

**Astronomer Thomas Scott Zolotor (FREE THE SOULS) gained notoriety for theorizing and predicting the Green Bean Galaxy by postulating that a new pea galaxy would be found. He also predicted the Hot DOGS galaxies. Furthermore, Mr. Zolotor hypothesized flaws in established galaxy models, after which astronomers discovered a huge black hole in a tiny galaxy causing them to rethink previous galaxy models. Remember, Einstein became famous for predicting stuff as well. Thomas Scott Zolotor came up with several other theories and hypothesis that was proven true.**

**Astronomer and Artist Thomas Zolotor has made some pretty accurate independent predictions and has come up with theories on his own within the fields of astronomy and technology that actually came to fruition per new scientific studies and announcements. Here are some recent items:**

### **PEA GALAXY**

Thomas Zolotor predicted a new form and or similar form of a new pea galaxy would be found.

He wrote: "I think that a new class of pea galaxies will be found and or it will show these galaxies from way back in the past before they got very bright. I also believe a new form of galaxy ill be found soon by this Zoo project."

<http://www.galaxyzooforum.org/index.php?topic=3638.2835>

Last post

Tom Zolotor

The new galaxy below does point out that he was correct in it's appearance :

This new class of galaxies has been nicknamed green bean galaxies because of their color and because they are superficially similar to, but larger than, green pea galaxies.

<http://www.sci-news.com/astronomy/article00763.html>

Remember, Einstein, became famous for predicting stuff with his theories and Zolotor is making awesome predictions too.

Thomas Scott Zolotor also got to name a group of galaxies called Faint Hubble Blob or FHB Galaxies.

Zolotor independently believed there may be planets without orbits in the universe. Also in 1991 he predicted (apart from other scientists) that galaxies help form bigger galaxies by being pulled into a galaxy by gravity and that they formed our galaxy as it is today. He composed written documentation on the subject and shared it with a fellow astronomer. Though the process is more complex, the basis of his idea worked out.

### **Supernova's**

Thomas Zolotor wrote this on his blog:

Some Supernova's will come from an unexpected source.

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546184221>

A new type of supernova was just discovered and there not sure of the unexpected source.

Researchers aren't sure what triggers a type Ia. It's possible that the outer helium layer ignites first, sending a shock wave into the white dwarf. Alternatively, the white dwarf might ignite first due to the influence of the overlying helium shell.

<http://www.astronomy.com/~link.aspx?id=146b164a-c0ad-43c7-8e5a-16bbe7f1b42f>

### **Ideas for Gliese 581d and g.**

Thomas Zolotor wrote the below prediction. It appeared on his blog last year.

The Gliese 581 solar system also holds another candidate for habitability, 581g, which was announced last year. However, whether or not that planet actually exists remains up for debate. (I predict that Gliese 581g and d will have moons around them and that g exist and is habitable and I believe that Gliese 581d would be confirmed as a habitable planet. Soon).

Zolotor predicted that Gliese 581g does exist.

Nearly two years after spotting Gliese 581g, the celebrated "first potentially habitable" alien world, the planet's discoverers continue to fight for its existence.

The discovery of Gliese 581g made headlines around the world in September 2010, because the planet was said to orbit in the middle of its star's "habitable zone" — that just-right range of distances where liquid water, and perhaps life as we know it, could exist.

Just a few weeks later, however, another prominent research team began casting doubt on the find, saying the alien planet didn't show up in their observations. This group, led by Michel Mayor of the Geneva Observatory in Switzerland, had found the previously known four planets in the Gliese 581 system.

But in a new study that will be published Aug. 1, 581g's discoverers examine the Swiss team's since-expanded data set and take issue with their conclusions, saying that the evidence supports the planet's existence after all.

<http://www.space.com/16673-gliese-581g-habitable-planet-existence.html>

The controversial exoplanet Gliese 581g is the best candidate to host life beyond our own solar system, according to a new ranking of potentially habitable alien worlds.

