

# The Brightness Principle in Galaxy Evolution

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Abstract: A new principle of science is presented to connect stellar metamorphosis to galaxy growth and evolution.

According to the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis, young and old stars are more populous inside of ancient galaxies as opposed to young galaxies (quasars), this means older highly evolved galaxies are brighter than younger ones because they have billions of stars. New born galaxies in stellar metamorphosis are called quasars, they do not have the huge populations of stars found in evolved galaxies such as Andromeda or the Milky Way. This means quasars cannot be anywhere near as bright as older galaxies because they have not yet formed the billions of stars to make them bright. Quasars are therefore vastly closer than what establishment believes. The author agrees with Halton Arp, quasars are local to their hosts, and not at their proposed redshift distances. The principle that overviews the brightness issue is as follows.

*“Older, evolved galaxies have much larger absolute magnitudes than quasars.”*

This principle means that establishment science has it wrong, yet again. A young galaxy cannot be as bright, or brighter than an evolved galaxy, because they simply have not formed their stars by the billions yet. One should wonder, if quasars have not formed their stars by the billions, and they are supposedly hundreds of times brighter than highly evolved galaxies such as Andromeda according to establishment, then what makes them shine? What are the objects inside of a quasar that presumably number into the hundreds of billions and all outshine the stars in Andromeda? Instead of inventing surrealistic explanations to force fit the ridiculous notion of big bang, quasars should be placed not at their proposed redshift distance, but at distances much closer. This is what Halton Arp proposed and he is correct, and it jives quite well with stellar metamorphosis.