

The speed limit of the universe

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When you drive your car along the highway, you encounter signs that tell you what the maximum speed is that your car is allowed to travel down that road. A lawgiver commonly known as a legislator has determined what this speed should be. A fundamental fact of human laws is that a lawgiver is always a person or group of persons. Similarly, God, also a person, the supreme lawgiver has placed certain laws into creation. Einstein discovered that a law exists, which prohibits that any material object can exceed a maximum speed, the speed of light. He also discovered that there is a fundamental equality between matter and energy in what has become undoubtedly the most well-known equation in science, namely $e=mc^2$.

Speed is always measured in terms of a certain distance between two points traversed by some material object in a certain amount of time. A fundamental assumption is made that both the distance and time are fixed and constant at least while the measurement is being made.

When scientists say they assume something, they are talking about the same thing that theologians and religious people call faith. It is something that is accepted but cannot be proven but is simply believed to be true without proof.

Scientists make many assumptions. One of them is that there are certain constants in the universe that have never changed in all of time. One of

these constants believed to be invariable forever is the speed of light.

Scientists have discovered that time, space, matter, and energy all appeared suddenly at an event that has become known as the "Big Bang". The remarkable thing about this is that God also tells us this in his word, the 1st verse in the Bible.

In Genesis 1:1 we read: "In the beginning (time) God (the person who did it) created the heavens (space) and the Earth (matter-energy).

Compared to the age of the universe, human beings have been here for a tiny fraction of that. Furthermore, human beings doing science in general and specifically measuring the speed of light, is a vanishingly small fraction of human existence. Yet most of today's scientists tell us that the so-called constants of the universe, including the speed of light, have never changed since time began. That is no less a bold assertion based on faith, than Christians who assert based on faith that there is a God who created everything from nothing and the Bible is his message to all mankind.

Because the distances available on earth are very short, all early scientists and philosophers agreed that light was infinitely fast and took no time at all to travel any possible distance. When the Danish Astronomer Roemer, (Philosophical Transactions, June 25, 1677), announced to the Paris Academie des

Sciences in September 1676 that the anomalous behavior of the eclipse times of Jupiter's inner moon, Io, could be accounted for by a finite speed of light, he ran counter to the current wisdom espoused by Descartes and Cassini. It took another half century for scientific opinion to accept the notion that the speed of light was not infinite.

Only after Bradley confirmed Roemer's measurements which he published on January 1, 1729, 53 years later, did scientific community finally accept the fact that the speed of light had a finite although rather high value. Since then, the speed of light has been measured over a time period of about 300 years by about 160+ experiments by 16 different methods. The take away from all these measurements is that the speed of light has decreased in a nonlinear manner by about 2.6%. Anyone interested in the esoteric scientific details of all this can find it here on the Internet:
<http://setterfield.org/report/report.html>

So how does all this affect the price of tea in China? Not at all, but it has a profound effect on theories of origins, such as the evolution versus creation debate. Extrapolating this unidirectional change in the speed of light to the distant past, means that at the beginning of the universe, light speed and thus our measurement of time related to it through the process of radioactive decay, was at least 300 million times faster than it is today. There is other observational evidence, such as the red shift, that this

profound slowdown in the speed of light is indeed true.

The theory of evolution, which attempts to explain everything in nature without reference to a creator God needs immense amounts of time. If the proponents of this theory of would accept the fact that the speed of light and other related so-called constants have changed over time, then this means that all dating using radioactivity as a clock needs to be adjusted to take this into account. That is why the evolution believing scientific community, which is the majority, will not accept the experimental facts of the light speed measurements.

One of the consequences of a much faster light-speed in ancient times is that atomic cross-sections are much smaller. That means that atomic structures, such as human bodies, are much less susceptible to damage by high energy radiation from the sun, outer space and radioactive decay of substances on earth. That in combination with better shielding from the Earth's atmosphere is a plausible scientific reason for the long lifetimes reported in the Bible of the Earth's inhabitants before the flood of Noah.

Thus the speed limit of the universe, though still here as observed by Einstein, has decreased dramatically since time began.