning of time.

The beginning of time. The beginning of time for man. The beginning of time for the universe? When did it all begin? What keeps the awesome power of the atom in check until it bursts forth in those uncontrolled nuclear reactions? Scientists have deciphered the laws that govern them. But who made the laws? Who made the atoms? And who made the Earth, sun, moon, and stars?

I'm Lonnie Melashenko and in this program we'll be exploring the scientific mysteries of the universe and the controversy over how it came to be, but first... On Christmas eve in 1968, the Apollo 8 astronauts Anders, Lovell, and Borman gave an impressive answer [to the question of who made the heavens and the earth] when they relayed a special message back to Earth from their orbit around the moon.

ANDERS – In the beginning God created the heaven and the Earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said let there be light and there was light. And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness.

LOVELL – And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day. And God said, let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters. And let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the firmament. And divided the waters which were above the firmament. And it was so. And God called the firmament Heaven. And evening and morning were the second day.

BORMAN – And God said let the waters under the Heavens be gathered together in one place. And the dry land appeared. And it was so. And

God called the dry land Earth. And the gathering together of the waters called He seas. And God saw that it was good. And from the crew of Apollo 8, we pause with good night, good luck, a Merry Christmas and God bless all of you - all of you on the good Earth. (From APOLLO MISSION COMMENTARY 12/24/68; CST 8:38 p.m. from the Public Affairs Office at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston)

The world was stunned. Like a voice from the heavens, it was reminded of the Creator's claim that He had done it all in six days. But most modern scientists long ago rejected Genesis, believing instead that Edwin Hubble's famous 1929 red-shift discovery confirms the big bang theory and its key assumption that ours is a no-center universe that is everywhere the same. However, two U S scientists, Dr. Robert Gentry, who was earlier one of big bang's strongest supporters, and his son and associate, Dr. David Gentry, find instead that Hubble's result is proof the Universe does have a Center, and that it is astronomically nearby.

They believe this startling discovery may yet attract the interest of people of all religious persuasions and even those who have none, for they believe it points to the celestial dwelling place of the God of Genesis, the same God who gave the literal seven-day Creation Commandment to Moses on Mt Sinai. With this background Drs. Robert and David Gentry begin to unfold the exciting saga behind their discoveries. The excitement begins by recognizing that the Hubble Space Telescope and other NASA telescopes have photographed some amazing celestial objects within our own Milky Way galaxy.

This is what our galaxy looks like in the night sky, photographed using a very long exposure. We see it from inside, looking edge-on through its disc of billions of stars interlaced with vast clouds of dust and gas hundreds and thousands of light-years in size.

This artist's rendition shows what it may look like from 100,000 light-years away looking down from above its spiral arms. And this is where our sun is located.

However, next few stunning images are real photographs taken by the Hubble Space Telescope: The "Ant," a planetary nebula surrounding the dying sun-like star, Menzel 3. The Eskimo nebula about 5,000 light-years from Earth in the constellation Gemini.

A complex of mixed nebulosity surrounding the triple star Rho Ophiuchus and the yellow giant, Antares. These two colliding galaxies nicknamed "The Mice" are 300 million light-years away in the constellation Coma Berenices.

An exploding star 3,000 light-years away in the constellation Draco created the "Cat's Eye" nebula. Another exploding star 650 light-years away created the Helix Nebula in the constellation Aquarius.

The immense size of this nebula is revealed as a burst of light travels outward illuminating shells of gas and dust ejected from the star, V838 Monocerotis. It's surprising to note that astronomers themselves gave these three spires of rarefied gas and dust hundreds of light-years long in the Eagle Nebula the name, "Pillars of Creation," because they allege that new stars are being born within them.

And this is only the beginning of the wonders of creation. Just look at this photo of the Whirlpool galaxy. It's about 100,000 light-years in diameter and contains about 200 billion stars. It's spiral arms are slowly rotating about the galactic center the same way the spiral arms of our galaxy do.

The variety of shapes and sizes of galaxies is unbelievable. Take for example the Barred spiral NGC1300. The Starburst galaxy. Hoag's object strange Ring Galaxy. And the Antenna galaxy, a mangled collision of two spiral galaxies. Galaxies are so huge and their distances so great that we can hardly comprehend their existence. The beauty and majesty of these celestial wonders