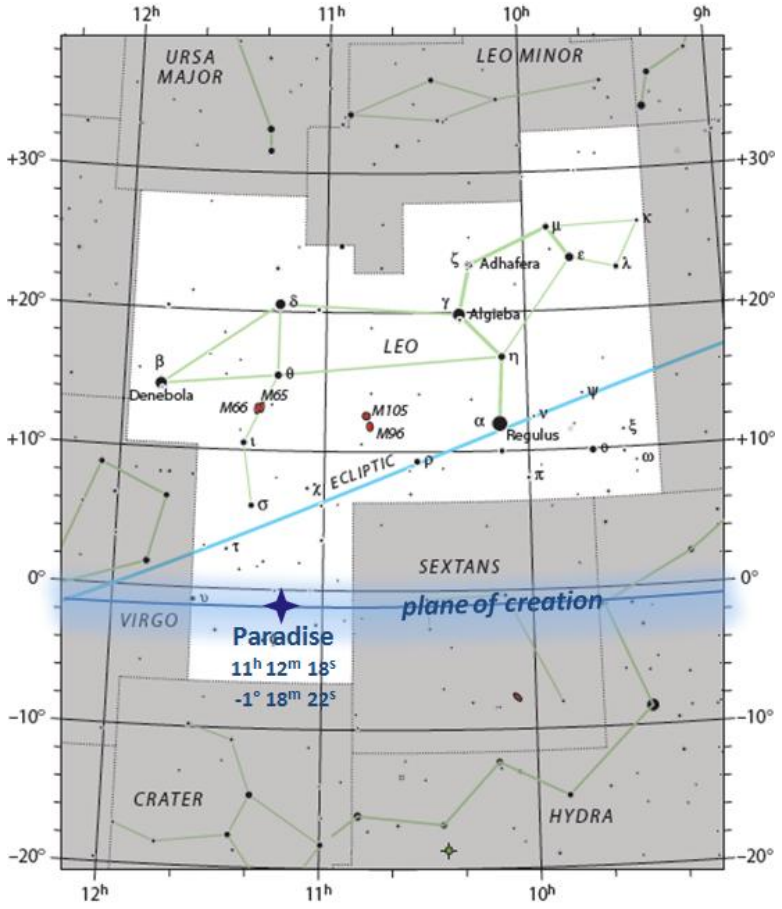
Finding the Isle of Paradise

Architecture of the Master Universe

July 2013

George Park

Chart of Leo Constellation



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Introductory Remarks

"It is just as possible to find the personal presence of God at the center of all things as to find distant cities on your own planet." The Perfector of Wisdom does not directly tell us where or how far away the Father is. The revelators do, however, give us enough information to figure this out for ourselves once scientific knowledge advances sufficiently. This advance has now occurred.

Revealed cosmology describes a universe eternally revolving in a single plane about Paradise under the control of absolute gravity. The scientific cosmologies of the 20th century all begin with premise of a Big Bang some 14 billion years ago, which necessarily leads to a chaotic universe filled with randomly distributed matter. Throughout the 20th century all of the emerging evidence appeared to support the theory of a Big Bang and to disprove the revealed idea of a plane of creation.

This is no longer the case. New astronomic data acquired over the last decade finally makes it possible to positively identify major cosmic structures and locations first described in *The Urantia Book.* This includes the plane of creation and the direction to the Isle of Paradise, which are shown on the previous page.

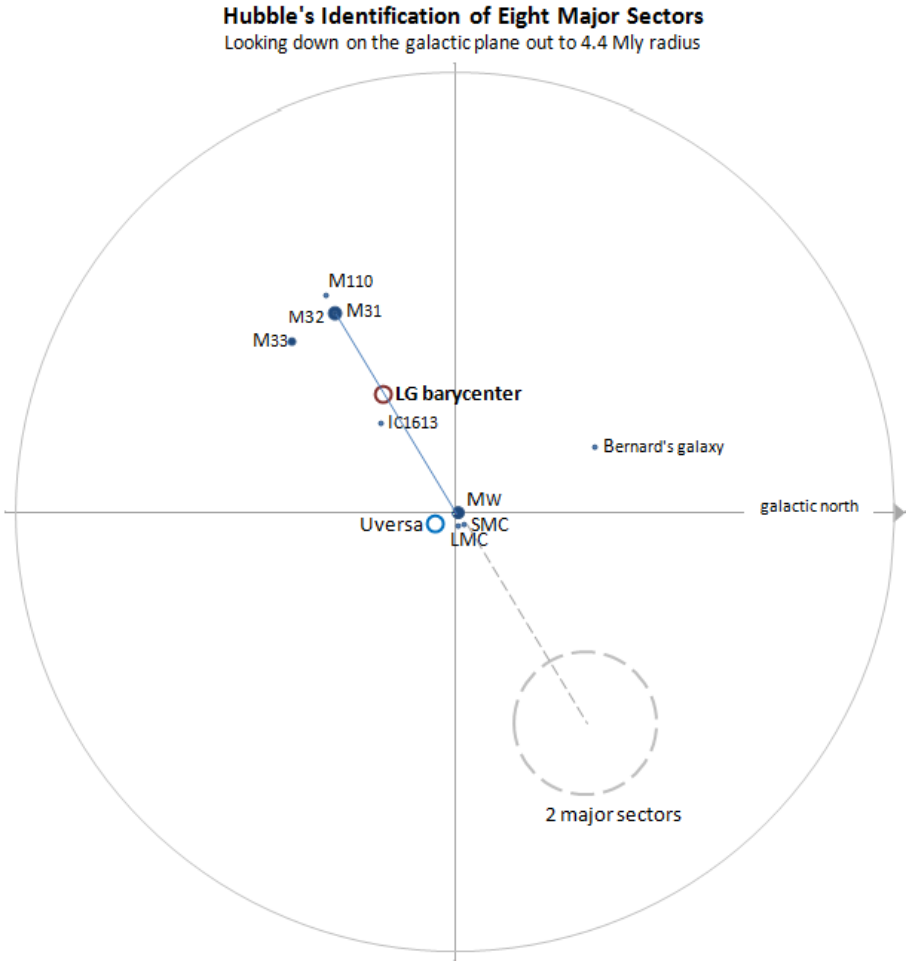
This presentation gives an overview of selected findings from the just published work, *The Eternal Isle of Paradise,* which can be found at ubcosmology.com. The architecture of the master universe, ranging in scale from a few light-years to tens of billions of light-years, is the primary focus of this presentation.

The first half describes the size, center, and members of the superuniverse of Orvonton. All named places within Orvonton are located and the gross dimensions of most cosmic structures are identified.

In the second half the internal structure of the grand universe is described. The forms, dimensions, and orientations of the superuniverse and first outer space levels are identified. The nature of absolute Paradise gravity is described and empirical confirmation of it is presented. The plane of creation is shown to extend out through the second outer space level and beyond to the limit of the observable universe.

Confirmation of the universal extent of the plane of creation conclusively disproves the idea that the universe began 14 billion years ago with some sort of primal explosion. The universe fits together on all levels in the specific way described by the cosmology revealed in *The Urantia Book*. The universe is a single whole that is dynamically unified about the Eternal Isle of Paradise by the force of absolute gravity.

1. The Superuniverse of Orvonton is the Local Group



1. Orvonton is a gravitationally bound structure revolving about the Milky Way galaxy.

"The vast Milky Way starry system represents the central nucleus of Orvonton." [15:3.1]

"…sectors and divisions of Orvonton are in rotation around Uversa." [15:3.7]

The Local Group is the only gravitationally bound structure which could be in revolution about the Milky Way.

2. There are 8-10 trillion suns in Orvonton.

"The superuniverse of Orvonton [has] more than ten trillion blazing suns.… More than two trillion are too distant and too small ever to be seen from Urantia." [15:6.5]

A recent estimate puts the mass of the Local Group at about 5.3 trillion solar masses (2008)

3. Eight of the ten major sectors in Orvonton were already roughly identified in 1934.

"Of the ten major divisions of Orvonton, eight have been roughly identified by Urantian astronomers." [15:3.4]

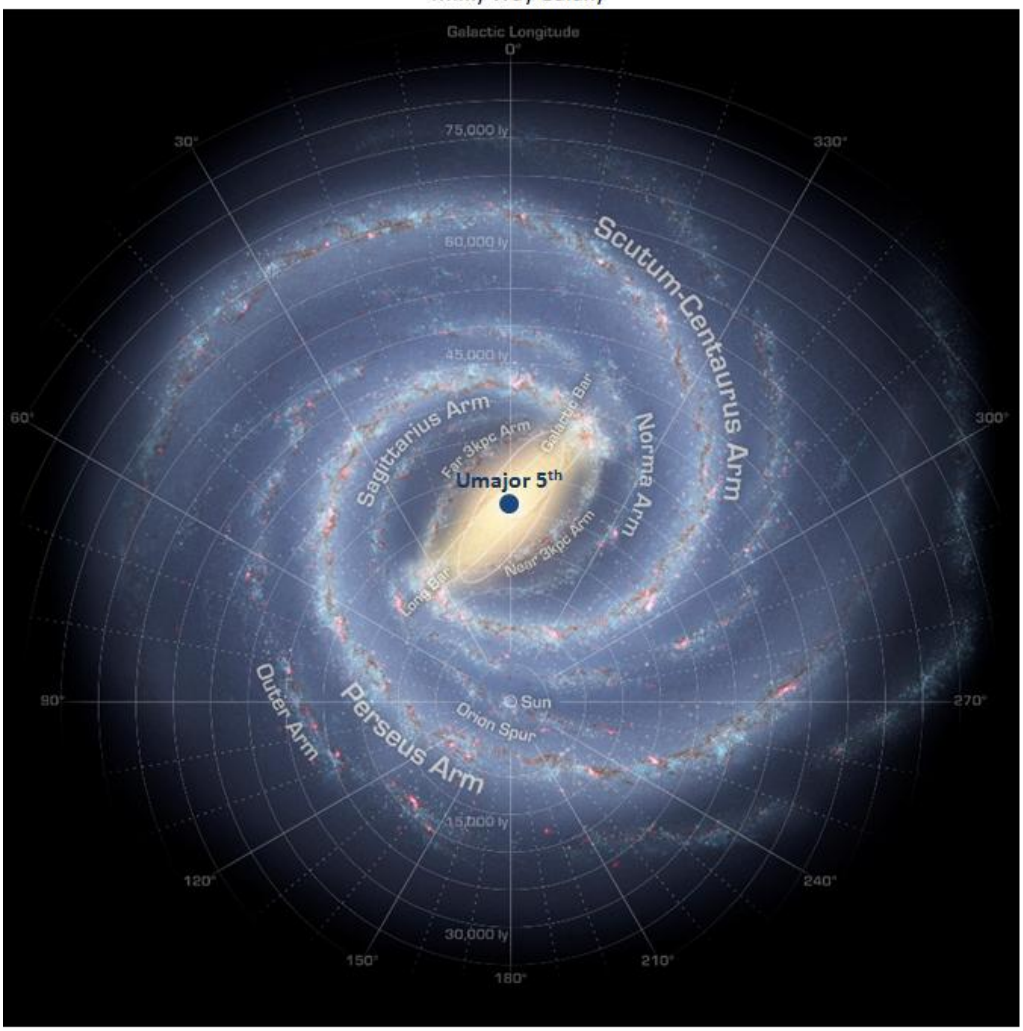
Edwin Hubble identified eight nebulae in the Local Group in his *Realm of the Nebulae* in 1936.

These and other criteria conclusively identify the Local Group as the superuniverse of Orvonton.

2. The Major Sector of Splandon is the Milky Way Galaxy

The Major Sector of Splandon

Milky Way Galaxy



NASA / JPL-Caltech / R. Hurt (SSC-Caltech) ssc2008-10b
http://www.spitzer.caltech.edu/images/1925-ssc2008-10b-A-Roadmap-to-the-Milky-Way-Annotated-.

Our major sector of Splandon is one of ten major sectors in Orvonton. It contains about one tenth of the 8-10 trillion suns in our superuniverse. There are roughly one trillion suns in our Milky Way galaxy, which has a radius of 50,000 ly. [1] The expected number of stars in Splandon is comparable to the number in the Milky Way galaxy. The Milky Way is the only gravitationally bound revolving structure that contains the right number of stars to be the major sector of Splandon.

The capital of Splandon is Umajor the fifth and its 100 minor sectors revolve about it. "The rotation of the one hundred minor sectors, including Sagittarius, about their major sector." **15:3.12** The reference here to Sagittarius is to the Sagittarius Star Cloud (M24).

The sun is located 26,000 ly from Sagittarius A*, a radio source at the galactic center. Umajor 5th is nearby the location of Sagittarius A*.