Gliese 581g shot to the top of the list — which was published Thursday (July 19) by researchers at the University of Puerto Rico at Arecibo's Planetary Habitability Laboratory (PHL) — after a new study marshaled support for its long-debated existence.

<http://www.space.com/16722-top-5-habitable-alien-planets.html>

### **COLD FUSION**

Zolotor also predicted that a recent test on the Energy Catalyzer would produce cold fusion.

[http://peswiki.com/index.php/News:Real-Time Updates on the October 6%2C 2011 E-Cat Test proves Cold Fusion](http://peswiki.com/index.php/News:Real-Time_Updates_on_the_October_6%2C_2011_E-Cat_Test_proves_Cold_Fusion). Zolotor wrote the prediction on the website prior to the test. (Scroll down to read his comment he posted on Oct. 6th that reads: "Good luck and I am hoping that it will be successful. I know it will!")

### **Cold Fusion despite Challenge**

[http://pesn.com/2011/10/08/9501929\\_E-Cat\\_Test\\_Validates\\_Cold\\_Fusion\\_Despite\\_Challenges/](http://pesn.com/2011/10/08/9501929_E-Cat_Test_Validates_Cold_Fusion_Despite_Challenges/)

Wikipedia reveals another Energy Catalyzer demonstration conducted on 10/6/11 that reportedly lasted for about eight hours. Roland Pettersson, a retired Associate Professor from the University of Uppsala, who witnessed it, said "I'm convinced that this works, but there is still room for more measurements". On 10/28/11 the unit was "customer tested" and was said to release 2,635 kWh during five and a half hours of self-sustained mode, an average power of 479 kilowatts.

### **BLACK HOLES**

Zolotor predicted that primordial black hole will exist back in 2011. On his blog;

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesoulss/blog/543245050>

A new type of black hole was just discovered called a IMBHs black hole, which are believed to be primordial black holes.

While previously there had been no certain evidence of the existence of intermediate-mass black holes, a team at the CSIRO radio telescope in Australia announced on 9 July 2012 that it had discovered the first intermediate-mass black hole or IMBHs.

There are three popular formation scenarios for IMBHs. The first, is the merging of stellar mass black holes and other compact objects by means of accretion. The second one is the runaway collision of massive stars in dense stellar clusters and the collapse of the collision product into an IMBH. The third is that they are primordial black holes formed in the big bang.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intermediate-mass\\_black\\_hole](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intermediate-mass_black_hole)

Zolotor predicted this about black holes. In a breakthrough study of a black hole in a galaxy this happened. In 2011 he wrote: 'Some [black holes] will emit a type of energy never before detected in or around black holes.' This can be viewed at:

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesoulss/blog/543272886>.

One of the biggest, brightest explosions ever recorded comes from a huge black hole at the center of a distant galaxy, astronomers say. The dark behemoth apparently tore up a star that wandered too close—converting its energy into a powerful beam that we can see because we're in its path, according to the scientists.

**"This is truly different from any explosive event we have seen before,"** said Joshua Bloom, an astronomer at the University of California at Berkeley.

An explosive event is an energy source and it confirms Zolotor's prediction.

[http://www.world-science.net/othernews/110614\\_blackhole](http://www.world-science.net/othernews/110614_blackhole)

## **Black holes turn up the heat for the Universe**

HITS astrophysicists discover a new heating source in cosmological structure formation

So far, astrophysicists thought that super-massive black holes can only influence their immediate surroundings. A collaboration of scientists at the Heidelberg Institute for Theoretical Studies (HITS) and in Canada and the US now discovered that diffuse gas in the universe can absorb luminous gamma-ray emission from black holes, heating it up strongly. This surprising result has important implications for the formation of structures in the universe. The results have just been published in "The Astrophysical Journal" and „Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society".

Heat is an energy source.

