

creation, but is so called from its coldness.

4. The fourth word used of the abode of the dead is *Gehenna*, used twelve times in the New Testament (Matt. 5:22, 29-30; 10:28; 18:9; 23:15, 33; Mk. 9:43, 45, 47; Luke 12:5; Jas. 3:6). In each instance it is used as a geographical term and has the final state of the unsaved in view. Judgment is presupposed and *this is the resultant place and state*. Vos writes:

In the NT . . . it designates the place of eternal punishment of the wicked, generally in connection with the final judgment. It is associated with fire as the source of torment. Both body and soul are cast into it. This is not to be explained on the principle that the NT speaks metaphorically of the state after death in terms of the body; it presupposes the resurrection. In AV and RV *Gehenna* is rendered by "hell" . . . That "the valley of Hinnom" became the technical designation for the place of final punishment was due to two causes. In the first place the valley had been the seat of the idolatrous worship of Molech, to whom children were immolated by fire (2 Ch. 28:3; 33:6). Secondly, on account of these practices the place was defiled by King Josiah (2 K. 23:10), and became in consequence associated in prophecy with the judgment to be visited upon the people (Jer. 7:32). The fact, also, that the city's offal was collected there may have helped to render the name synonymous with extreme defilement.¹⁵

Gehenna would then have in view the retribution in the lake of fire as the destiny of the wicked.

In Matthew 25:41 the Lord said to the wicked, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." The word "prepared" literally is "having been prepared," suggesting that the lake of fire is already in existence awaiting its occupants. It is the thesis of C. T. Schwarze, of New York University, that such a place as a lake of fire is known to science today. He writes:

➤ Bullinger, *op. cit.*, p. 370.

➤ Geerhardus Vos, "Gehenna" *International Standard Bible Encyclo-*
II, 1183.

The word *lake* must connote a body of matter having liquid form. Therefore, if Scripture is truth, this eternal fire must be in liquid form.

... the very simple proof of the portions of Scripture we have been discussing lies in the existence of the singular phenomena of the skies known as midget or white dwarf stars! ... a midget star is one which, because of some things which have happened to it (not quite clear at this time), should be roughly 5,000 or more times as big as it really is! Applying this idea for illustration to such a planet as the earth, you must conceive the earth as having shrunk to such an extent that its diameter would be about 400 miles ... instead of being 8,000 miles in diameter as it really is.

This enormous density ... has a great deal to do with our subject. ... Most people know the sun, our nearest star is rather hot ... there is general agreement that the temperature at or near the center of stars is between 25 million and 30 million degrees Fahrenheit! ... at such temperatures, much can happen like the bursting of atoms, which helps to explain the phenomenon of the white dwarf. ...

... a temperature of 30,000,000 degrees Fahrenheit could explode atoms. ...

It would cause the atoms to lose their electrons even though the attraction between nucleus and electrons is an octillion times the attraction of gravity. The separated parts could then be better packed in, particularly under such great pressure. ... With the constant activity of X-rays, atom walls could not be formed; therefore enormous densities, such as are found in the midgets, can be attained. Now, please note, at such high temperatures all matter would be in the form of gas ... in a white dwarf the pressure is so great that gasses become compressed to the consistency of a liquid although they may still respond to the characteristics of a gas. ...

... Before such a star could cool off and gradually become dark it would have to expand to normal proportions. That it would have to get to be more than 5,000 times its present size. Here is the difficulty. Such expansion would cause enormous heat which, in turn, would absolutely keep the star compressed so that, insofar as astronomers and physicists know, the midget stars can never cool off! ... The white dwarf, to all intents can never burn out.

On Liquid Stars and the Liberation of Stellar Energy.

By J. H. Jeans.

1. Since the days of Lane's Law and the Helmholtz contraction hypothesis, stars have been regarded as gaseous structures, so much so that Emden's *Gas Kugeln* (1907) discusses no alternative possibility. Yet Emden's calculations made it clear that observed stellar densities were incompatible with a gaseous state in which the separate units were complete molecules. The question assumed a different aspect in the light of the concept I put forward in 1917,* according to which the atoms in a star's interior were in a high degree of electronic dissociation. If the flying units were electrons and nuclei of diminutive size, it became impossible to say that any observed density was too great to be compatible with the gaseous state.

Throughout this period Poincaré, Darwin, and others were studying the formation of binary stars by fission, on the supposition that stellar matter might be treated as an incompressible liquid. In 1917 † I showed that fission could occur only in stars whose interior state at least approximated to incompressibility. With even the lowest degree of central condensation which could occur in a purely gaseous star fission was proved to be an impossibility, ‡ any excess of angular momentum relieving itself by an equatorial ejection of matter of the general type observed in the spiral nebulae. About one-third of the stars observed in the sky are binaries which have almost certainly been formed by fission, so that these, at least, must have been in something approximating to the liquid state when fission took place. Thus the direct evidence of observational astronomy pronounces in favour of the stars being liquid rather than gaseous structures.