[1] A July 2009 paper by Mark Reid of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics determined that the Milky Way is comparable in size and mass to Andromeda, which contains an estimated one trillion suns.

Andromeda Galaxy (M31)

Similar to the Milky Way Galaxy

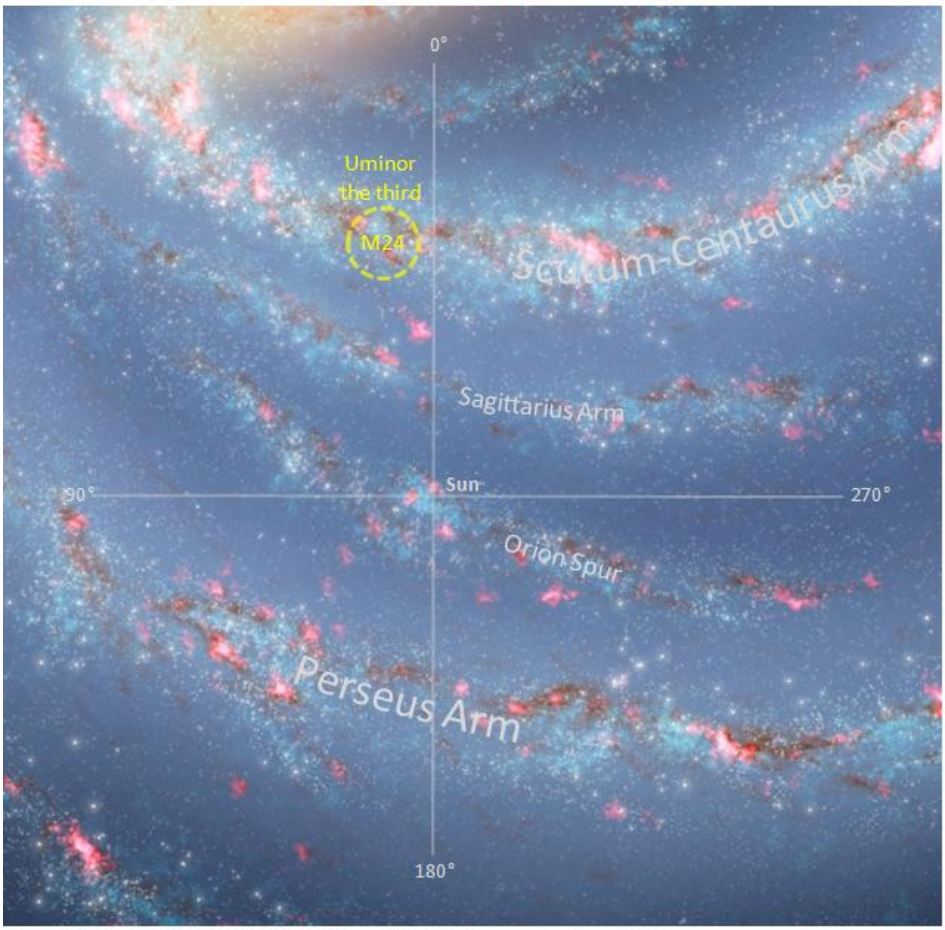
GALEX, JPL-Caltech, NASA
http://apod.nasa.gov/apod/ap120518.html

Andromeda is also a major sector of Orvonton, but it is uninhabited at the present time. A 2006 population study by Pauline Barmby from Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics estimated that there are one trillion stars in the Andromeda galaxy.

3. Uminor the third is located in the Sagittarius Star Cloud (M24)

Rotational Center of the Minor Sector of Ensa

Sagittarius Star Cloud - Messier 24



NASA / JPL-Caltech / R. Hurt (SSC-Caltech) ssc2008-10a (cropped and annotated)
http://www.spitzer.caltech.edu/images/1923-ssc2008-10a-A-Roadmap-to-the-Milky-Way.

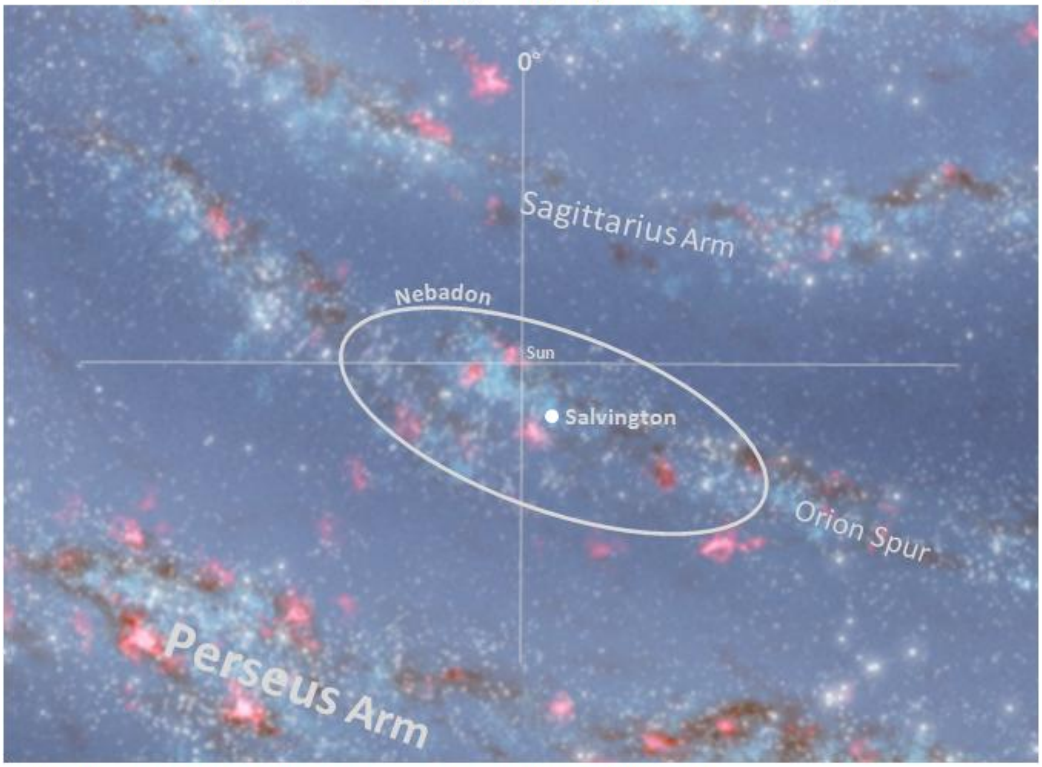
"The rotational center of your minor sector is situated far away in the enormous and dense star cloud of Sagittarius…. from opposite sides of the vast Sagittarius subgalactic system you may observe two great streams of star clouds emerging in stupendous stellar coils." **15:3.5**

The Universal Censor identifies the Sagittarius Star Cloud (M24) as the location of Uminor the third. M24 was discovered by Charles Messier in 1764. It is about 10,000 ly away. This is not the Great Sagittarius Star Cloud located 26,000 ly away at the galactic center. It was not known until the late 1950s that M24 is part of a major spiral arm of the Milky Way. The Scutum-Centaurus Arm extends to either side of M24 in "two great streams of star clouds." The minor sector of Ensa contains 1/100th of the stars in Splandon (Milky Way) or about 10 billion stars.

The stars in the Milky Way do not have stable well-defined orbits about its center. The location of M24 is an exception. It is at a distance from the center where the orbital velocity of the stars is the same as the orbital velocity of the spiral arm. M24 (Uminor 3rd) revolves as a relatively stable star cluster about the center (Umajor 5th). This makes it possible for the local universe of Nebadon to revolve about Uminor 3rd as Ensa revolves about Umajor 5th at the center of Splandon.

4. Salvington is nearby the Orion Nebula. Nebadon is in the Orion Spur

Location of Salvington and the General Region of Nebadon
Salvington 1,500 ly from the sun nearby the Orion Nebula (M42)
Elliptical region 10,000 ly long and 4,000 ly wide over the Orion Spur



NASA / JPL-Caltech / R. Hurt (SSC-Caltech) ssc2008-10a (cropped and annotated)
http://www.spitzer.caltech.edu/uploaded_files/images/0003/1670/ssc2008-10a.jpg.

"Salvington, the headquarters of Nebadon, is situated at the exact energy-mass center of the local universe." **32:2.4** The immediate region about the Orion Nebula (M42) has the highest concentration of mass in the Orion Spur. This is the only possible center of mass for Nebadon, which locates Salvington nearby M42 about 1,500 ly away.

"The rotation of the Andronover stellar family and the associated clusters about the composite rotation-gravity center of the star cloud of Nebadon." **15:3.10** The Orion Nebula is near the center of the Orion Spur, so the star cloud of Nebadon encompasses a significant portion of the Orion Spur. A clockwise rotation of 6 km/s has been detected (2005) in part of the Nebadon star cloud. This may be a detection of the revolution of the 100 constellations about Salvington.

"The energy charge of a local universe is approximately one one-hundred-thousandth of the force endowment of its superuniverse. In the case of Nebadon, your local universe, the mass materialization is a trifle less." **32:1.4** Nebadon has 1/100th of the energy-charge of the minor sector of Ensa and should contain something less than 100 million suns. The border of Nebadon drawn above, simply to give a sense of scale, very roughly contains 40 million suns.

Salvington in the Orion Constellation

1,500 ly away nearby the Orion Nebula (M42)

NASA, ESA, AURA/Caltech, Palomar Observatory
http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/2001/12/image/b/

Salvington is located nearby the Orion nebula (M42), which is part of the Orion constellation. M42 is near the tip of Orion's sword below the three stars forming his belt in this asterism. M42 is estimated to contain about 4,000 visible stars.

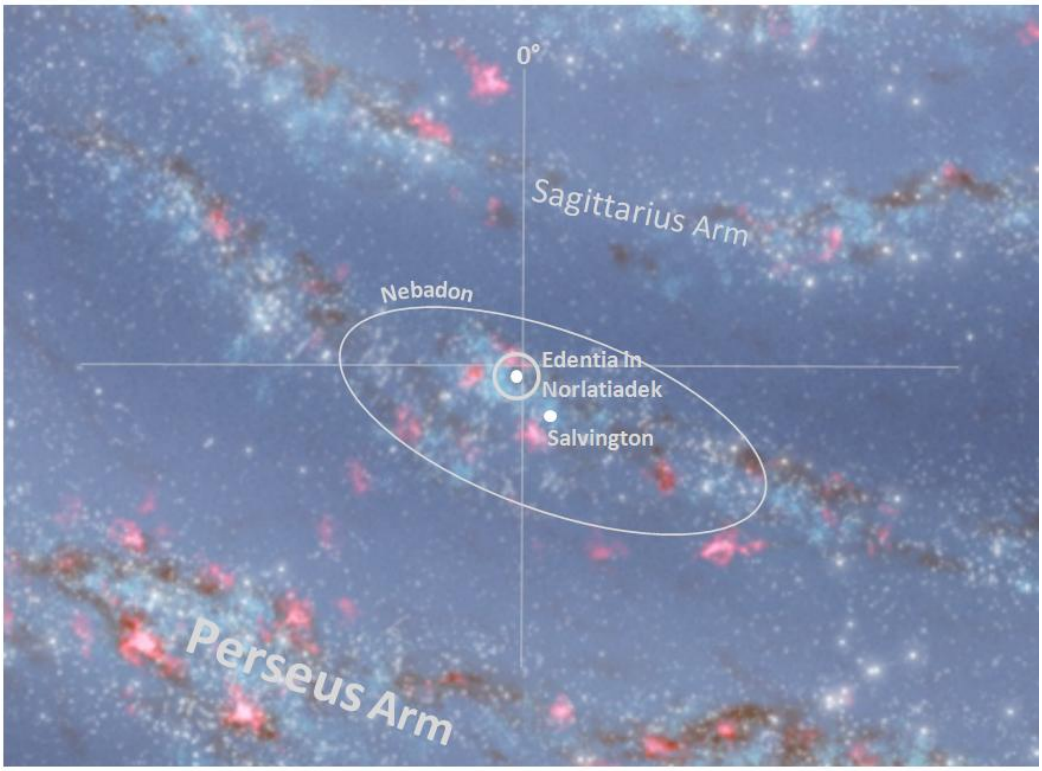
Orion Nebula (M 42)

1,500 ly away in the Constellation of Orion

NASA, ESA, http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/2006/01/

5. Edentia is nearby the Pleiades (M45) and Norlatiadek is 1,200 ly wide

Location of Edentia and the General Region of Norlatiadek
Edentia 425 ly away nearby the Pleiades (M45)
Norlatiadek about 1,200 ly wide



NASA / JPL-Caltech / R. Hurt (SSC-Caltech) ssc2008-10a (cropped and annotated)
http://www.spitzer.caltech.edu/uploaded_files/images/0003/1670/ssc2008-10a.jpg.