[http://www.h-its.org/english/press/index.php?we\\_objectID=877&pid=505](http://www.h-its.org/english/press/index.php?we_objectID=877&pid=505)

### Distant Galaxies Grazed On Gas

"Our study shows the merging of massive galaxies was not the dominant method of galaxy growth in the distant universe," said Ranga-Ram Chary of NASA's Spitzer Science Center at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Calif. "We're finding this type of galactic cannibalism was rare. Instead, we are seeing evidence for a mechanism of galaxy growth in which a typical galaxy fed itself through a steady stream of gas, making stars at a much faster rate than previously thought."

Chary is the principal investigator of the research appearing in the Aug. 1 issue of the Astrophysical Journal. According to his findings, these grazing galaxies fed steadily over periods of hundreds of millions of years and created an unusual amount of plump stars, up to 100 times the mass of our sun.

[http://www.nasa.gov/home/hqnews/2011/jun/HQ\\_11-212\\_Spitzer\\_Gas.html](http://www.nasa.gov/home/hqnews/2011/jun/HQ_11-212_Spitzer_Gas.html)

Zolotor predicted that there would be more black holes than expected since galaxies grazed on gas are producing more star that are over 100 times the mass of our sun. When a star goes supernova, sometimes, a black hole is created.

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546048516>

Thomas Zolotor also wrote this on his blog: Zolotor predicted that there would be more black holes than expected.

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546048516>

NASA's Wide-field Infrared Survey Telescope (WISE) has uncovered millions of supermassive black holes in our universe as well as a strange new type of galaxy, called a hot DOGs or dust-obscured galaxy.

"This is a jackpot of black holes, two to three times more than have been found by any other survey," said astronomer Daniel Stern, during a NASA press conference today.

<http://www.wired.com/wiredscience/2012/08/millions-of-black-holes/>

WASHINGTON -- NASA's Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE) mission has led to a bonanza of newfound supermassive black holes and extreme galaxies called hot DOGs, or dust-obscured galaxies.

Images from the telescope have revealed millions of dusty black hole candidates across the universe and about 1,000 even dustier objects thought to be among the brightest galaxies ever found. These powerful galaxies that burn brightly with infrared light are nicknamed hot DOGs.

[http://www.nasa.gov/home/hqnews/2012/aug/HQ\\_12-295\\_WISE\\_Black\\_Holes.html](http://www.nasa.gov/home/hqnews/2012/aug/HQ_12-295_WISE_Black_Holes.html)

Thomas Zolotor wrote this on his blog: Galaxies will give off more energy and brightness than astronomers have previously thought and an object (hot DOGs) that has never been detected before will be detected. The above article shows that he was correct.

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546181413>

and

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546087566>

Thomas zolotor predicted a new form of galaxy. He wrote the prediction on his blog:

Number 23

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesoulss/blog/542914394>

Hot DOGs are even more luminous intrinsically than the average quasar, scientists said. Scientists suspect these weird objects may represent a missing link in galaxy evolution, capturing a brief phase in the life of a galaxy that is transitioning from being a spiral disk galaxy like our Milky Way to what's called an elliptical galaxy.

Scientists on Wednesday unveiled a new species in the cosmic zoo, a super-heated, dust-shrouded object called a "hot DOG," which may represent a missing link in galaxy evolution.

<http://www.newsmax.com/SciTech/scientists-hot-DOGS-galaxies/2012/08/29/id/450259>

Thomas Zolotor may have predicted a missing link in galaxy evolution.

[http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/48831027/ns/technology\\_and\\_science-space/](http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/48831027/ns/technology_and_science-space/)

## **MORE ON BLACK HOLES**

Astronomer, Thomas Zolotor wrote this on his blog:

They [Black Holes] will rotate fast and evaporate faster than thought.

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesoulss/blog/543272886>

For the first time, astronomers have been able to determine how fast a supermassive black hole spins – which is fast enough to push the limits of the laws of physics.

