Hubble's Law Versus Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: It will be explained that Hubble's Law contradicts the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis in reference to determination of quasar distance.

Hubble's Law states that an object's distance to Earth can be measured by its redshift. This means that quasars can be measured to be 100 times the radiance of a fully formed ancient galaxy such as the Milky Way, as Hubble's Law places quasars many billions of light years distant to Earth. According to stellar metamorphosis, quasars are young galaxies and do not possess the radiance of a fully formed spiral galaxy, thus the object is probably vastly closer than what Hubble's Law dictates. This means the method for distance determination via Hubble's Law is invalid for quasars according to GTSM. It is referenced that quasar distances should be recalculated according to Mr. Thacker,[1] as Mr. Thacker's method is more reasonable than Hubble's Law, and is philosopically sound in accordance with GTSM. This fact was also supported by Halton Arp, in which he suggested that quasars are ejected from active galaxies and are not at their proposed redshift distance. Unfortunately his time on Mt. Palomar Observatory was cut short because of these relevations. It is suggested to the reader to research Mr. Arp's work and build upon it, as well as GTSM.

[1] http://gsjournal.net/Science-Journals/Essays/View/4635