There are 100 constellations in Nebadon. Norlatiadek is made up of the one million suns thrown off by the one-time Andronover nebula. "The circuit of your solar system about the nucleus of the former Andronover nebula." [15:3.9] The ten Supreme Power Centers of Norlatiadek are located "at the center of the enormous stellar system which constitutes the physical core of the constellation." [41:1.4] The Pleiades (M45) is this "enormous stellar system." It contains about 800 visible suns and is twice as large as any other star cluster within 1,000 ly. It is about 425 ly away. The Pleiades also lies on the plane of the Gould Belt like the Orion nebula (Salvington). It is the only cluster of stars large enough and in approximately the right location to be the nucleus of the former Andronover nebula.

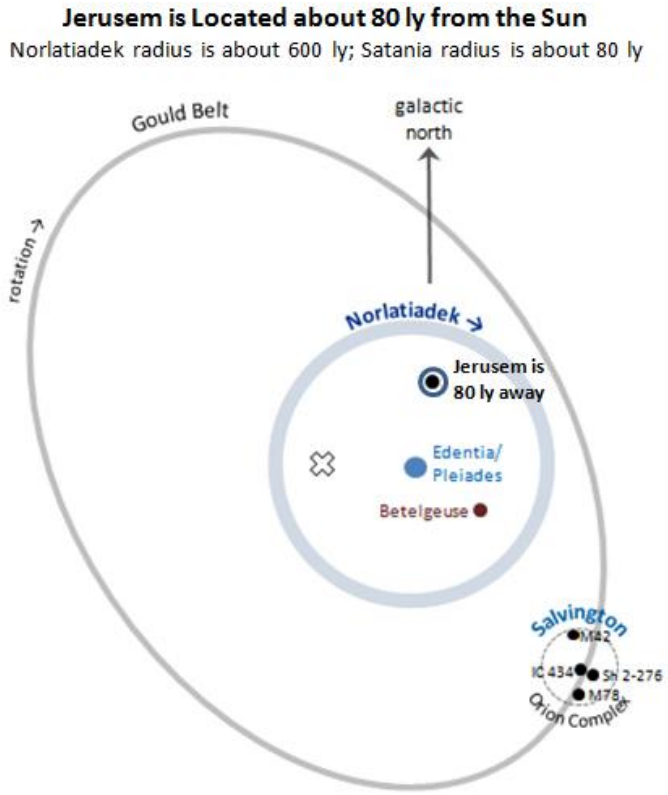
"On Edentia there are ten associated mechanical controllers and ten frandalanks who are in perfect and constant liaison with the near-by power centers." [41:1.4] Edentia is nearby the ten Supreme Power Centers and is, therefore, nearby the Pleiades at the nucleus of the former Andronover nebula.

The Pleiades

Physical Core of Norlatiadek about 425 ly distant - nearby Edentia

NASA, ESA, AURA/Caltech, Palomar Observatory
http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/2004/20/image/a/

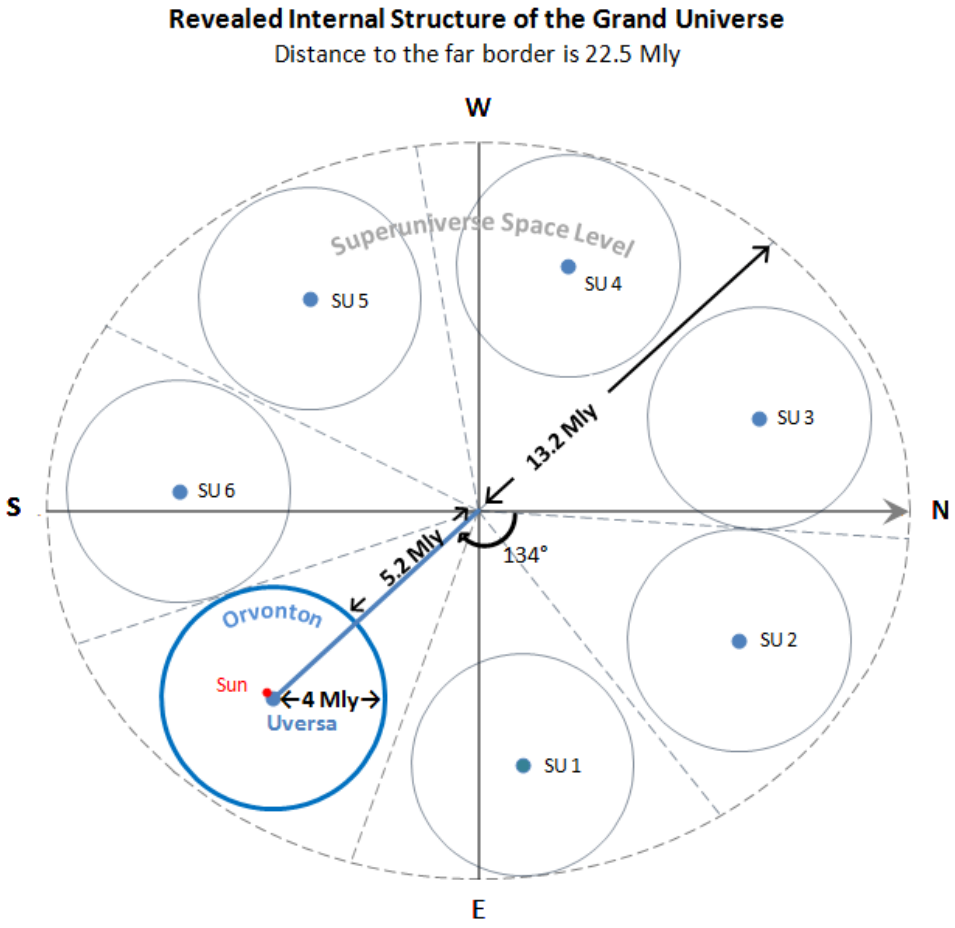
6. Jerusem is about 80 ly away and Satania is about 160 ly in diameter



"Satania is not a uniform physical system, a single astronomic unit or organization." [32:2.10] Our local system is simply a grouping of stars revolving about Edentia at the center of Norlatiadek. Satania is not revolving about its own center of gravity. "There are upward of two thousand brilliant suns pouring forth light and energy in Satania, and your own sun is an average blazing orb." [41:3.1] According to the SIMBAD database, operated by CDS in Strasbourg, France, there are 2,000 stars within 75.7 ly of us and 2,300 stars within 81.5 ly (25 pc). The radius of our local system must be about 80 ly.

"Your solar system now occupies a fairly central position in one of the arms of this distorted spiral [note: left over from the Andronover nebula], situated about halfway from the center out towards the edge of the star stream." [15:3.6] Satania's position in this distorted spiral arm is at about half the radius of Norlatiadek. Our local system "is next to the outermost system of Norlatiadek." [41:10.5] Satania is 160 ly wide, so this is then the minimum width of this distorted spiral arm. We are at the edge of this stream of stars, perhaps 100 ly from its center. The central core of the Pleiades is about 400 ly away, which makes half the radius of Norlatiadek about 300 ly and the full radius about 600 ly. Based only upon the statement that we are "situated about halfway from the center out towards the edge of the star stream" and the distance to M45, the largest radius for Norlatiadek would be about 800 ly.

7. Internal Structure and Size of the Grand Universe



"All known emanations of nether Paradise invariably and unerringly respond to the central gravity pull operating upon the endless circuits of the elliptical space levels of the master universe." [11:8.2] The elliptical pattern for the superuniverse space level is the elliptical form of the Isle of Paradise.

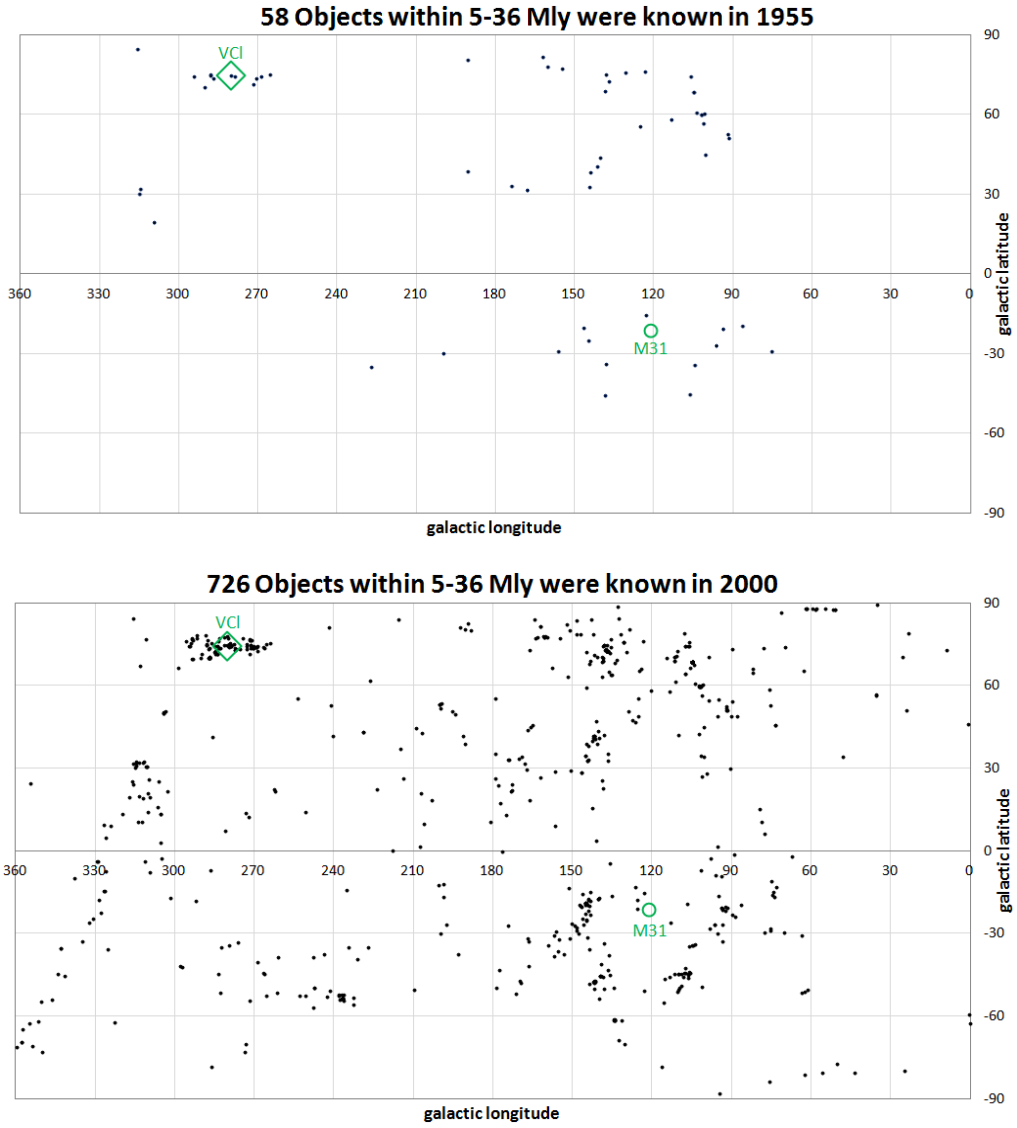
"Each superuniverse is simply a geographic space clustering of approximately one seventh of the organized and partially inhabited post-Havona creation…" [12:1.6] One seventh of a circle is 51.4° of arc. Fitting a circular superuniverse into a segment with this arc establishes a simple trigonometric relationship between the radius of Orvonton and the distance to Paradise. The radius of Orvonton (Local Group) is about 4 Mly.