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/alexknapp/2013/02/28/astrophysicists-measure-how-fast-a-supermassive-black-hole-spins/>

## **MORE ON BLACK HOLES NEVER BEFORE DETECTED ENERGY**

This is the 2nd time that MR. Zolotor have predicted something similar happening to a black hole.

Thomas Zolotor wrote on his blog: Black holes will emit a type of energy never before detected in or around them

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546180473>

Black Hole 'Mystery Wave' Takes Astronomers By Surprise.

Astronomers studying an unusual black hole system have spotted a never-before-seen structure in the disk of matter encircling the system.

Rather than appearing at a set, predictable time, the structure shows up over a steadily increasing period, indicating a wave-like movement through the accretion disk.

"It is a wave produced in the accretion disk, moving outward," Corral-Santana said, "like the wave produced when a stone is dropped in calm water."

[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/03/01/black-hole-mystery-wave-astronomers\\_n\\_2784704.html?icid=main-grid10%7Chtmlws-main-bb%7Cdl2%7Csec3\\_ink1%26pLid%3D277727](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/03/01/black-hole-mystery-wave-astronomers_n_2784704.html?icid=main-grid10%7Chtmlws-main-bb%7Cdl2%7Csec3_ink1%26pLid%3D277727)

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He also made a predicted about what the Construction of world's biggest optical telescope can do that has been approved by member states of the European Southern Observatory (Eso).

Zolotor predicted that the 'Extremely large telescope' will be able to detect visible planets in other solar systems, way before he watch this video that says it will be able to do that.

No planet has ever been seen in another solar systems before directly, just detected.

[http://www.aol.com/video/giant-telescope-to-study-star-secrets/517393536/?icid=main-grid7%7Cmyaol%7Cvideo-module%7Csec3\\_ink1%7C169900](http://www.aol.com/video/giant-telescope-to-study-star-secrets/517393536/?icid=main-grid7%7Cmyaol%7Cvideo-module%7Csec3_ink1%7C169900)

## **GALAXIES**

Galaxies Are Either Asleep Or Awake June 21, 2011

Zolotor predicted more active galaxies than those that are asleep on Oct. 31th, 2009.

Confirmed by current research study. He made the prediction before the study, of course, independently.

The researchers found that there are many more active galaxies than passive ones.

[http://www.redorbit.com/news/space/2067803/galaxies\\_are\\_either\\_asleep\\_or\\_away/](http://www.redorbit.com/news/space/2067803/galaxies_are_either_asleep_or_away/)

Thomas Zolotor predicted a new type of galaxy would be found on his blog: Number 23..

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesoulss/blog/542914394>

The Hubble Space Telescope has captured images of three odd galaxies that may help scientists solve a 13 billion-year cosmic mystery. The galaxies are so old and faint that astronomers nicknamed them "ghost galaxies" in a description. The objects are among the smallest and faintest galaxies near our own Milky Way galaxy, researchers said. "These galaxies are fossils of the early universe: they have barely changed for 13 billion years," scientists explained in a July 10 announcement. "The discovery could help explain the so-called 'missing satellite' problem, where only a handful of satellite galaxies have been found around the Milky Way, against the thousands that are predicted by theories."

The three galaxies observed in Brown's study are irregular objects that coalesced about 100 million years before reionization began. They are only 2,000 light-years wide, smaller than the dwarf galaxies seen today near the Milky Way. They are all between 330,000 and 490,000 light-years from Earth.

The process of reionization may have stripped the galactic dwarfs of the vital gas required to build more stars and grow into larger galaxies, the researchers said. With little active star formation, such dwarf galaxies could be all but invisible to astronomers trying to understand why so few of the objects have been found, when theories predict that thousands should be visible, they added. There is one more oddity about the faint ancient dwarf galaxies. They appear to have 100 times as much dark matter as normal visible matter, the researchers said. That's substantially more dark matter than the younger, brighter dwarf galaxies seen near the Milky Way, which typically have about 10 times as much dark matter as normal matter, they added. "The small galaxies in our study are made up mostly of dark matter because their hydrogen gas was ionized and the stars got turned off," Brown said.

