

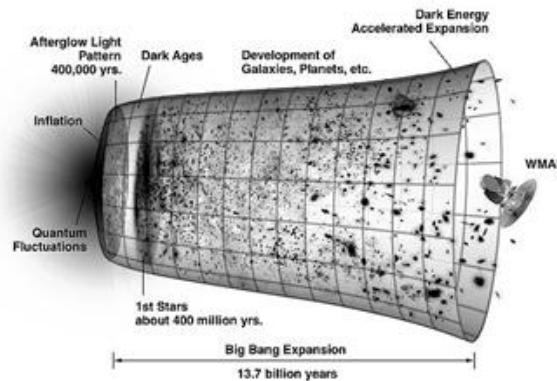
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Excerpt from: *The Attempted Murder of God: Hidden Science You Really Need To Know*, by Scrooby

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04 Light! More Light!



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I'm on a journey of discovery to prove God's existence, so when a study in 2005 by Dr. Jon D. Miller of Northwestern University found that one adult American in five thinks the sun revolves around the earth, it seems fair to say that, in America at least, faith in non-scientific thinking is one fifth as strong as faith in science itself, which positively asserts that the earth revolves around the sun; and so it is to science, logic, and mathematics that I think we should look to prove that God really does exist, because the majority will only be persuaded in the temple of reason, of mathematics and of physics.

The shape of the universe, at current thinking, is 'flat,' with its rapid 'inflation' from the big bang drawn - as the NASA illustration above shows - a bit like a megaphone, perhaps, or the shape of a released catapult. And there is a most incredible fact in the universe that has never made front page news, and it should stagger you. It is far and away the most important discovery in the history of science and it has been presented as a tucked away footnote for all to see and think nothing of:

**The universe is 14 billion *years* old,
BUT
it is *well over* 14 billion *light-years* across!**

Not a catchy headline. Maybe that's the reason you've never seen it in the papers or on the

news.

I've rounded up the number from 13.7 billion years to 14 billion years for convenience, not that it makes the slightest bit of difference to the overwhelming reality; I mean think about it - the universe is *so* much bigger than its age makes possible. It is in effect much, much too big for its chronological boots. By a staggeringly big margin.

How is *that* possible?

Just so we all know what we're talking about, a light-second is 186,000 miles (300,000 kilometers). It's the distance travelled by light in a second. So this second of time is 186,000 miles in distance. A light-second=a second, which also = 186,000 miles. The light-year is this light-second multiplied by the number of seconds in a year. So you multiply the distance of a light-second by the number of seconds in a year to get the distance travelled by light in a year. A light-year is 5,865,696,000,000 miles (9,460,800,000,000 kilometers). So a light year = a year, and also = 5,865,696,000,000 miles. *But*, the above fact shows us that when the universe was created, in this second of time, space itself covered *more* than 186,000 miles (300,000 km), and in the first year it covered *more* than 5,865,696,000,000 miles. In 14 billion years, light should have travelled no more than 14 billion x 5,865,696,000,000 miles. In *fact* it travelled 94 billion x 5,865,696,000,000 miles. Try entering that into your calculator... It's roughly 7 times faster/further! The crucial fact is that light speed is determined by Einstein and everyone in maths and physics to be the fastest attainable speed, and it's fixed. To keep it fixed, age (in seconds or years) must be no greater than light-speed (in seconds or years), and vice versa - the universe can be no bigger than its age/no older than its size. To break this rule is to break time and space itself.

But it is bigger than its age. By a long, long way.

So, again, how is that *possible*?

We break sound barriers by making machines travel faster than the speed of sound, but the machines are not made of sound. Sound is not breaking its own barrier. The machine is doing that. How can an object travel *faster* than that which links its structure? Light is made of... light. For light to be in all places across the universe at the same time and the time it takes to get there is faster than the speed it is known to travel at, then either it travelled at a speed faster than its own speed is known to travel at or *something faster* than it *carried* it across the universe at a speed faster than itself; but as Einstein and others have shown, light speed is fixed and it is the fastest thing in the universe and anything that goes faster smashes the time and space barrier.

How did we arrive at this incredible juncture in history?

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The answer is that background radiation is confirmed to be uniform right across the universe - 2.73 Kelvin, to be precise (that's -270.27°C) - so that, bar the odd hot spot like our galaxy, it is the same temperature, give or take a fraction, at pretty much every point.