The distance to Paradise is 2.31 times the radius of Orvonton: 2.3 x 4 Mly = 9.2 Mly

The distance to the far border of the grand universe is 5.62 times the radius: 5.6 x 4 Mly = 22.5 Mly

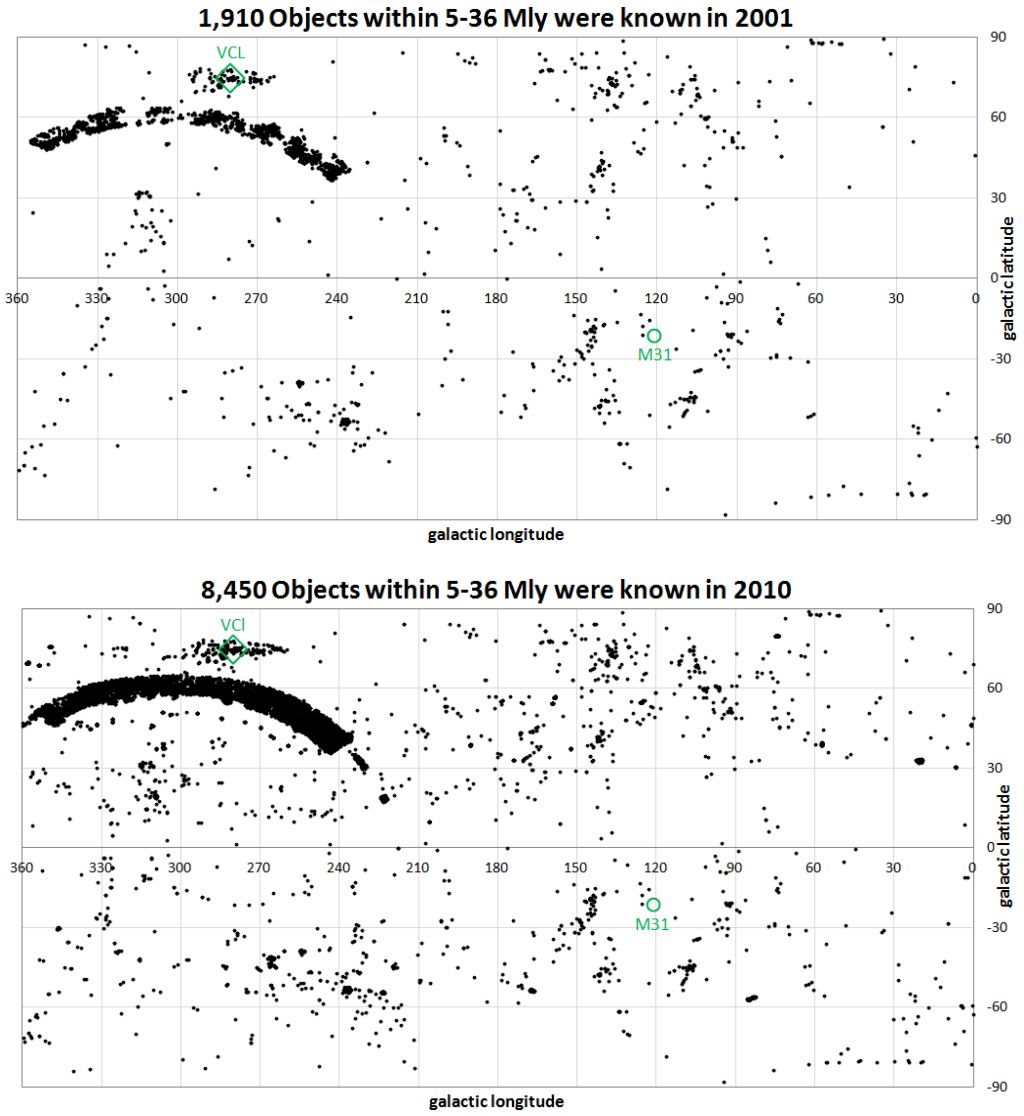
Allowing for the extreme case where Orvonton is over 6 Mly in radius, the superuniverse space level should be fully encompassed within a radial distance of 36 Mly.

8. Emergence of the Superuniverse Wall in the Astronomic Data



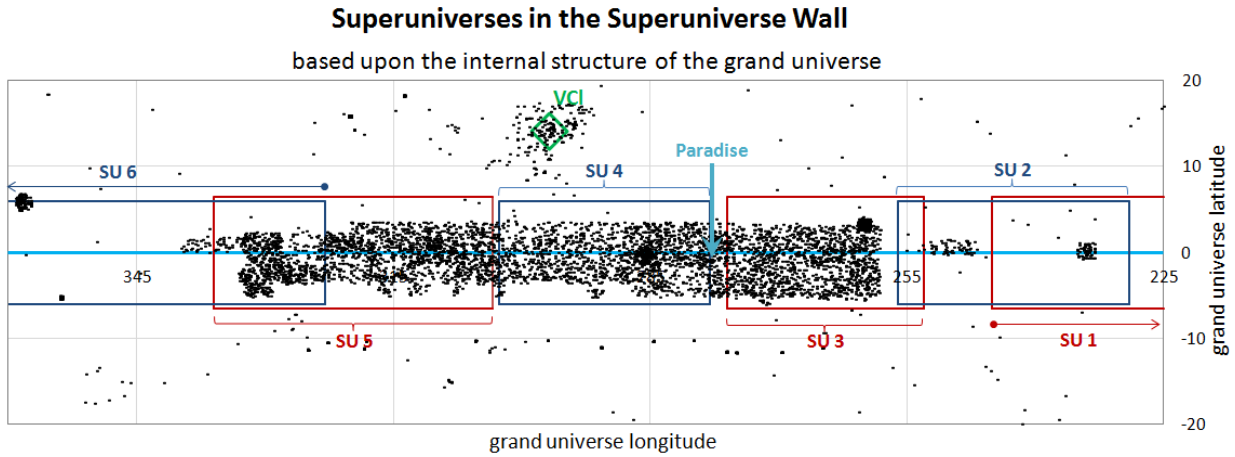
NASA's Extragalactic Database (NED) is a comprehensive master list of all objects beyond the Milky Way. As of December 2010, NED contained 165 million unique objects. Two million of these have redshift measurements. Redshifts are a primary means of calculating distance. Of these objects with redshifts, 8,450 have distances greater than 5 Mly and less than 36 Mly.

NED also maintains a historical record of every redshift measurement taken for each object. The date of the first redshift measurement for each of these 8,450 galaxies is known. In 1955 a total of 58 galaxies might have been known to exist within 36 Mly. Plotting these on a Cartesian graph of longitude and latitude reveals no evidence of any large structures. By 2000 a total of 726 galaxies within this distance might have been known, but there is still no evidence of the superuniverses predicted by revelation. Up through the end of the year 2000 there was no evidence supporting the existence of the other six superuniverses within 36 Mly.



By the end of 2001 there are 1,910 galaxies and the pattern of the Superuniverse Wall first begins to clearly emerge. A belt of galaxies is seen in a long arc spanning a significant portion of the celestial sphere. By 2010 there are 8,450 galaxies within 5-36 Mly and 57% of these are concentrated in the Superuniverse Wall we can see making up the opposite side of the grand universe.

The density of galaxies in the Superuniverse Wall is 35 times greater than the average density within 36 Mly. There are 4,832 galaxies within the outlines of this structure (as of 2010). This large number of galaxies permits a determination of the gravitational plane of the grand universe. In turn, this enables the definition of a spherical coordinate system of longitude and latitude using the gravitational plane of the grand universe.

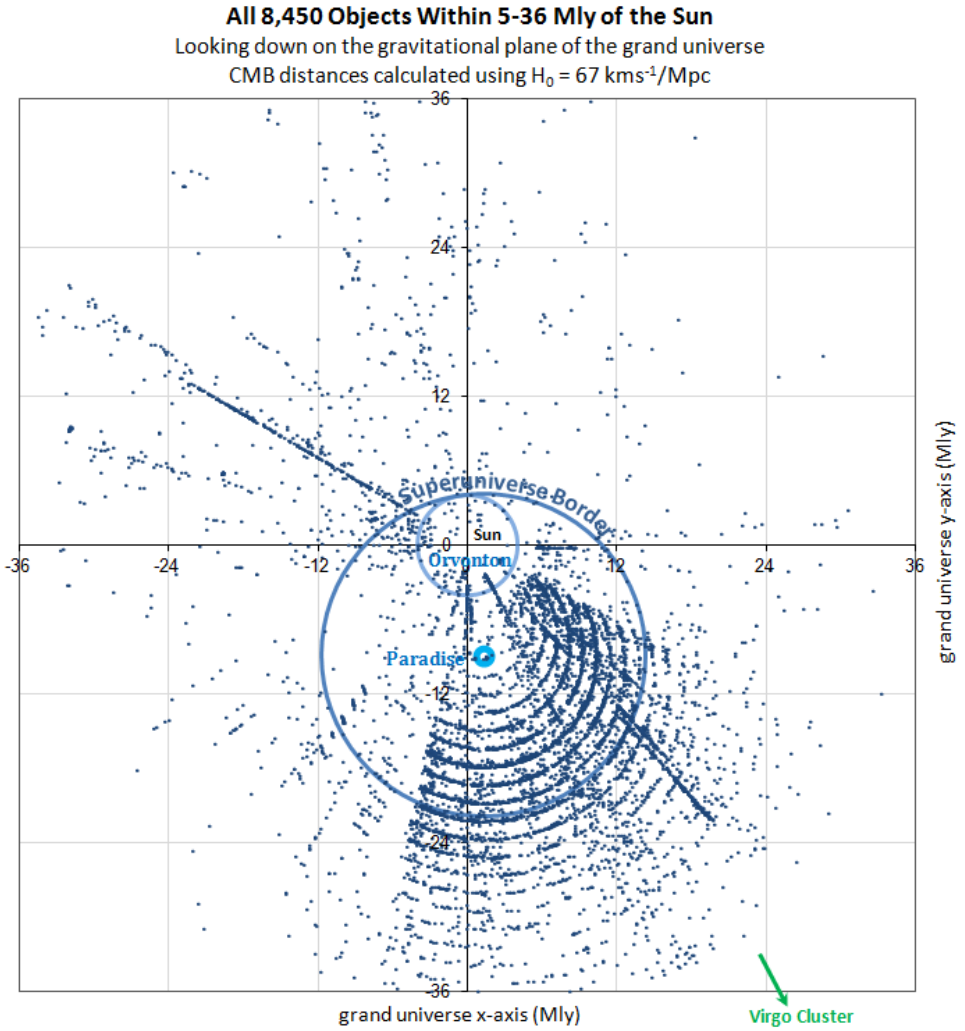


Displaying the Superuniverse Wall in grand universe coordinates shows it as a long, thin form 75° long and 9° high. It has relatively clearly defined boundaries, particularly along the upper border, where the density of galaxies suddenly declines to zero, essentially.

It is difficult to get a sense of the enormous size of the Superuniverse Wall. The moon and the sun both subtend an arc of 0.5° on the celestial sphere. The Superuniverse Wall is a visible belt of galaxies equivalent to 18 moons high and 150 moons long extending across almost half of the night sky. The Milky Way is larger, but the upper and lower surfaces of its plane are not clearly defined. The density of stars gradually decreases moving above and below its plane. The upper and lower surfaces of the Superuniverse Wall stand out clearly, because of the precipitous drop off in galactic density.

The revealed internal structure of the grand universe permits us to identify the different superuniverses in this structure. The Superuniverse Wall is essentially all of superuniverses 3, 4, and 5 on the opposite side of the grand universe. Two galactic clusters on the gravitational plane of the grand universe in superuniverse 2 also appear to be visible. Currently none of the galaxies in superuniverses 1 and 6 are visible in the available data.

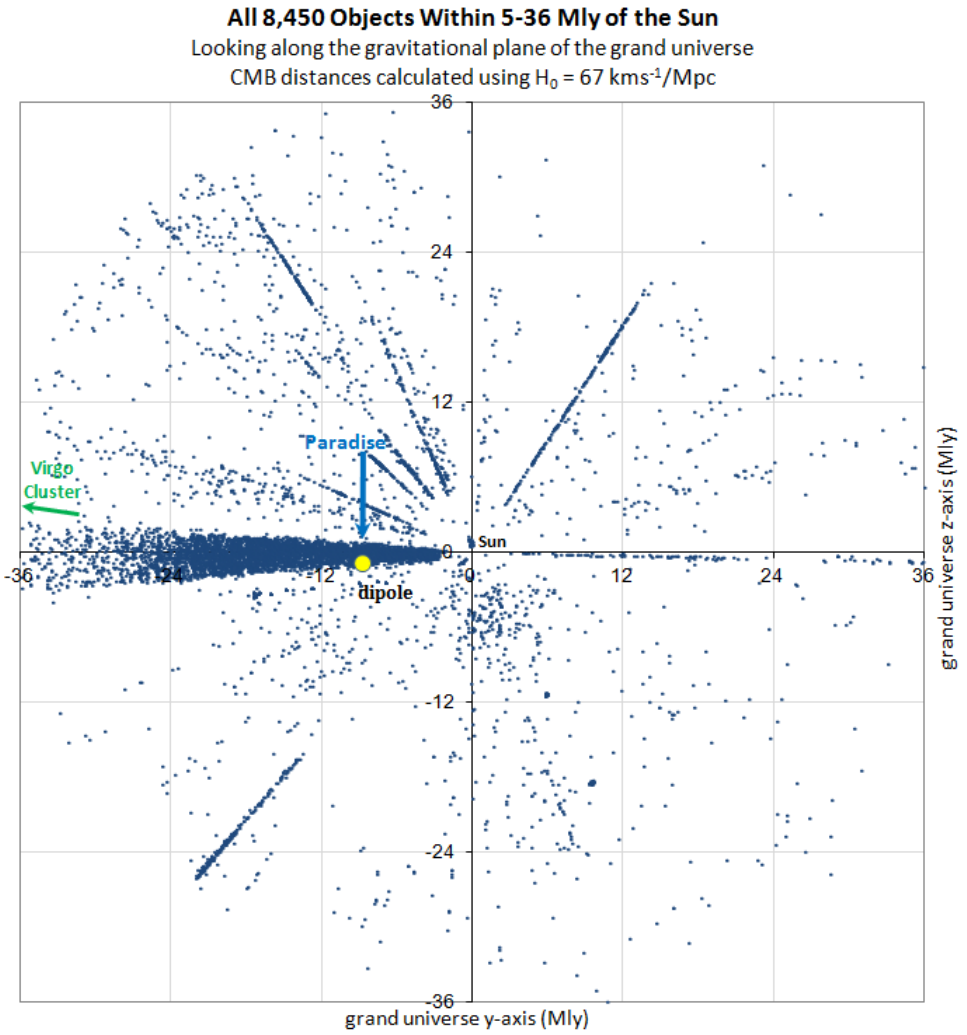
9. Three-Dimensional Structure of the Grand Universe



Given the longitude, latitude and distance, the three-dimensional Cartesian coordinates of an object can be found. When looking down on the grand universe plane, the galaxies in the Superuniverse Wall form a fan-shaped structure. Orvonton is shown with a radius of 4 Mly. The visible galaxies in the Superuniverse Wall are concentrically arranged about Paradise, 9.2 Mly distant. The far border is 22.5 ly.