<http://www.foxnews.com/scitech/2012/07/12/ghost-galaxies-early-universe-seen-by-hubble-telescope-2071513122/>

Zolotor's prediction of a new type of galaxy can also apply to this new diamond shaped galaxy.

Thomas Zolotor wrote on his blog that a new type of galaxy would be found. Entry #23

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesoulss/blog/542914394>

Diamond-shaped galaxy discovered

<http://www.australiangeographic.com.au/journal/diamond-shaped-galaxy-discovered.htm>

Thomas Zolotor predicted that galaxies can form our own.

A computer model also confirms Zolotor's theory in part. See the article titled 'Milky Way Creation Simulation Presents Realistic Recreation of Our Galaxy's Creation' located at the following link to watch the video:

[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/09/01/milky-way-creation-simulation\\_n\\_944979.html?icid=maing-grid10%7Chtmlws-main-bb%7Cdl21%7Csec1\\_in3%7C92451](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/09/01/milky-way-creation-simulation_n_944979.html?icid=maing-grid10%7Chtmlws-main-bb%7Cdl21%7Csec1_in3%7C92451)

## **Student Team Discovers New Interstellar Molecule During Summer Program**

Thomas Zolotor wrote this below on his blog: A new type of energy and or gas will be detected.

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546042850>

Recently, a team of undergraduate students from four universities visiting the University of Virginia to take part in a special eight-week summer research program for minority students made one of those rare discoveries. It's called cyanomethanimine, and is considered a precursor molecule for RNA, a key building block for the development of life on this planet – and possibly elsewhere in the universe.

<http://www.virginia.edu/uvatoday/newsRelease.php?id=19244>

A new molecules has just been discovered. Molecules are often used for any gaseous particle according to Wikipedia.

Molecules are distinguished from ions by their lack of electrical charge. However, in quantum physics, organic chemistry, and biochemistry, the term molecule is often used less strictly, also being applied to polyatomic ions.

In the kinetic theory of gases, the term molecule is often used for any gaseous particle regardless of its composition. According to this definition noble gas atoms are considered molecules despite the fact that they are composed of a single non-bonded atom.[7]

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecule>

## **STARS MODELS**

Zolotor wrote on his blog:

They will find out that the theories of star models are wrong.

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546097874> This was just published, in a new study.

How accurate are the Models of Star- and Planet Formation?

<http://annesastronomynews.com/how-accurate-are-the-models-of-star-and-planet-formation/>

Their conclusion: Overall the models are very good at determining a young star's evolutionary state, accretion rate, and stellar mass, but are less good in determining the properties of the disk or envelope. The characteristics of the dust are among the parameters that need to be refined in order to improve the modeling. Their work is continuing, and future research will make it possible to infer even more details of stellar evolution from observations of the spectral energy distribution.

"The star models are wrong about explaining disk and envelope properties," said Zolotor.

Thomas Zolotor wrote on his blog:

They will find out that the theories of star models are wrong.

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546097874>

A new study of the sun's properties found that it is flattening less than scientists predicted. The sun is a star.

The amount of flattening measured is significantly less than that predicted based on its surface rotation. This means that other forces, such as solar magnetism or turbulence, must have a significant impact on the sun's shape—a much more substantial impact than previously predicted.

“For years we've believed our fluctuating measurements were telling us that the sun varies, but these new results say something different. While just about everything else in the sun changes along with its 11-year sunspot cycle, the shape doesn't,” said Kuhn.

<http://www.petridishnews.com/news/the-suns-strange-shape-baffles-scientists-video/>

## **STARS**

Thomas Zolotor wrote on his blog:

I predict another molecule, gas energy or chemical will be found around black holes and stars.

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546086804>

Sugar Molecules Found Around Young Star Researchers working with the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) have discovered sugar molecules in the gas surrounding a young newly formed Sun-like star. This discovery is the first time that sugar has been seen in space around a Sun-like star.

