SLOWING LIGHT SPEED

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Slowing Light Speed

The speed of light is slowing. The first measurement of the speed of light, made in 1675 by the astronomer Roemer (or Von Romer), gave 200,000 miles per second.

Today, the speed of light is quoted as 186,000 miles per second. How has "science" dealt with this discrepancy? For modern science says that the speed of light is constant even while the figures show that it is slowing!

Fabrication of Data

Science has rewritten the facts concerning the first measurement of the speed of light.

In 1675, light was measured as taking 16 minutes to cross the orbital diameter of the Earth. But modern publications all say that light speed was measured as taking 22 minutes to cross this distance!

Modern science claims that this 22 minutes was a very rough measurement, a guideline only. And that it just proved that the speed of light was finite, not infinite.

Hiding the Truth

However, the truth is that 16 minutes was the measurement, and the facts have been changed to hide slowing light speed.

The Facts

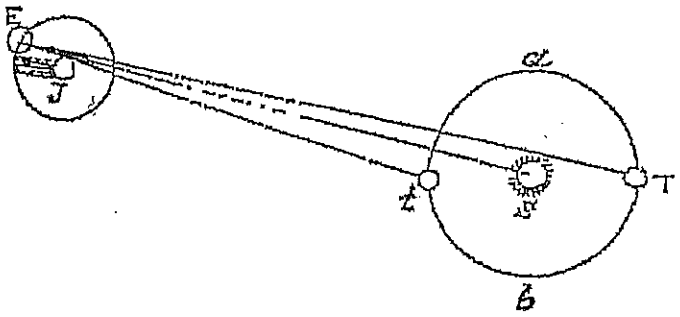
Here are two extracts from two different publications. One is from 1951 (Chambers's Dictionary of Scientists), showing the 22 minute falsity. The other is from an 1869 textbook (Buckmaster's, The Elements of Experimental Physics), showing the 16 minute measurement, and explaining how it was made. (Very cleverly!) The speed of light is calculated at 200,000 miles per second. You be the judge as to which publication is correct!

The Elements of Experimental Physics, 1869
by J.C. Buckmaster, Examiner in Chemistry and Physics to the Royal College of Preceptors.

The velocity of light was first determined by Von Romer, a Swedish astronomer, in 1675, by observations on the satellites of Jupiter. This planet is surrounded by several satellites, or moons, which revolve about it in certain definite times. As they pass behind the planet they disappear to an observer on the earth, or, in other words, they undergo an eclipse. The earth revolves in an orbit about the sun, and in its revolution is at one point 192 millions of miles nearer to Jupiter than when it is in the most distant part of its orbit. Suppose a table, calculated by an astronomer at the time when the earth is nearest to Jupiter; ignoring the fact just mentioned, showing for six months the exact time when a particular satellite would be eclipsed. In the space of six months from that time the earth, in its revolution, has arrived at a point in its orbit 192 millions of miles more remote from Jupiter than when the table was calculated; and it would be found that the eclipse of the satellite would occur 960 seconds later than the calculated time. This is explained by the fact that the light has to pass over a greater space than when the earth was in that part of its orbit nearest to the planet; and if it requires 960 seconds, or 16 minutes, to move over 192 millions of miles, it will require one second to pass over 200,000 miles. When the earth in six months arrives at its former position, or 192 millions

of miles nearer to Jupiter, the eclipse will occur 16 minutes earlier, or at the exact time calculated for that point previously. The velocity of light may, therefore, be assumed as 200,000 miles per second; but more exact calculations give 192,500 miles per second. A reference to the following diagram (*Fig.* 5) will make the illustration much clearer:—

FIG. 5.



Let *S* represent the sun, and *a b* the earth's orbit; T and *t* the position of the earth at the opposite points of its orbit. *J* represents Jupiter, and E its moon or satellite, about to be eclipsed by passing within the shadow of the planet. Now the commencement or termination of an eclipse is the instant of time when the satellite enters or emerges from the shadow of the plane. If the transmission of light were instantaneous, it is evident that an observer at T, the most remote part of the earth's orbit, would see the eclipse begin and end at the same time as an observer at *t*, the part of the earth's orbit nearest to Jupiter. This, however, is not the case. The observer at T sees the eclipse 960 seconds later than the observer at *t*; and as the distance between these two points is 192 millions of miles, we have the velocity of light in one second $\frac{192,000,000}{960} = 200,000.$

Chambers's Dictionary of Scientists, 1951

by A.V. Howard, B.Sc.

Roemer, Olaus
Danish astronomer
b. Sept. 25, 1644, Aarhus, Jutland
d. Sept. 19, 1710, Copenhagen
A pupil of Bartholinus, Roemer became tutor to the Dauphin at Paris and eventually professor of astronomy at Copenhagen. He introduced micrometers and reading microscopes into observatories, and obtained the first trustworthy demonstration of the finite velocity of light by observations on the time of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites in 1675 (22 mins. to cross the diam. of the earth's orbit). Among his remarkable precision instruments was the first practical transit instrument erected in 1690 in his house.

QUESTION

Why does "science" want to hide the facts on slowing light speed?

(1) Slowing light speed fully explains redshift measurements in starlight, which were thought to mean "universe expanding". No expansion of universe means no big bang theory of beginnings. See note 1 below.

(2) (Much!) faster light speed in the (recent) past means much faster radiodecay also. This reduces radiodecay "dates" of billions of years to only thousands. See note 2 below.

For full details on the slowing speed of light and the non-expanding universe, see Paper CDK 16 on the website..

www.lolio.org.nz

Note 1. Paper CDK 16, pages 1 to 4.
Note 2. Paper CDK 16, page 6, paragraphs 2 and 3.