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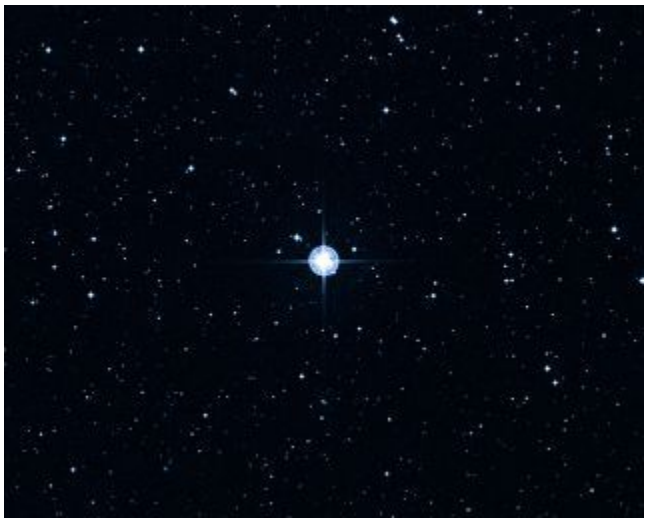
How can a Star be Older than the Universe?

Or, How can the Mainstream be so Dense?



by Miles Mathis

First published October 23, 2019

In an article published at Space.com on October 16, we find author David Crookes saying some very strange things. He starts by telling us that HD 140283 — or Methuselah as it's commonly known — is one of the universe's oldest known stars. Ask yourself how we could know that. The only stars we can see are in our own galaxy, which is like one grain of sand in the universe. We know nothing about stars in any other galaxies, because they are too far away. So claiming this is one of the universe's oldest stars is just idiotic. Methuselah is only 190 lightyears from Earth, and our own galaxy is about 200,000 ly across, so there are billions of stars in *our own* galaxy we know nothing about. Those would be the ones on the other side of the galaxy from us, since we are blocked from them by the galactic core. So about the best we can say is that this is the oldest star in our vicinity.

Remember, Andromeda is the nearest galaxy to ours, and it is about 2.5 **million** ly away. That means that even if you could travel at 671 million miles per hour, it would take you 2.5 million years to get there. And that is the *nearest* grain of sand to ours in the universe. So Crookes is just assuming you don't know the difference between the galaxy and the universe.

Next, Crookes admits the age of Methuselah, estimated in 2000 at 16 billion years, conflicts with the estimated age of the universe, which is said to be 13.8 billion years. Nice of him to admit it, since it is indeed a HUGE problem, one indicating physicists and astronomers are dead wrong about *both* numbers. But modern scientists have never seen a problem too big to fudge, so they got to work on this one. First, they tried to get Methuselah's number down, by finessing various parameters. After years

of hammering, they lowered it to 14.5 billion years, leading Howard Bond to say that the similarities between the age of the universe and that of this old nearby star — both of which have been determined by different methods of analysis — is "an amazing scientific achievement which provides very strong evidence for the Big Bang picture of the universe". Everything is always an amazing scientific achievement for these guys. They should really be selling used cars instead of physics.

Unfortunately, while they were doing that, the age of the universe was also moving lower, due to new findings. The latest study published in *Science* this year indicates the universe may be as young as 11.4 billion years. So, given the current theory and math, the problem just keeps getting worse. And it is even worse than anyone is willing to admit, since the universe should be **far older** than any local star. Simply as a matter of logic, we would expect stars, which are born and die all the time in galaxies, to be far younger than the galaxies that contain them. And by the same logic, we would expect galaxies to be far younger than the universe as a whole. Which means the falling current estimates for age of the universe aren't just off by a fraction, **they are off by many orders of magnitude**.