The discovery makes it clear that the building blocks of life “are in the right place, at the right time, to be included in planets forming around the star.”

“The astronomers found molecules of glycolaldehyde — a simple form of sugar — in the gas surrounding a young binary star, with similar mass to the Sun, called IRAS 16293-2422. Glycolaldehyde has been seen in interstellar space before, but this is the first time it has been found so near to a Sun-like star, at distances comparable to the distance of Uranus from the Sun in the Solar System. This discovery shows that some of the chemical compounds needed for life existed in this system at the time of planet formation.

<http://planetsave.com/2012/08/30/sugar-molecules-found-around-young-star/>

## **Albert Einstein's theory of general relativity and eclipsing white dwarf stars produce gravitational waves**

Thomas Zolotor predicted that gravitational waves would be detected.

Thomas Zolotor wrote this on his blog:

Gravitational waves will be detected.

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546184227>

Eclipsing white dwarf stars produce gravitational waves

Washington: A team of astronomers led by researchers from The University of Texas at Austin has tested Albert Einstein's theory of general relativity in a new regime using pair of burnt-out stars.

They confirmed the emission of gravitational waves from the second-strongest known source in our galaxy by studying the shrinking orbital period of a unique pair of burnt-out stars.

Einstein's theory of general relativity predicts that moving objects create subtle ripples in the fabric of space-time, called gravitational waves. Though not yet directly observed, gravitational waves should carry away energy, causing the stars to inch closer together and orbit each other faster and faster.

[http://zeenews.india.com/news/space/eclipsing-white-dwarf-stars-produce-gravitational-waves\\_796542.html](http://zeenews.india.com/news/space/eclipsing-white-dwarf-stars-produce-gravitational-waves_796542.html)

Researchers have spotted visible-light evidence for one of astronomy's most elusive targets - gravitational waves - in the orbit of a pair of dead stars.

But a change in the orbits of two white dwarf stars orbiting one another 3,000 light-years away is further proof of the waves that can literally be seen.

A study to be reported in Astrophysical Journal Letters describes the pair.

Gravitational waves were a significant part of Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity, which viewed space itself as a malleable construct, and the gravity of massive objects as a force that could effectively warp it.

Catching sight of an actual gravitational wave, however, is a tricky business; their effects tend to be tiny and they have so far eluded discovery in Earth-bound experiments.

But the wider Universe provides a laboratory in which the indirect effects of gravitational waves can be measured.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-19408363>

MILKY WAY

Thomas Zolotor wrote this on his blog: I predict another molecule, gas energy or chemical will be found.

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546084239>

Astronomers have discovered a cloud of gas engulfing our Milky Way galaxy that weighs as much as all the stars inside our galactic home.

<http://www.space.com/17734-milky-way-galaxy-giant-gas-halo.html>

MARS

Thomas Zolotor wrote this on his blog: Scientist will be puzzled about Mars

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546192145>

PASADENA, Calif. -- NASA's long-lived rover Opportunity has returned an image of the Martian surface that is puzzling researchers.

Spherical objects concentrated at an outcrop Opportunity reached last week differ in several ways from iron-rich spherules nicknamed "blueberries" the rover found at its landing site in early 2004 and at many other locations to date.

Opportunity is investigating an outcrop called Kirkwood in the Cape York segment of the western rim of Endeavour Crater. The spheres measure as much as one-eighth of an inch (3 millimeters) in diameter. The analysis is still preliminary, but it indicates that these spheres do not have the high iron content of Martian blueberries.

"This is one of the most extraordinary pictures from the whole mission," said Opportunity's principal investigator, Steve Squyres of Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y. "Kirkwood is chock full of a dense accumulation of these small spherical objects. Of course, we immediately thought of the blueberries, but this is something different. We never have seen such a dense accumulation of spherules in a rock outcrop on Mars." [http://www.nasa.gov/home/hqnews/2012/sep/HQ\\_12-324\\_Mars\\_Opportunity\\_Mystery.html](http://www.nasa.gov/home/hqnews/2012/sep/HQ_12-324_Mars_Opportunity_Mystery.html)

## **Galaxy Clusters**

Thomas Zolotor made some accurate predictions when he theorized several things about galaxy clusters.

