The TimeWave-Zero Apocalypse Theory

Douglas Adam Smith II
Massachusetts Academy of Math and Science

Occam's razor, also known as the Law of Parsimony, is a philosophical axiom that evaluates the authenticity of different sciences based on their use of unjustified assumptions, claims, and embellishments. Originally coined by William of Ockham, the principle states, *entia non sunt multiplicanda prater necessitatum*, or *entities should not be multiplied beyond necessity*. In simple terms, when investigating any sort of scientific phenomena, it is best not to overcomplicate matters unless there is a compelling reason to do so. Pseudoscientists are common victims of the razor, mainly because their theories often depend on fictitious evidence, and are easily belittled by fundamental arguments.

One particular target is the so-called TimeWave-Zero apocalypse projection, which is also referred to as Novelty Theory. In short, the home-crafted doctrine dramatizes the results of an elaborate, baseless mathematical formula by proclaiming that the world will undoubtedly end at its zero point, December 21st, 2012. Coincidentally, Mayan conspiracy theorists assume the same date, which raises suspicion of data tampering because compliance between such unrelated prophecies is highly unlikely. This absurd singularity will supposedly transpire when the universe becomes infinitely interconnected, a point at which everything imaginable occurs simultaneously. Then, according to flawed logic, chaos commences. Terence McKenna, the primary concocter and promulgator of Novelty, epitomizes the typical hermit scientist, as characterized by Martin Gardner. He works in isolation, free from constraints set by the rational scientific community; his beliefs were founded without any empirical evidence to support them; and he confidently bolsters about disproving universally accepted truths (Shermer, 2010). In addition, he has notoriously dabbled with psychedelic substances – a detail that disavows all previously held credibility ("Terence McKenna", 2012).

Believers in Novelty Theory assume, without justification, that the incredibly complex universe can be accurately modeled by one man and his fractured formula, an extremely improbable tenet ("The Time Wave", n.d.). Nearly fourteen billion years have elapsed since the alleged Big Bang. McKenna has lived for an infinitesimal fraction of the total, fifty-four years. Thus, chances of attaining complete understanding are not in his favor. It is, however, much more likely that he subjectively fashioned the unrealistic precept to match an arbitrary, but frequently accepted, date. TimeWave-Zero should promptly be rendered implausible because the immense scope of the universe, in both size and complexity, is simply too extraordinary to be forecasted by an insignificant hermit scientist bivouacked on earth. To put this in perspective, there are approximately six sextillion (60^{21}) planets in the cosmos (Villanueva, 2009). Despite the contrary, McKenna's opinionated speculation has repeatedly gone unchecked because of his habitual isolation from sane human beings.

Another fundamental axiom that TimeWave-Zero depends on is the idea of a universe with finite lifetime, an unfounded and widely disputed concept. The world's impending doom is a truly engrossing notion but, in fact, there may never be an apocalypse, especially in the age of human civilization. Various postulates involving static universes and ever expanding space-time are currently being deliberated and, if found to be true, will suggest a perpetual cosmos ("Steady State Theory", 2012)("Shape of the Universe", 2012). Therefore, no end-of-world predictions can be righteously made. Yet, gullible supporters of all kinds tend to blindly advocate regardless, probably because of captivating excitement and pleasure derived from the feeling of knowing what others supposedly do not. According to Occam's razor, when multiple complicated, ambiguous explanations are present, the most valid solution is usually the most widely acknowledged one, the status quo. No one has ever witnessed such an occasion; hence, there is no reason to believe in the coming catastrophe anticipated by Terence McKenna. Captivated contributors appear to exemplify confirmation bias; their hasty predictions were simply fueled by infatuated philosophy.

TimeWave-Zero does not resemble any form of legitimate science when assessed according to principles articulated in Occam's razor. Furthermore, its senselessness can be easily determined without formal evaluation. Although baseless endorsement is profuse, the only fragment of evidence that has been presented is the mere statistic that McKenna's contrived formula returns zero at 12-21-2012. All other substantiation that has been deemed indisputable is realistically just overcomplicated nonsense. Similar to a promotional hoax of some kind, the rudimentary theory accumulates support through exploitation of natural human tendencies and emotions while simultaneously rejecting countless ideas presumed as factual by the scientific community. Above all, TimeWave-Zero depends solely on numerous controversial deductions that contradict empirical logic. The theory of Novelty encompasses no suitable indication of truth, and should thus be regarded as a pseudoscience, and Terence McKenna, a pseudoscientist.

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