Redshift measures the velocity of a galaxy relative to the sun (mostly) caused by space expansion. Dividing this velocity by the Hubble constant (the rate of space expansion) gives the distance to an object. However, the sun is not stationary; it is moving through space while space itself is expanding.

The cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation was discovered in 1964. This provides a frame of reference in which relative motions can be measured. In the early 1990s it was found that the sun has a velocity of 371 km/s relative to the CMB. This relative velocity is in the direction indicated by Paradise but toward a point slightly beneath Paradise. The direction of the sun's motion is toward what is called the CMB dipole. Redshift velocities can be measured relative to the CMB dipole.

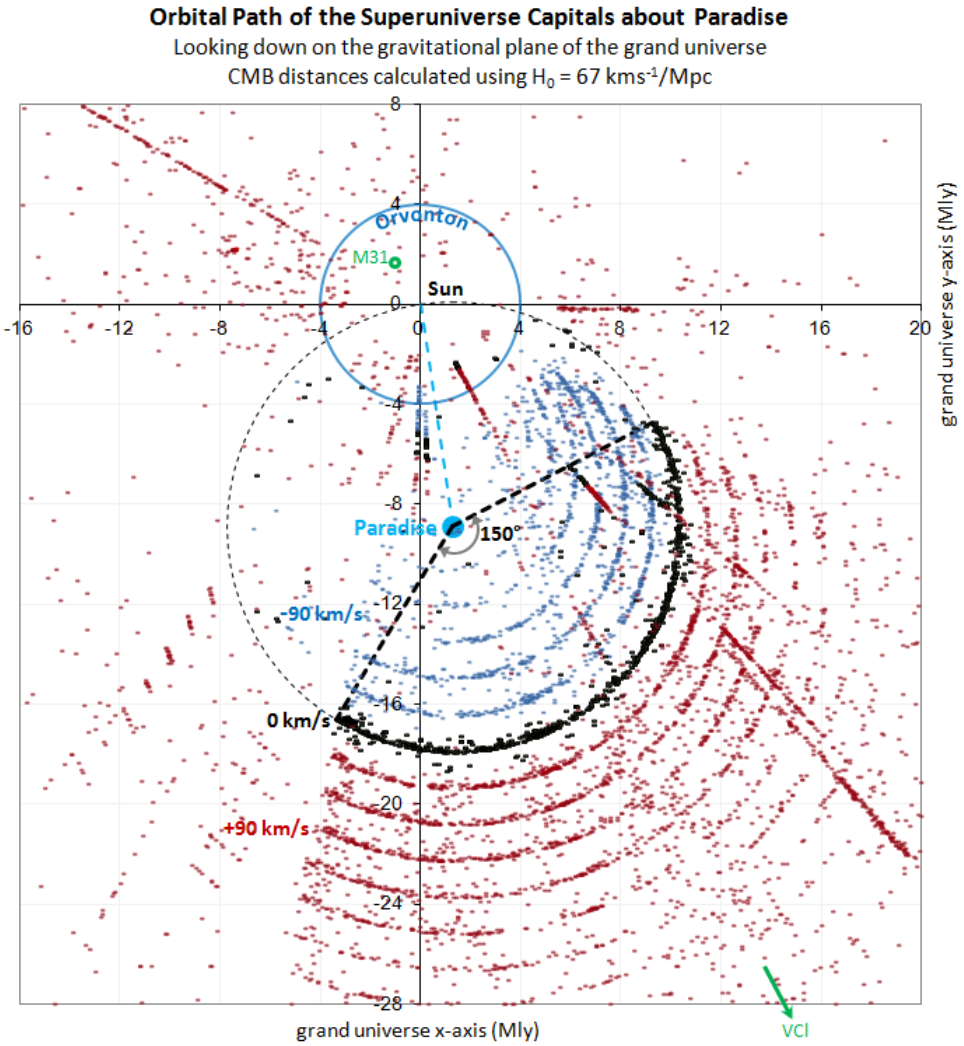


The Perfector of Wisdom tells us in paper 11, section 7 that a cross-section of the plane of creation is V-shaped with the apex pointing toward Paradise. Looking at these 8,450 objects from the side, along the grand universe plane, verifies this prediction of a V-shape.

There is a "present outward and uniform expansion of the physical creations of all pervaded space." **12:4.12** "There is a confluence of pervaded [i.e. master universe] and unpervaded [i.e. reservoir] space just underneath nether Paradise." **11:6.2** "Roughly: space seemingly originates just below nether Paradise…" **11:2.8** This location just beneath Paradise is the point of space respiration. The direction to the CMB dipole points to the location of space respiration where reservoir space is entering the pervaded space of the master universe. This is the revealed cause of space expansion.

It can be proven that there was no Big Bang. Therefore, the CMB radiation cannot be ancient radiation emitted more than 13 billion years ago following a primal explosion. Neither can space expansion be caused by a primal explosion. Space can be seen to expand and the CMB radiation can be measured. Since there was no Big Bang, it is highly probable that the CMB dipole is causally related to the expansion of space occurring from a point "just below nether Paradise."

10. Orbital Path of the Superuniverse Capitals

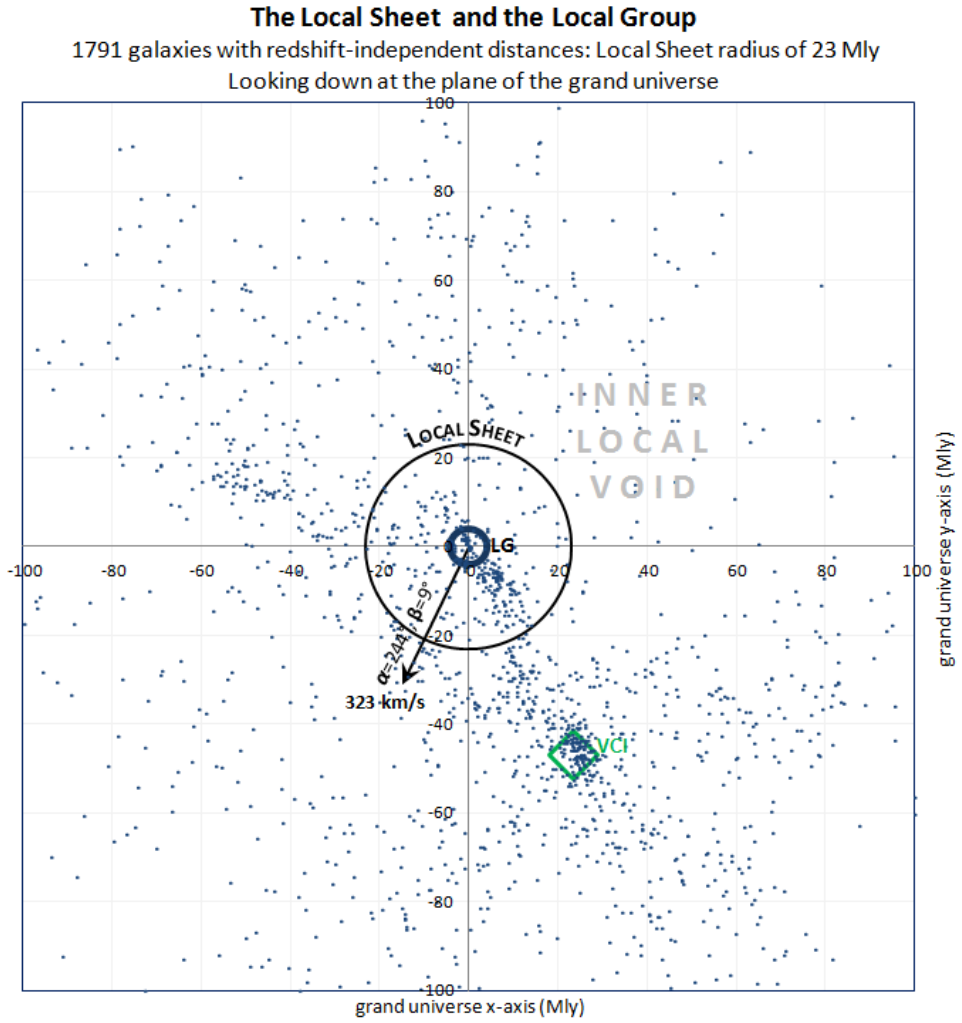


Uversa and the other six superuniverse capitals follow the same orbital path about Paradise. This means there should be no relative velocity between us and the galaxies located on this orbital path. In the above chart galaxies with approaching velocities are blue, those with receding velocities are red, and black indicates no relative velocity.

Over 14 percent of the 8,450 galaxies (1,186) within 36 Mly are concentrated in the single narrow zero velocity (black) orbit on the gravitational plane of the grand universe. The density of galaxies in this orbit is 289 times greater than it is in general. This difference in mass density is comparable to that between a gas and a solid. This zero velocity orbit passes directly over Uversa at the center of Orvonton.

Almost half (150°) of the superuniverse space level is clearly visible to us. Gravitational revolution is the only credible explanation for this structure, and this requires a balance in the distribution of mass. The central core of the superuniverse space level must, therefore, continue all the way around the whole of this orbit. The grand universe is demonstrated to be a revolving gravitationally bound structure.

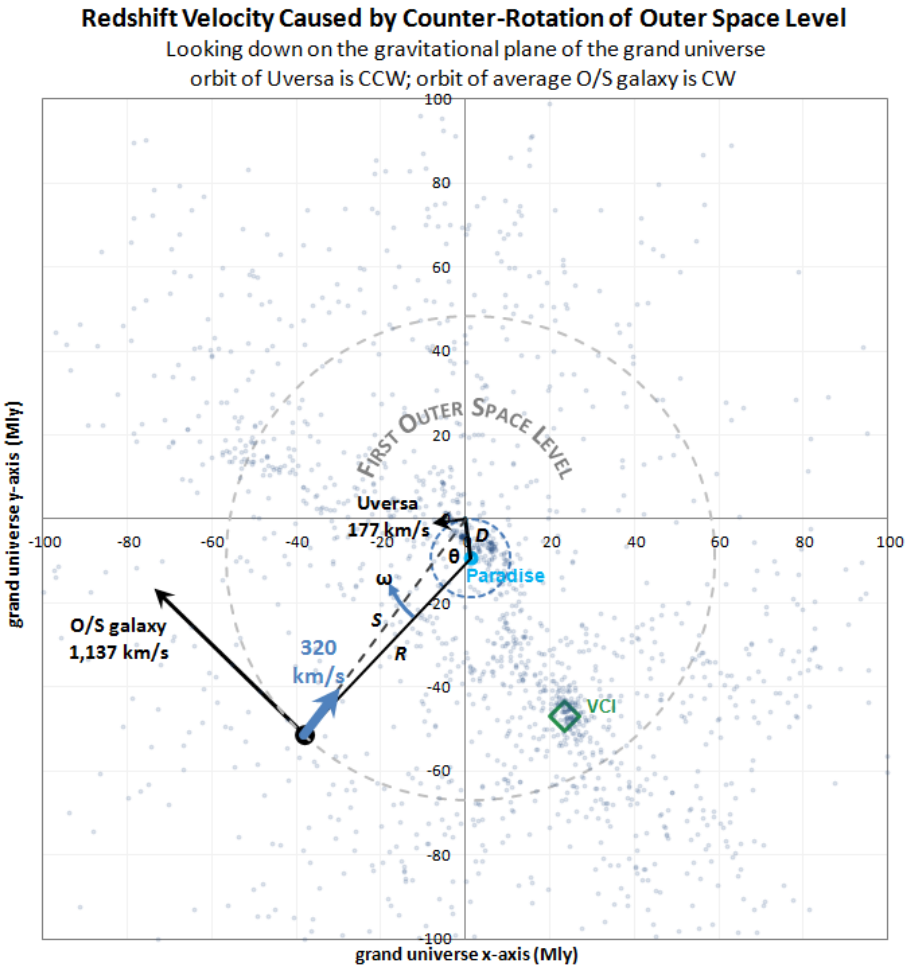
11. The Space Levels Revolve under the Force of Absolute Gravity



A comprehensive study by astrophysicist R. Brent Tully in 2008 examined galactic motions within 130 Mly using redshift-independent distances for 1,791 galaxies. He found that the Local Group (Orvonton) is relatively stationary within a larger group of galaxies he calls the Local Sheet. He finds a radius of 23 Mly for the Local Sheet. This is also the approximate distance to the far border of the grand universe. Tully's identification of the Local Sheet is a partial confirmation of the existence of the grand universe, which is smaller than the Local Sheet.