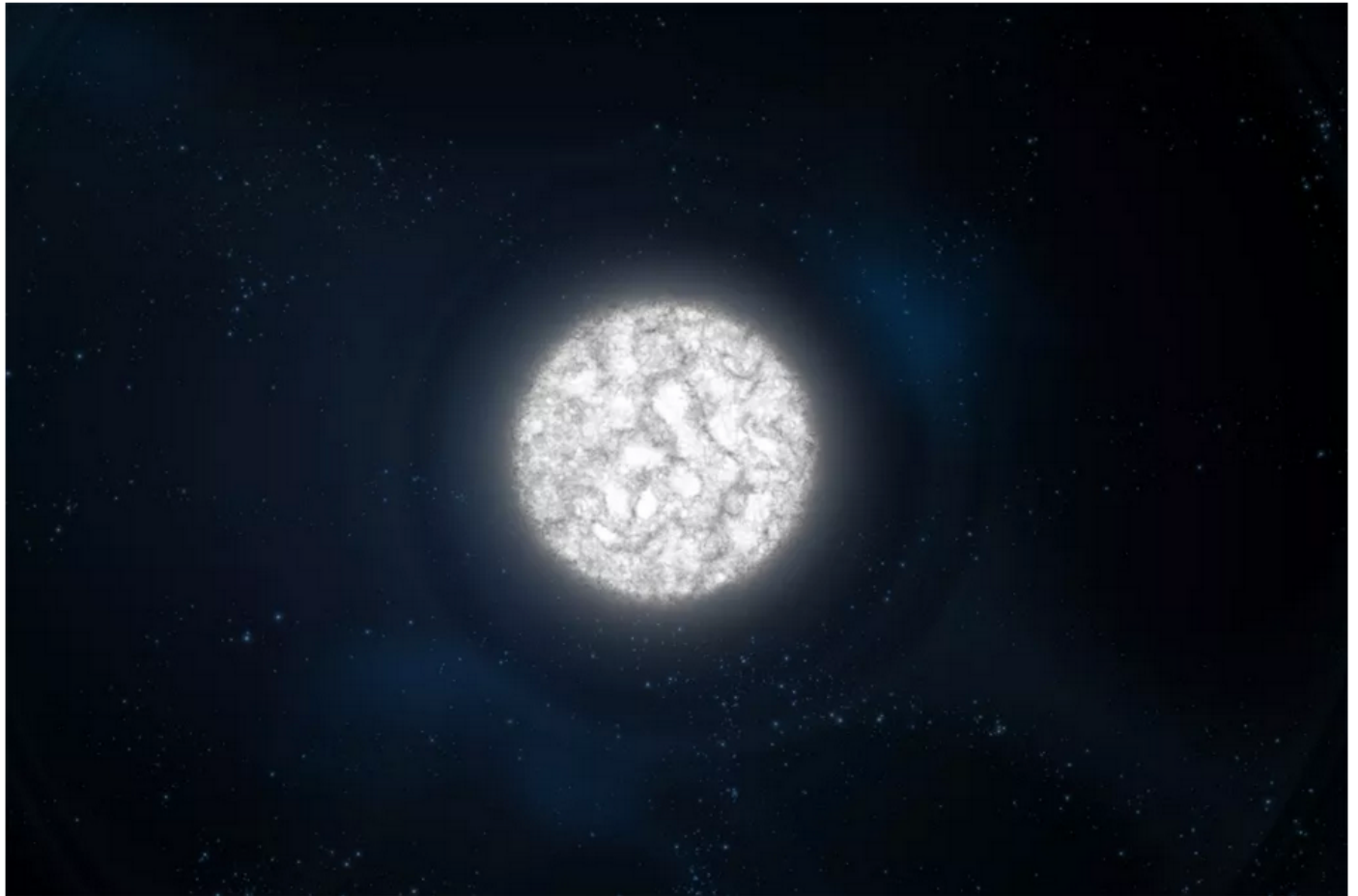
I recently published an investigation § of the mode of liberation of stellar

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These Weirdo Stellar Corpses Have Creamy Centers Filled with Exotic Quantum Liquids

By [Paul Sutter - Astrophysicist](#) October 28, 2019

These cosmic oddballs could put Earthly truffles to shame.



White dwarfs are tightly compressed balls of glowing gas left after some stars die.
(Image: © Shutterstock)