How could that be? Well, the estimates for age of the universe are based on the cosmic microwave background, which I have shown has been completely misread. It isn't residue of the big bang, but simply the ambient charge field of the universe (or galaxy). I will be told it doesn't matter what it is, as long as it has an accelerating expansion that can be measured. That is what is giving us the age estimates for the universe. But I have shown the mainstream has that wrong as well. There are many possible causes for these redshifts, even beyond expansion, tired light, and others that have been proposed by the mainstream. I hit a couple in that old paper. Current physicists now just *assume* expansion has been proved—for no other reason really than that some famous old guys got Nobel prizes for it—and so they ignore or slander any other possibilities. But their small and getting smaller estimates for age of the universe should be seen as proof against their assumptions. Any theory or math that yields such small numbers should be thrown out immediately as compromised. They should *know* the theory and math can't be right due to that alone. So although my theory and math has not been proved, theirs has been definitely **disproved**. If they were honest, they would be forced to stop fudging their numbers and start over from scratch. To say it another way, neither the numbers 11.4 billion nor 13.8 billion can possibly be right. We would expect a number many orders of magnitude higher, so posting these numbers and arguing about them is just rampant stupidity.

To give you another example, our own little Earth is said to be about half as old as the entire universe. Does that make any sense? A tiny little rock circling a star inside a galaxy inside a universe, and its age and that of the entire universe diverge by only 2 or 3x?

But back to the article. There, Robert Matthews is quoted:

> I suspect that the observational cosmologists have missed something that creates this paradox, rather than the stellar astrophysicists," he said, pointing to the measurements of the stars being perhaps more accurate. "That's not because the cosmologists are in any way sloppier, but because age determination of the universe is subject to more and arguably trickier observational and theoretical uncertainties than that of stars.

Yes, that's true, since I would guess they are more wrong about the universe than about stars—though hugely wrong about both. And what's wrong with cosmology isn't to do with minor “theoretical uncertainties”. It is to do with astonishingly bad theory and math piled up and summed over more than a century. Remember, the Hubble Constant, which supposedly tells us how much the universe is expanding, was developed from Einstein's field equations, via the Friedman equations. I have pulled

both apart at length, showing they are compromised both in the foundations and in almost every line of math. George Lemaitre, a Belgian Jesuit priest—at least two red flags there—then fiddled with Einstein's cosmological constant, recreating it as what became the Hubble constant. But since that time it has come to be known and admitted that the cosmological constant has something to do with the Dark Matter problem. I have shown this is because both the cosmological constant and Dark Matter are measurements of ambient charge—the charge field. To say it another way, Einstein's equations, like all other field equations, were always unified, without him knowing it. They included charge, and they included it most conspicuously in this "constant".

What this means for our current problem is that the Dark Matter problem impacts all the theory and math most positively. You can't talk about Hubble, CMB, or age of the universe without talking about Dark Matter. And since Dark Matter is a 95% hole in the equations, we aren't talking about "theoretical uncertainty". We are talking about near-complete nescience. Since mainstream physics doesn't know what composes 95% of the universe, you would expect them to be at least 95% wrong about any given question. Except that, in a problem like age of the universe, the 95% ignorance doesn't just enter the equations once. It enters them again and again and again. It enters them with distance estimates, mass estimates, velocity estimates, acceleration computations, and so on. Every given and calculation is affected by Dark Matter, which is why the results are skewed by many orders of magnitude. In the vacuum catastrophe, it causes an error of 120 orders of magnitude, and since that catastrophe is closely related to this one—both having to do with the cosmological constant (later Hubble constant)—you see how it is. A logician would predict that since they are wrong by 120 orders of magnitude there, they are *at least* as wrong about the age of the universe.

Since neither the Dark Matter problem nor the vacuum catastrophe has been solved by the mainstream, you should take all their claims and predictions with a grain of salt. Their theories and equations aren't worth the paper they are written on, and that has been proved again and again. You would think they would have been permanently shamed by these incredible failures—and many many others—but they never are. No matter how many times they fall flat on their faces, they keep getting up and selling each new fudged paper as "a great scientific achievement".