Tully performs a vector analysis of galaxy motions beyond the Local Sheet and finds that the Local Group / Local Sheet has a net velocity of 323 km/s toward grand universe longitude 244° and within a few degrees of latitude of the gravitational plane of the grand universe. Since there are no nearby masses which might be attracting the Local Sheet in this direction, Tully speculates that we are being "pushed" in this general direction by the neighboring inner local void, because of gravitational perturbations.

Revealed cosmology explains this net velocity in terms of the alternate revolutions of superuniverse and first outer space levels under the central force of absolute gravity.



Linear (Newtonian) gravity decreases in proportion to the inverse of the distance squared. We are told that absolute gravity is different. The French mathematician Joseph Bertrand derived a proof in 1873 demonstrating that a central force which increases in direct proportion to the distance is the only other form of gravity which can produce stable orbits. From this theorem we can deduce that absolute gravity increases in direct proportion to increasing distance from Paradise.

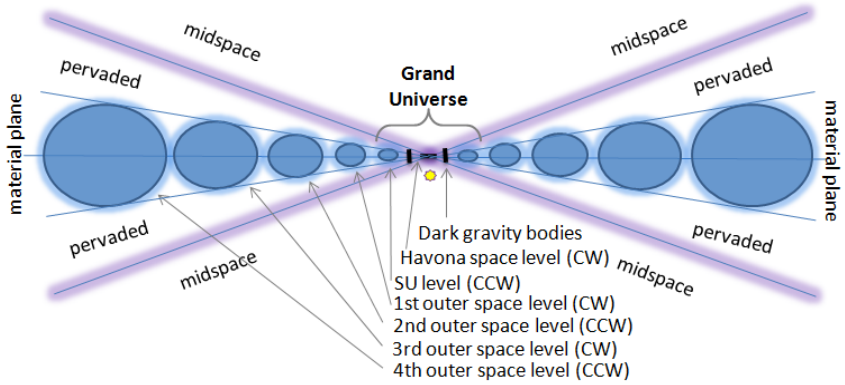
In a 2008 paper, our own Phil Calabrese derives a formula for redshift velocity induced by counter rotations. The orbital velocity of Uversa is 177 km/s, based upon Tully's findings. Using the theory of absolute gravity and this counter-rotation formula, an approaching velocity of 320 km/s is found along the grand universe plane toward longitude 233°. This is in reasonably good agreement with the velocity and direction Tully finds from his vector analysis of more than 1,500 galaxies beyond the Local Sheet.

Absolute gravity can be inferred as the cause behind the plane of creation. The nature of absolute gravity can be deduced from Bertrand's theorem. The agreement between Tully's vector analysis and Calabrese's counter-rotation formula empirically verifies the actuality of absolute gravity. Absolute gravity advances from a revealed hypothesis to a full scientific theory. The angular velocity of revolution about Paradise can be measured to be 4 billionths of a degree per year. At this angular velocity one complete revolution about Paradise takes almost 90 billion years.

12. The First Outer Space Level is the Sloan Great Wall

The Six Space Levels of the Master Universe

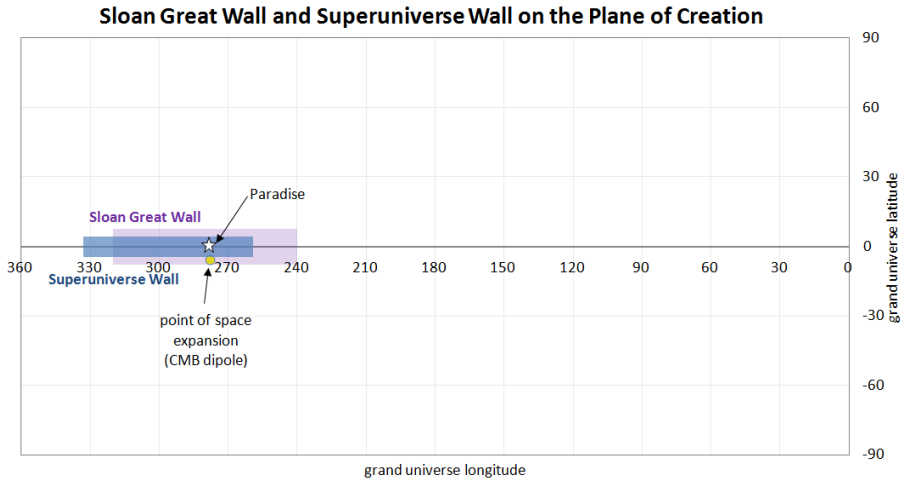
Cross-Section of the Master Universe
The Space Levels revolve about Paradise in aternate clockwise and counterclockwise directions.
The height of the plane of creation increases as the distance from Paradise increases.
The encricling wall of dark gravity bodies hides Havona from view.

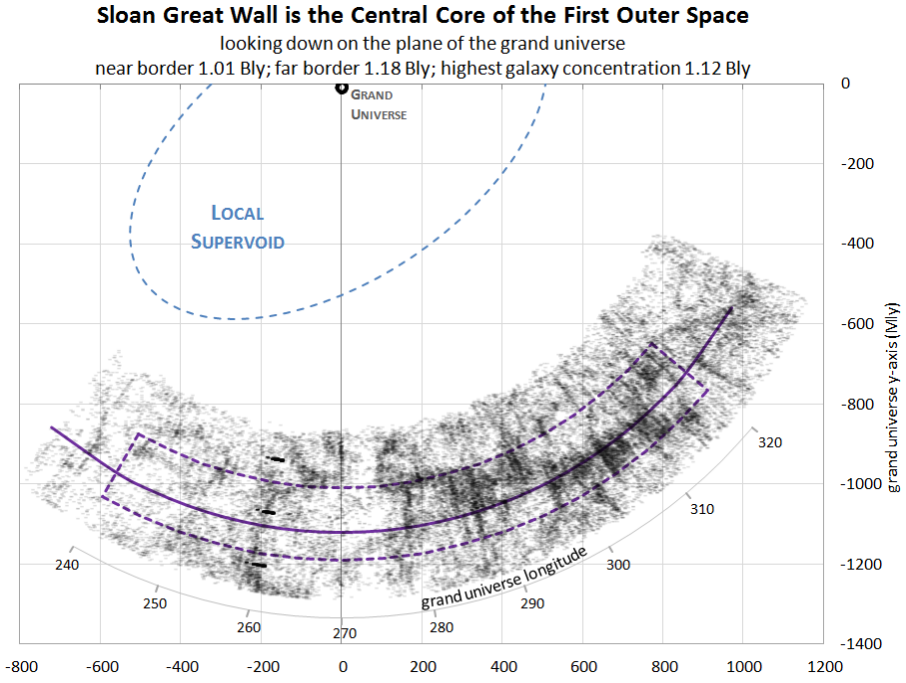


The space levels of the master universe are torus-shaped regions situated on the plane of creation. Beyond the superuniverse space level is the first outer space level, "a continuous belt of cosmic activity encircling the whole of the known, organized, and inhabited creation." [12:1.14] Based upon the guidance of revelation, the following predictions about the first outer space level can be made:

1. It has the same general appearance on the celestial sphere as the Superuniverse Wall.
2. Galaxies are concentrated in the central core of the first outer space level.
3. Its central core is on the plane of the grand universe, which is the plane of creation.
4. Its central core forms a structure that is much longer than it is wide or deep.
5. Its central core is equidistant from Paradise along its entire length.
6. Its central core is far more massive than the core of the superuniverse space level.
7. No other torus-like region of galaxies is between it and the superuniverse space level.

Most of these predictions are based upon the dynamics imposed by absolute gravitational rotation about Paradise. This set of interrelated criteria is very specific and empirically testable. If a cosmic structure is discovered that meets all of these criteria, there can be no reasonable scientific doubt that it is the first outer space level. All of these criteria are satisfied by the Sloan Great Wall discovered by J. Richard Gott in the 2003 data release of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey.

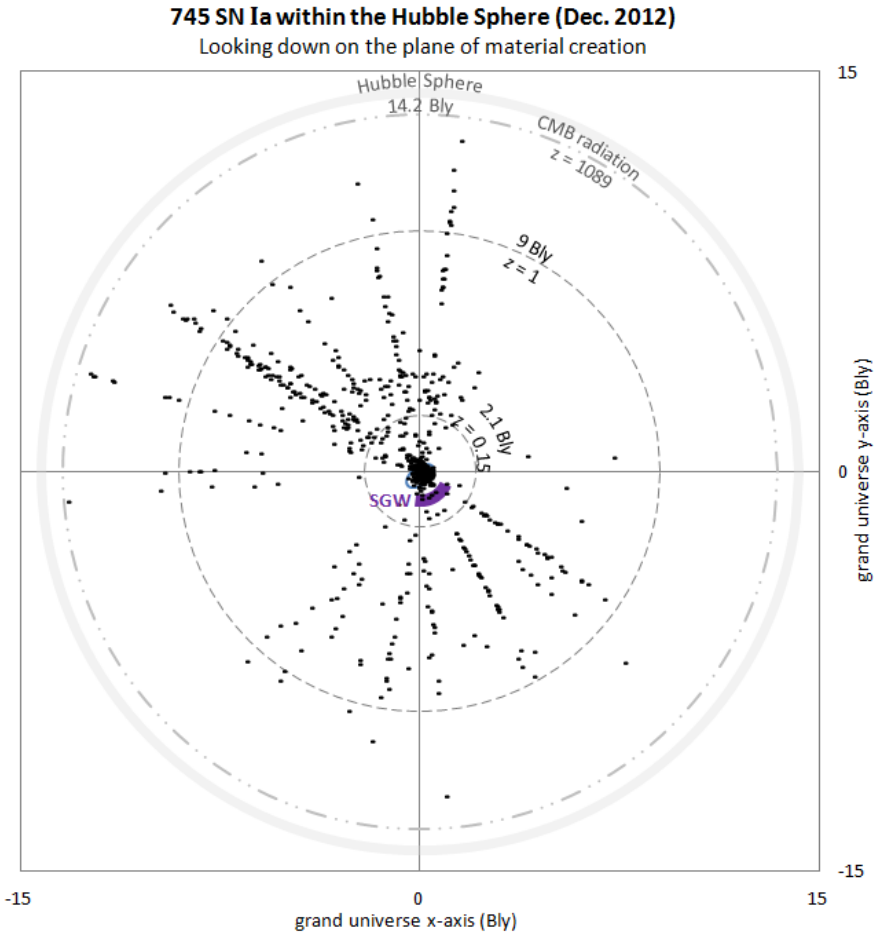




1. The SGW has the same general appearance as the Superuniverse Wall.
2. The SGW galaxies are concentrated in a central core.
3. Its central core is located precisely on the plane of the grand universe, the plane of creation.
4. Its central core is 1.4 Bly long, 55 Mly deep and 64 Mly high.
5. Its central core is 1.1 Bly away from Paradise along its entire length.
6. Its central core contains tens of thousands of galaxies, far more than the Superuniverse Wall.
7. The SGW is separated from the superuniverse space level by the Local Supervoid.

