

Book Report/Review: (Updated) **"Starlight, Time and the New Physics"**
by Dr. John Hartnett hD

Reviewed by: Kent Powderly
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This book has the math (not all that difficult, if you know calculus) to show the effects when God stretched (or spread out) (Isaiah Chapters 40-45) the Universe from Day One to/or on the Fourth Day of Creation in particular; and how the Universe seems to be operating now. This is talking about the Space-Time Continuum or the "fabric of space" in which were placed on the 4th Day the Sun, Moon, Stars and all the other objects in space that we see. The equations in the Appendices of this book deal with Red-Shift, Time and Clock rates which are different depending where in space we happen to be looking. This book needs to be read along with Russ Humphrey's earlier book "Starlight and Time".

The following is a summary of conclusions (As I understand them) that Dr. Hartnett (PhD Physics) has discovered:

If we measure the speed of light (photons of wave energy) as normally, a two-way distance calculation, we always get "c" (3×10^5 km per sec). But the one way speed is a function of the fabric of space and gravitational wells due to the mass of objects and is not measurable.

"Dark" matter or "dark" energy is not needed to explain the current operation of the universe. The visible (including the just barely visible) universe most likely is spherical with a diameter of around 28 billion light years. Our Milky Way galaxy is very near the center of the Universe. The Universe is not homogenous (distribution of all the major objects). Galaxies seem to be in concentric circular band patterns (concentric spherical shells of galaxies). Measurements strongly indicate that the Universe has a center (contrary to Evolution Theory)

The star light even at the far reaches of the Universe took only days for the light to reach earth during the whole Creation Week. Today, the space continuum is either no longer expanding or it is expanding at a very small rate compared to the 4th Day of Creation. So, light now takes millions and billions of years to reach earth.

The focus of "clocks" during Creation was relative to Earth time. But the clock rates of objects being "spread out" with the expansion were running much faster than we see now.

Some options (other theories by various folks) are: 1. The language of Genesis is such that the objects were created before Day 4 and then placed in space where they are now. The light may not have required a long time to travel the vast distance. 2. Faster clocks out there. But the evidences do not support this idea, since we cannot measure any difference in clocks out there compared to here. 3. Clocks are slower here than out there. This is not exactly the opposite of the previous theory, but there is some evidence for this during the Creation Week. This would require that the Earth was at the exact center of the universe during the expansion. 4. "c"-decay. The speed of light was enormously faster in the past than it is now. This theory has problems. 5. Light was created "on its way". The light (photons of energy) was created in space while the object was placed in the expanse. This is a problem with information that is inherent in the photons (wavelengths, red-shifts, frequencies, speed) and may not be reality (history that never occurred).

"Dark Matter" seems to be missing. No proof (can't see it) and inconsistent calculations.

"Dark Energy" also seems to be missing. No evidence and no calculations to support anything.

The Universe appears to be exactly what we see. (Psalm 19 would not make much sense, if otherwise). Moshe Carmeli (1990s) found that Special Relativity and the measurements of distance and velocity are intertwined and difficult to sort out and match observations. The conclusions from his calculations are that the Universe is a spherically symmetrical, low matter density which we do observe and "Dark Matter" is not necessary. The rotation curves of the galaxy as a whole and the velocities of each object around the core bulge can be explained by his equations (the space-velocity theory fits very well with observations) and also by Milgrom's MOND (1983) which is an equation that has no derivation from Modified Newtonian physics alone (no underlying theory). The motion of stars in the galaxy's bulge appears to result or follow a tendency to cancel out their neighbor's gravitational attraction forces. The requirement for a Black Hole at the center is very questionable.

The "Big Bang" theory has numerous problems and does not fit Scripture or Cosmology observations. Carmeli equations indicate that the solution of Einstein's field equations point to a gravitational hill rather than a well, with our galaxy at the top. All other galaxies are moving away. (Andromeda galaxy may be an exception.)

Red-shifts of relatively close objects to us and those within the Milky Way (within about 6000 light years of the Earth) do not seem to indicate any expansion. It may be that this boundary is increasing as light from now very distant objects continue to reach us.

The five dimensions in the Carmeli version of Einstein's Relativity equations are the three dimensions that we are used to ($X - Y - Z$), plus one dimension of time (or clock rate) and the Hubble-Carmeli time constant.