Go to Zolotor's blog at: <http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog>

Go to blog dated Aug 9, 2012 that talks about galaxy clusters.

### **Phoenix Cluster Sets Record Pace at Forming Stars**

Stars are forming in the Phoenix cluster at the highest rate ever observed for the middle of a galaxy cluster. The object also is the most powerful producer of X-rays of any known cluster and among the most massive. The data also suggest the rate of hot gas cooling in the central regions of the cluster is the largest ever observed.

Impressively, the central galaxy in the cluster produces about 740 new stars per year, a rate that is unmatched by any other known galaxy at the center of a cluster. By comparison, the Milky Way forms about one to two new stars each year.

Like other galaxy clusters, Phoenix contains a vast reservoir of hot gas, which itself holds more normal matter -- not dark matter -- than all of the galaxies in the cluster combined. This reservoir can be detected only with X-ray telescopes such as Chandra. The prevailing wisdom once had been that this hot gas should cool over time and sink to the galaxy at the center of the cluster, forming huge numbers of stars. However, most galaxy clusters have formed very few stars during the last few billion years. Astronomers think the supermassive black hole in the central

galaxy of a cluster pumps energy into the system, preventing cooling of gas from causing a burst of star formation.

Zolotor predicted that the most stars in a cluster would be found.

The frenetic pace of star birth and cooling of gas in the Phoenix cluster are causing the galaxy and the black hole to add mass very quickly -- an important phase the researchers predict will be relatively short-lived.

Zolotor predicted the most mass in a cluster would be found and the above statement appears to justify this prediction of his.

[http://www.nasa.gov/home/hqnews/2012/aug/HQ\\_12-278\\_Chandra\\_Phoenix\\_Cluster.html](http://www.nasa.gov/home/hqnews/2012/aug/HQ_12-278_Chandra_Phoenix_Cluster.html)

Thomas Zolotor wrote this on his blog: They will find out that the galaxies theory models are wrong.

Go to Zolotor's blog at: <http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546097876>

"This spectacular star burst is a very significant discovery because it suggests we have to rethink how the massive galaxies in the centers of clusters grow," said Martin Rees of Cambridge University, a world-renowned expert on cosmology who was not involved with the study. "The cooling of hot gas might be a much more important source of stars than previously thought."

But this is the size, type and age of galaxy that shouldn't be producing stars at such a rapid pace, said the authors of a study published Wednesday in the journal Nature.

"It's very extreme," said Harvard University astronomer Ryan Foley, co-author of the study. "It pushes the boundaries of what we understand."

Also, the idea that galaxy models are wrong seems to be true due to the below article on the giant black hole in a tiny galaxy.

*Giant black hole could upset galaxy evolution models*

<http://www.nanowerk.com/news2/space/newsid=27733.php>

<http://www.greenfieldreporter.com/view/story/884f64228662480a8a1f7ef612c1e4fe/US-SCI--Supermom-Galaxy>

[http://www.nasa.gov/home/hqnews/2012/aug/HQ\\_12-278\\_Chandra\\_Phoenix\\_Cluster.html](http://www.nasa.gov/home/hqnews/2012/aug/HQ_12-278_Chandra_Phoenix_Cluster.html)

The Phoenix cluster also breaks the record for being the brightest cluster in the X-ray radiation spectrum. The gas in the cluster is about 100 million degrees Kelvin; our sun is cooler, by comparison.

[http://lightyears.blogs.cnn.com/2012/08/15/galaxy-cluster-is-a-star-forming-powerhouse/?hpt=us\\_bn4](http://lightyears.blogs.cnn.com/2012/08/15/galaxy-cluster-is-a-star-forming-powerhouse/?hpt=us_bn4)

Zolotor predicted on his blog that this cluster will become the brightest.