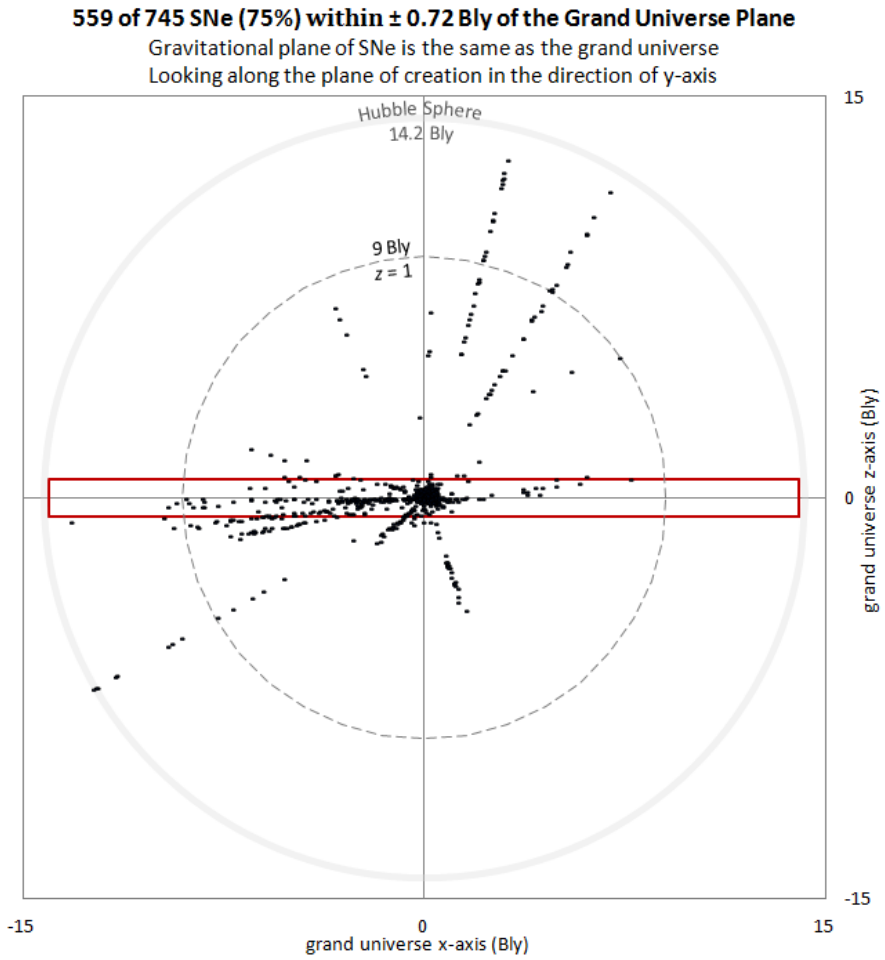
The existence of the plane of creation is conclusively verified out to a distance of about 2 Bly, or about 1/7 of the estimated 14 Bly to the edge of the observable universe. The extent of this single gravitational plane is extremely difficult to reconcile with the 20th century assumption that the universe is filled with randomly distributed matter on the largest cosmic scales. A single structure 4 Bly wide simply cannot exist, if linear gravity is the only form of gravity.

13. Type Ia Supernovae define the Plane of the Second Outer Space Level



The far border of the first outer space is most likely about 2 Bly away. “Uversa physicists have detected early evidence of force manifestations more than fifty million light-years beyond the outermost ranges of the phenomena in the first outer space level. These activities undoubtedly presage the organization of the material creations of the second outer space level of the master universe.” [12:1.15] Unlike the first outer space level, a dense central core does not appear to have formed yet in the second outer space level. However, galaxies in this second level should still be concentrated about the plane of creation, because they are revolving under the force of absolute gravity.

In 1993 Mark Philips discovered a relationship between changes in the luminosity of Type Ia supernovae (SN Ia) and their distance from us. These supernovae are so luminous that they can be seen all the way out to the edge of the observable universe. Over the last few years it has been found that about one SN Ia occurs per year per 100 trillion stars. This makes SN Ia good tracers for very large aggregations of stars. As of 2012 a total of 745 SN Ia had been identified. When looking down upon the plane of creation, these appear to be randomly distributed in most directions. However, when viewed in cross-section, they are seen to be heavily concentrated about the plane of creation.

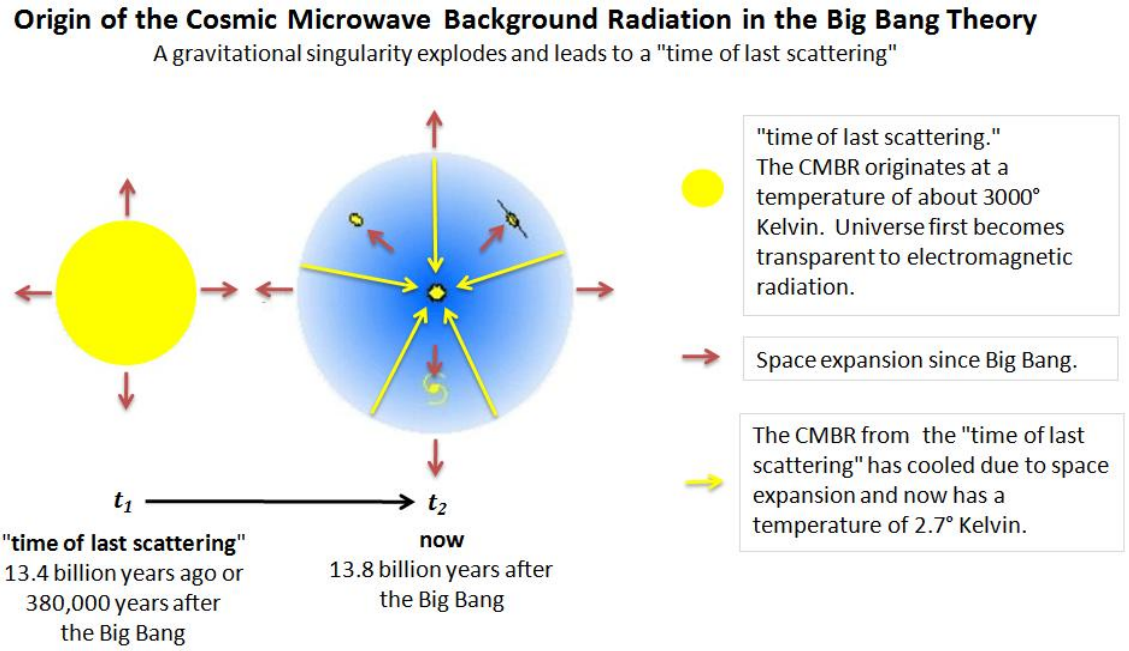


Over 75% of the stellar mass in the universe is concentrated in a disk centered on the plane of creation. This disk is 14 Bly in radius and 1.5 Bly thick. The stellar density in this disk is 7 times greater than it is in the Hubble sphere. Over 50% of all stellar mass is found in a disk that is only 0.38 Bly high, in which the stellar density is 25 times greater. This concentration of more than half of all stellar mass in a disk whose diameter is 73 times greater than its thickness can only be explained by gravitational revolution under the force of absolute gravity.

SNe Ia are precisely distributed above and below the plane of creation in even amounts, as they must be if the very large aggregations of stellar mass they trace are in revolution about Paradise. This is reasonably conclusive confirmation that the plane of creation extends out to at least 9 Bly. There is some small evidence to suggest that this distance is near the far border of the second outer space level.

A cosmic structure of this size cannot be reconciled with the idea of a Big Bang under most current theories. But there are versions in which the universe is many times larger than 14 Bly. In this case a distance of 9 Bly becomes relatively small. Under these versions, it might still be possible to explain its existence by assuming the universe is many times larger. In this case, matter might still be randomly distributed on the largest scales. Recent findings no longer permit this possibility.

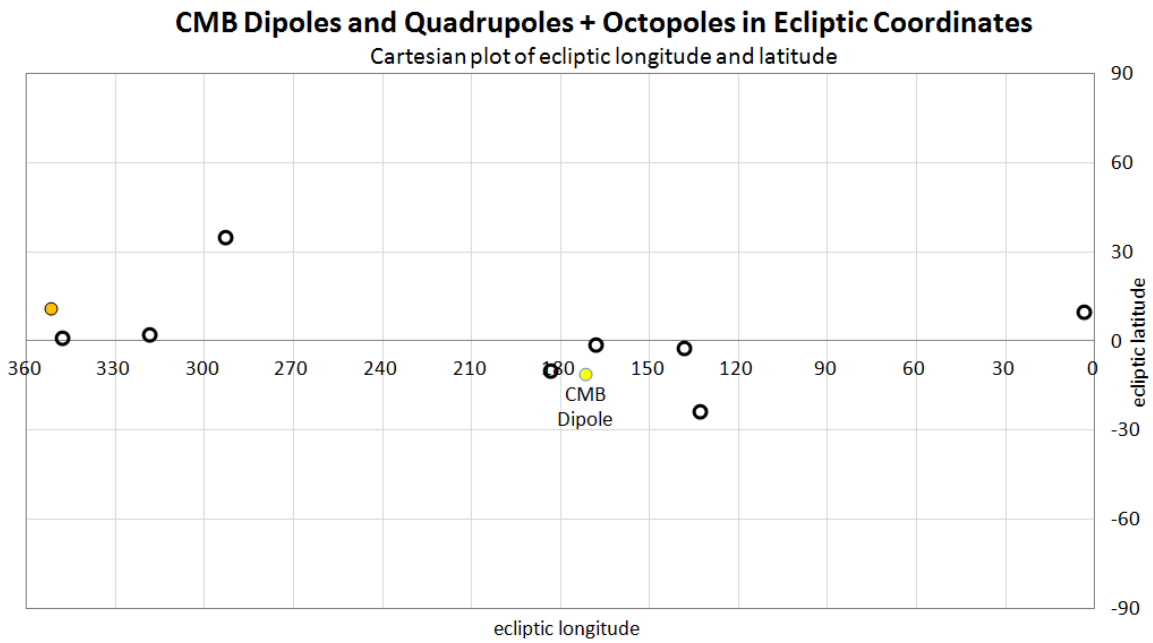
14. Cosmic Microwave Background is aligned with the Plane of Creation



Following Hubble's discovery of space expansion in 1930s, it was reasonable to think that this expansion was initiated by some primal explosion. In the late 1940s the idea emerged that such an explosion should leave behind some relic radiation. The CMB was discovered in 1964 and by 1970 it was universally seen as proof of a Big Bang. About 380,000 years after this primal explosion, all matter consisted of elementary subatomic particles in a hot plasma state with a temperature of about 3000° ***K*** (degrees Kelvin). The physical state of our sun is that of a plasma. This plasma state is opaque to light. As space continued to expand and the temperature cooled, atoms started to form in this plasma, and the universe became transparent to light. This is the "time of last scattering."

The CMB radiation was emitted during the "time of last scattering" about 13.4 billion years ago. The temperature of this radiation has decreased over billions of years due to the continuing expansion of space. This radiation is the oldest possible empirical evidence of a Big Bang. Since it was emitted when subatomic matter was uniformly distributed throughout the whole universe, its temperature should be the same in every direction. Initial ground-based measurements confirmed this. In the 1990s NASA's Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE) satellite made more precise measurements and found a uniform temperature in every direction, as expected by the theory.

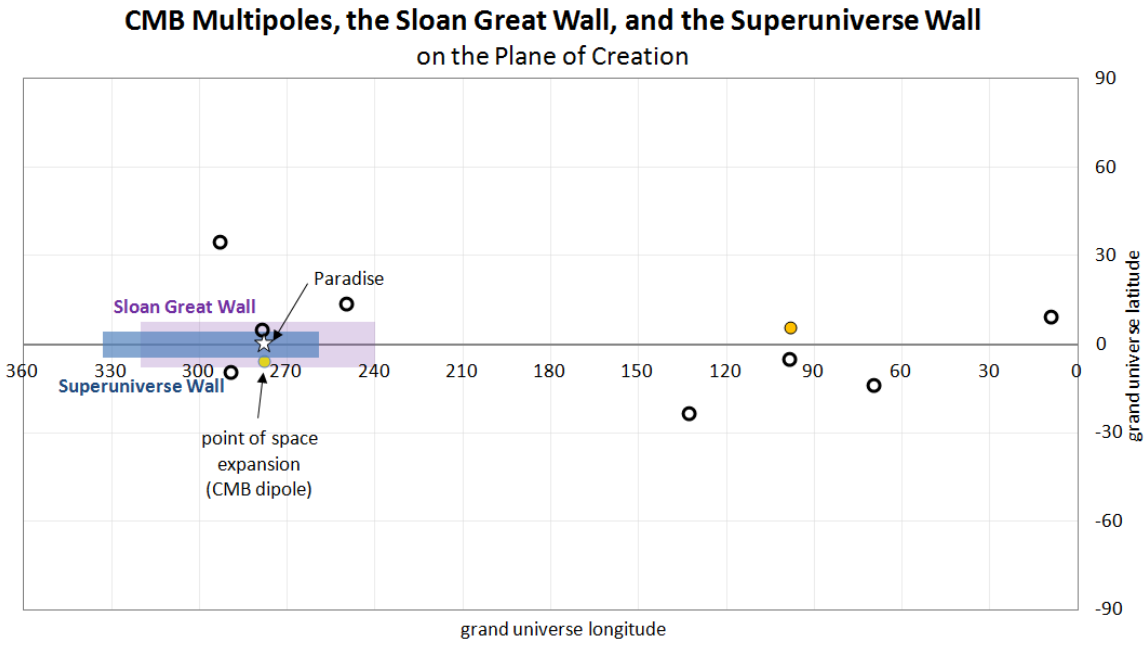
NASA launched the Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) in 2001 to obtain even more accurate temperature measurements. The first data release in 2003 fully confirmed the earlier COBE results. The CMB temperature is uniform across the whole celestial sphere to a very high degree. This fully supported the theory that the CMB radiation was all emitted at the same time when the universe was emerging from a plasma state. In turn, this plasma state is most reasonably explained by a primal explosion of some kind.



