A Few Thoughts on the Modus Operandi of Astronomers and Physicists

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Abstract: This paper is to explain that astronomers and physicists do not need to lie with intention, to perpetuate a deception with regards to information they teach their students. The case stands, deception can be taught as factual information and be protected by the peer review system as if it were true. This means the scientific method and peer review system over the short term of a few decades has shown to be enormously fallible. As well, academics M.O. or Modus Operandi is not suited for detecting deception or seeing the big picture. Explanation is provided.

To begin, a lie is a statement with the intent to deceive. Though, this does not encompass deception as a whole concept, because deceptions can be spread without the intent to deceive. This being said, people are trained in school to believe that if there is deception occurring, then someone is lying, meaning the deception is caused by someone's intent to deceive. What I have found though is that deception can occur without intent to deceive, as is the case in astronomy and astrophysics. Teachers, professors and researchers in those fields spread the deception that planets are mutually exclusive of stars (regardless if stellar evolution is planet formation). They are not being deceptive intentionally, but are only acting out of their M.O., or Modus Operandi.

The argument stands as this, "my professor or teacher and thousands of researchers around the world wouldn't be able to deceive people, not only that, but there is no evidence of the intent to lie, in fact it is the opposite. Their intent is to allow for the teaching of students to uncover deception by Nature via the scientific method, and uncover other mysteries." This belies the whole problem, there does not need to be intent for a deception to propogate in the sciences. In fact, the issue is exactly that. Student are operating under the assumption, their M.O., that a deception would be something that is intended by the perpetrator. The fact is, if something is believed to be the absolute truth, regardless if it is lie, then the deception can still occur. Students and professors/researchers are working under the extreme bias of never considering the possibility that they are being deceived, as well they think they are immune to deception via the scientific method and peer review process.

Not only that, but the peer review process/system itself is not designed to detect deception. It is only in place to form "consensus" concerning specific facts that are deemed accurate and valid, and to build on top of those facts in an organized fashion and get the word out. This is problematic though in terms of deception detection as well as has no path for dissenting views or alternative viewpoints. This means the peer review system has the capacity to protect and safe-guard consensus, even when the consensus is based on a very large deception. That being said, to have such a consensus means that specific facts probably branch out from that deceptive consensus (planets being mutually exclusive of stars), and what a major surprise it would be to find out the root consensus of astronomy is faulty (planets are actually highly evolved, dead or evolving stars).

To quote a book:

"*Normal science is intolerant of surprises. If a test or experiment gives an unexpected result, the normal scientist will dismiss it as either "experimenter error" (failure to follow the procedures called for) or "instrument error" (defective or maladjusted apparatus). The scientist then reviews the procedures used and/or checks the apparatus and adjusts the measuring instruments and proceeds to repeat the experiment. Usually this will give the expected test result and eliminate the anomaly. If in those rare cases where the anomaly persists, the scientist (or her colleagues) will tend to question her competence and, in most cases, this will be the full and correct explanation.*

There is, however, the very rare occasion where the unexpected observation is not a phantom conjured up by either bungled technique or faulty equipment. The good scientist now realizes that she has been working from a flawed hypothesis or theory. This is the moment of truth--the scientist is on the verge of a genuinely revolutionary discovery."

A lot can be gained from that. Clearly the researchers are always pressed to explain away anomalies for fear of being called incompetent. This is the M.O. of astronomers and astrophysicists. It is because **normal science is intolerant of surprises.** Keep this in mind when you watch famous attention seeking people on the science channels who claim that scientists LOVE discoveries and surprises. They actually hate discoveries and surprises, because it means your competence can be called into question if you should make one. This from my own experience is so very true. I'm called a crank, crackpot, pseudoscientist, etc. due to the discovery that planets are ancient stars. I'm not even considered someone who **can have originally been competent.** Which actually says more about the people ridiculing me, than it does me.

It is best to understand the astronomers' and astrophysicists' linear thinking as well. They believe the answers to their questioning and experimentation will always come in a linear, step-by-step fashion, and in order. Sure, a lot of it does, but lets be clear. That is a M.O. that does not have the capacity to detect a fundamental deception already assumed to be true, especially a major one. As well, it denies the reality that sometimes great leaps in understanding or insight can occur without all the puzzle pieces in place. A linear thinking person expects that in order to see the big picture, all the pieces to that picture need to be in place, which is clearly an invalid line of thought. The big picture in many cases can be realized long before all the pieces are assembled in the correct fashion. You do not need **all** the evidence to convict a criminal of murder, you just need enough. An academic astronomer or astrophysicist does not realize that a theory can be incomplete and valid with predictive power at the same time. It is like Wheel of Fortune. You can guess what the words are without all the letters, but academics think this impossible due to their M.O. They would rather accept a possible major deception than be considered incompetent.

I have scanned a small diagram showing an important reason why deception can be so insidious. It can force researchers to try and solve mysteries that do not exist, such as how to planets form in protoplanetary disks. They never did. A planet is an evolving, older star.

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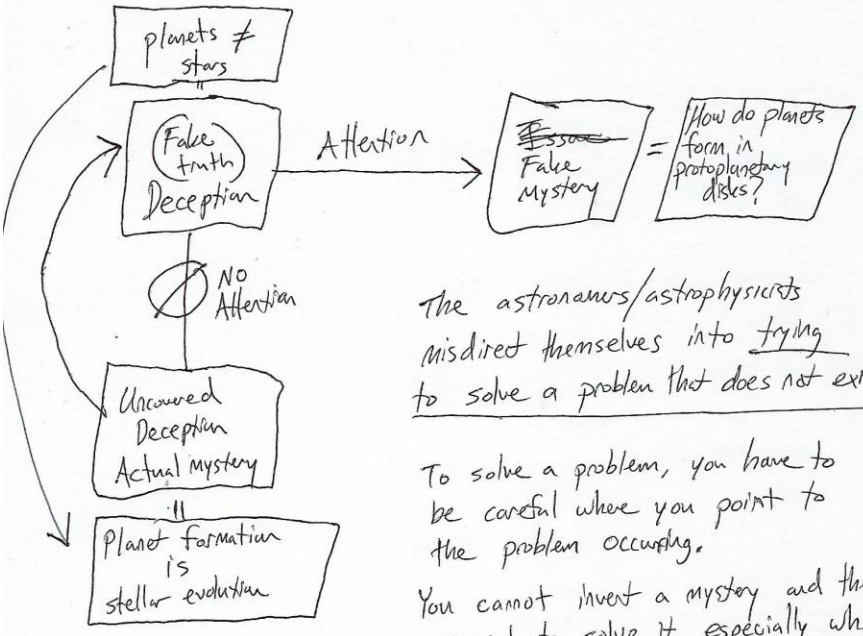
The reason why there are still mysteries sometimes is not because we do not have the evidence, but because we are accepting deception as truth, and then trying to solve a mystery that doesn't even exist.



The astronomers/astrophysicists misdirect themselves into trying to solve a problem that does not exist.

To solve a problem, you have to be careful where you point to the problem occurring.

You cannot invent a mystery and then expect to solve it, especially when you have unwittingly accepted a major deception, under false pretenses. The false pretense being professors and researchers are incapable of deception, due to peer review. In fact, it is the peer review system itself that protects the deception!