## **IBS**

Thomas Zolotor theorized that IBS (Irritable Bowel Syndrome) is a disorder of the brain and that physical pain can be felt in the brain. In 1996, his doctor diagnosed Thomas with IBS, but told him the physical pain he felt was imagined, and that there was no correlation between IBS and the pain he felt in his head. Following his doctor's diagnosis, Thomas formulated his own theory about IBS and a direct relationship to a sensation of physical pain in the brain.

The study that follows seems to support Thomas' ideas.

<http://www.semel.ucla.edu/news/10/jul/22/study-finds-structural-brain-alterations-patients-irritable-bowel-syndrome>

## ***Oceanology***

Thomas predicted that the gulf oil spill would lead to scarring and lesioning in gulf aquatic life.

Thomas speculated that the oil spill in the gulf MAY have caused sea turtles to have only half of a shell and or no shell. Likewise the oil spill may have caused much of the scarring and lesioning in the various fish species. I believe these mutations and injuries are the direct result of the oil's poisoning of the sea environment throughout the gulf region.

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<http://www.myspace.com/freethesoulss/blog/543068881>

There are an alarming number of deformities in sea creatures: mutated shrimp, fish with sores and lesions, eyeless crabs and more.

And the article:

<http://gizmodo.com/5903021/bp-oil-spill-aftermath-eyeless-shrimp-clawless-crabs-and-fish-with-oozing-sores>

## **Mineralogy**

Thomas Zolotor wrote on his blog: I predict a new element will be found.

<http://www.myspace.com/freethesouls/blog/546086884>

New Super Hard Form of Carbon Discovered Can Dent Diamonds.

Carbon is the fourth most abundant element in the Universe and is quickly becoming one of the most useful as its different forms have so many different properties.

<http://www.overclockersclub.com/news/32412/>

Under incredible stresses — about 320,000 times greater than Earth's normal atmospheric pressure — some of those carbon spheres began collapsing into clusters of carbon atoms, while others maintained their structure, creating a super strong lattice formation. The result is a never-before-seen form of carbon that combines ordered and disordered structures. It's the first

time this combination has been seen.<http://www.geekosystem.com/super-hard-carbon-discovered/>

## **TECHNOLOGY**

### **ONLINE GAMING TO FEED THE HUNGRY**

Zolotor also predicted people would be playing 3D world-like games to help feed the hungry. During a visit to the Ellen DeGeneres Show, Justin Bieber announced the game WeTopia

([http://ellen.warnerbros.com/2012/03/justin\\_biebers\\_big\\_announcement\\_0301.php](http://ellen.warnerbros.com/2012/03/justin_biebers_big_announcement_0301.php)).

Save the Children, a well-known charity to help end hunger is part of the exciting new social game recently launched by Sojo Studios. Players of the game work together to create their own online "Utopias" while making the real world a better place for children. WeTopia also features other charities to unite online communities with social gaming to fund real-world projects ranging from building schools, clinics and libraries as well as promoting bright futures for kids through health, fitness, education, nutrition and other desperately needed programs.

In a letter to the United Nations World Food Programme, Zolotor wrote: "I love the Freerice games. As an artist I enjoy figuring out which artist painted which painting; and also the game where one can pick the meaning of a word to help donate rice. I have an idea....is there a site where one can play arcade games, Scrabble, puzzle games and etc to help feed the needy? If not, I am sure one can create more games. I am very sure a lot of people would play those games because sites like POGO are popular on the web. POGO offers all kinds of free games, but they do not help to feed the poor. Think about it; kids love games. This will surely get a lot more people helping out just by playing computer games. Maybe you can add more games in the future. "

## **ASTRONOMY AND ASTROPHYSICS**

Thomas's model of the universe predicts The Big Crunch. We will have to wait until the end of the universe to see if he is right. He does not believe that the universe will expand forever and will go back on itself.