However, a 2004 paper by physicist Dominik Schwarz identified some minor but systematic variations while analyzing the data. He found temperature variations, or CMB multipoles, that are inexplicably aligned with the ecliptic plane. He concluded that this alignment is statistically improbable to a very high degree. This strongly implies that the alignment is not coincidental.

A 2005 paper by Kate Land found that there is less than one chance in a thousand that this alignment is accidental. A 2010 paper by Craig Copi finds the same thing. Copi writes that such an alignment "provides a strong indication that the full sky CMB WMAP maps are inconsistent with the standard cosmological model." The standard model requires a primal explosion followed by a short period of extremely rapid expansion known as cosmic inflation. In a 2007 book astrophysicist Lee Smolin writes, "These observations are controversial because they disagree profoundly with what we would expect on the basis of inflation."

Despite the emergence of a few voices of dissent, almost all astrophysicists subscribe to the orthodox view that the CMB is the result of a primal explosion some 14 billion years ago. Studies which find a planarity in the CMB are dismissed as minor anomalies, since there is obviously no causal relationship between the temperature of the CMB and the ecliptic plane of our solar system. A high level of correlation may imply the possibility of causation, but there is no credible causal connection between the planarity in the CMB multipoles and the ecliptic plane.



It turns out, however, that the CMB multipoles are also inexplicably aligned with the plane of creation. This alignment has at least the same degree of improbability, 1-in-1000, as their alignment with the plane of the ecliptic. Actually, they have a higher degree of symmetrical distribution about the plane of creation than they do about the ecliptic plane. This also aligns the CMB multipoles with the cosmic structures of the superuniverse, first, and second outer space levels.

It is statistically impossible that all of these cosmic structures on these radically different scales could align in this way by chance. If it cannot be accidental, there must be a causal relationship which explains all of these alignments. There is no credible causal relationship is implied by an alignment of the CMB multipoles with the ecliptic plane. A possible causal relationship is obviously implied by the alignment of the CMB multipoles with the plane of creation. The actuality of absolute gravity and the plane of creation is empirically verifiable. The planarity apparent in the CMB must be causally related to the universal revolution of matter in the plane of creation.

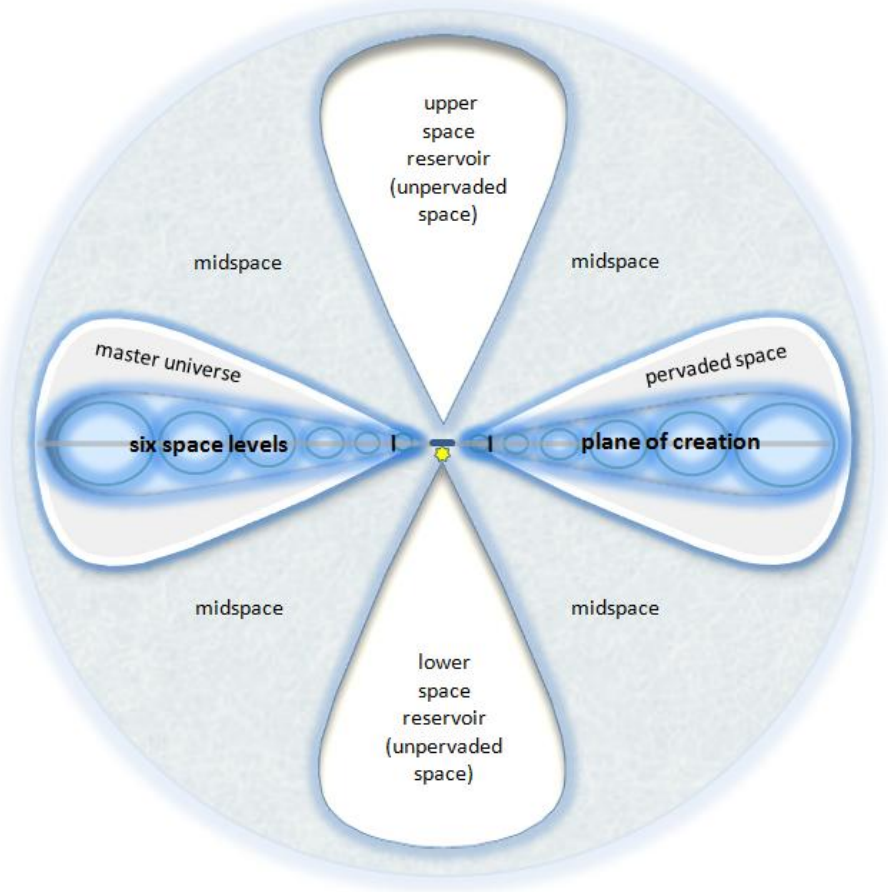
The existence of the plane of creation conclusively excludes the possibility of a primal explosion, which disproves the idea that the CMB radiation is a consequence of such an event. Revelation offers a vague but plausible cause for the CMB radiation. “Gravity presence and action is what prevents the appearance of the theoretical absolute zero, for interstellar space does not have the temperature of absolute zero.” **42:4.6**

There could not have been a Big Bang, because the plane of creation exists. The CMB radiation is not evidence of a primal explosion. Instead, it now becomes the strongest evidence supporting the extension of the plane of creation all the way out to the limits of the master universe.

15. The Universe of Universes

The Universe of Universes in Cross-Section

Six space levels are revolving about Paradise in the plane of creation
Hourglass-shaped space reservoirs above and below Paradise
Location of space respiration is just below Paradise

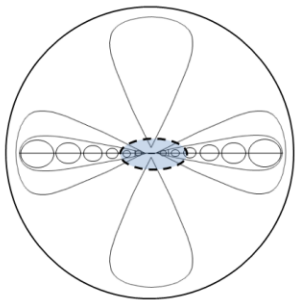


"The vertical cross section of total space would slightly resemble a Maltese cross, with the horizontal arms representing pervaded (universe) space and the vertical arms representing unpervaded (reservoir) space." **11:7.3** "In attempting to imagine the volume outlines of these space reservoirs, you might think of an hourglass." **11:5.1**

Significant portions of both the superuniverse and first outer space levels are now directly observable. The precise positioning of these, the second outer space level, and the CMB multipoles upon a single plane is structural proof of the existence of absolute gravity. The location of the Isle of Paradise can be positively identified at the center of the universe of universes.

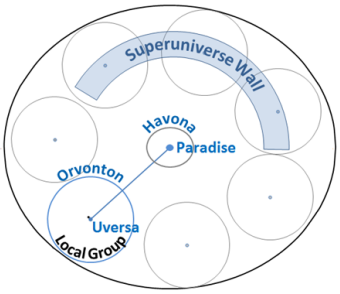
Architecture of the Master Universe

Master Universe



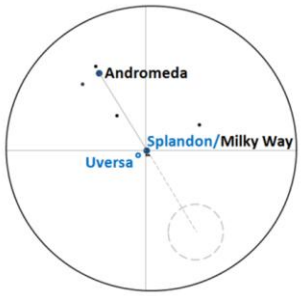
master universe radius is much larger than 14 Bly
pervaded and unpervaded space encompassed by midspace
six space levels revolve about Paradise in plane of creation
superuniverse space level is observable
first outer space level is observable as the Sloan Great Wall
gravitational plane of second outer space level is observable
plane of creation extends out to limit of master universe
grand universe encircled at center (not to scale)

Grand Universe



grand universe is 27 Mly in diameter
Paradise (7th Heaven) is 9 Mly distant
superuniverses 3, 4, and 5 visible as the Superuniverse Wall
Havona (6th Heaven) is not to scale (approx. <1,000 ly in dia.)
Orvonton revolves counterclockwise about Paradise
Uversa has a SE compass bearing (135°) from Paradise North
Uversa has an orbital velocity about Paradise of 177 km/s

Superuniverse of Orvonton

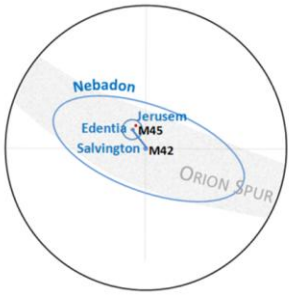


Orvonton is the Local Group with a radius of 4 Mly
Orvonton contains 10 major sectors of one trillion suns each
major sectors revolve about Uversa
Splandon is the Milky Way galaxy with one trillion suns
Uversa (5th Heaven) is within 250,000 ly of Sun

Major Sector of Splandon
Minor Sector of Ensa

Splandon is the Milky Way galaxy with a radius of 50,000 ly
Umajor 5th is nearby radio source Sagittarius A* 26 kly away
100 minor sectors of Splandon revolve around Umajor 5th
minor sector of Ensa has 100 billion suns (1/100th Splandon)
rotational center of Ensa is Uminor 3rd
Uminor 3rd is in Sagittarius Star Cloud (M24) 10,000 ly away
Nebadon is part of the Orion Spur, minor arm of Milky Way

Local Universe of Nebadon
Constellation of Norlatiadek
Local System of Satania



Nebadon is about 10,000 by 4,000 ly containing perhaps 40 million suns (young evolving universe)
100 constellations of Nebadon revolve about Salvington
Salvington (4th Heaven) is nearby Orion Nebula (M42) 1,500 ly away
Norlatiadek has one million suns and radius of 600 ly
100 local systems revolve about Edentia (3rd Heaven) which is nearby the Pleiades (M45) 425 ly away
2,000 stars of Satania grouped about Jerusem
Jerusem (2nd Heaven) 80 ly away
Mansion Worlds (1st Heaven) are satellites of Jerusem

In paper 15 the Universal Censor describes the different levels of nested revolution which dynamically connect Urantia to Paradise. It is now possible to identify the center of revolution on each level and some of the velocities of revolution about them.

"1. The revolution of Urantia around its sun."
Urantia (earth) is 1.6×10^{-5} *ly from sun with an orbital velocity of 30 km/s*.

"2. The circuit of your solar system about the nucleus of the former Andronover nebula."
Monmatia (solar system) revolves about Edentia (Pleiades M45) 425 ly away.

"3. The rotation of the Andronover stellar family and the associated clusters about the composite rotation-gravity center of the star cloud of Nebadon."
Norlatiadek revolves about Salvington (Orion nebula M42), which is 1,375 ly from Edentia.

"4. The swing of the local star cloud of Nebadon and its associated creations around the Sagittarius center of their minor sector."
Nebadon revolves about Uminor 3rd (Sagittarius Star Cloud M24), which is 11,000 ly from Salvington.

"5. The rotation of the one hundred minor sectors, including Sagittarius, about their major sector."
Ensa revolves about Umajor 5th (Great Sagittarius Star Cloud), which is 16,000 ly from Uminor 3rd, with an orbital velocity of 240 km/s.

"6. The whirl of the ten major sectors, the so-called star drifts, about the Uversa headquarters of Orvonton."
Splandon (Milky Way) revolves about Uversa which is about 225,000 ly away.

"7. The movement of Orvonton and six associated superuniverses around Paradise and Havona, the counterclockwise processional of the superuniverse space level."
Orvonton (Local Group) revolves about Paradise, which is about 9,000,000 ly away, with an orbital velocity of 177 km/s.

8. To this can be added the clockwise revolution of the first outer space level.
The first outer space level (Sloan Great Wall) is about 1.1 Bly away and revolves about Paradise with an orbital velocity of 21,600 km/s.