This means that all heat 'information' is carried across its length uniformly. Both sides are the same age and were 'born' at the same time, at the same place. *But* each extremity reached its size *faster* than the time it took to grow. Faster than the speed of light! It got to be as big as it was before it could possibly 'know' how big it was. But if it distributed the heat information across all points evenly in all places at a speed that is faster than the speed of light, what does that say about the space-time continuum? It breaks down right across the universe. Yet locally, say here on earth, space and time *seem* inextricably linked: space is created *in* time, and time is created *in* space, together. How can *space* have exceeded time in the creation of the universe? The other end of the universe got there before the fastest possible time...

Now, that's a fact to think about!
Check with NASA. Check anywhere you like. It's real.
Last time I looked these were the best links:

- 1) http://www.nasa.gov/vision/universe/starsgalaxies/wmap_pol.html
- 2) <http://rst.gsfc.nasa.gov/Sect20/A9.html>

If the links are broken, it might still be cached by Google or some other search engine that's relevant to when you read this, so click the cached version. But the information is really all over the internet and in any serious science book. NASA and really any reputable university in the world should have websites geared towards this information and they're our most reliable sources in the world.

...But wait a minute...

...Is NASA really saying what we think it's saying?

Didn't cosmologists all agree that there was a big bang, a singularity, a single point in time and space when all things began?

That bit is undisputed.

So how is it now possible for that point to communicate the possible states of existence to all its parts if all its parts flew away from its point of origin at a speed *faster* than it could communicate (light speed) the information that it needed to exist in the same way on the other side of the universe? It had to take with it all the same details, right across the expanding universe and have the same details at point Z as point A, yet got to point Z with this information intact faster than the speed of light. Faster than time and space itself! The things that travelled in the expanding space-time are bits of information that could *not* travel faster than the speed of light and yet they are there at the other end of the universe, which is further away than 14 billion years would allow. No matter which way I or anyone else puts this, the inexplicability of it remains.

The precise facts are:

The Universe

Age: 13.7 Billion Years

Size: 94 Billion Light Years Across

The most distant objects in the universe are 47 billion light years away, and since that calculation is made by looking at stars in one direction, we need to double that figure to account for stars in the opposite direction, making the size of the observable universe 94 billion light years across. But the universe is only 13.7 billion years old - "Hubble time." (Hubble called the universe "suspiciously young."). The universe therefore expanded at roughly 7 times faster than the speed of light. These are the facts.

What have scientists made of it since this was discovered? That is, after they all realized that everything they had been working on for the last 3000 years had effectively been sidelined as child's play. For this fact - and make absolutely no mistake about it - *is* the mother of all scientific facts. And here's another way to explain its implications: if light had mass (and it doesn't) it would become infinitely large at light speed but anything with mass cannot reach the speed of light, only *approach* it as its mass increases, so it becomes too heavy to accelerate further. The fact that the mass-bound universe not only did this, but did it and then some! is tantamount to miraculous.

Well, scientists knew the implications and they have done their best to remain calm, to play it down - and then they proposed any number of mathematical contortions to try to get

around this fact. And one such contortion stands up to scrutiny: the *accelerating* expansion of space, which is also a NASA fact. This fact helps us to get around the non-breaking of the speed-of-light rule as follows: each space-expansion horizon moment holds the limit of light speed and carries it a distance beyond the distance that light itself could travel in any space-expansion horizon moment; so that something is keeping light-speed constant, yet creating *space* into which it moves for the first time at a rate faster than it can travel. In other words, light is at its limit and in *freeze-frame* against the space-expansion horizon, but the space-expansion horizon speeds on ahead at what appears to be a speed that is around 7 times faster than light speed, which is meaningless really, since faster than light speed is the precipice to infinity. So what space-expansion at an accelerating rate answers is the question of *how* light got to be where it is faster than it could travel - it was 'carried' there.

What it *doesn't* explain is the fact of *space* (not light but *space*) being larger than time allows. In the first second of time, space could not have expanded beyond 186,000 miles (300,000 kilometers) and, in every subsequent interval of time, space could not go further than that, and yet it did and it has by a staggering margin. Space was created (space expanded at each new horizon) faster than the speed of light. It's as if a volcano pumped out waves of molten lava (space) at faster-than-light speed carrying freeze-frame light on its back, and each new wave of lava is each new space-expansion horizon, creating the universe as it goes. Google 'Metric expansion of space' (locations of objects sitting in space get farther apart with a force and velocity greater than any that is known or understood), then 'Renormalization' that allows for a *possible* 'negative mass'. The conclusion of these two crucial areas of study is this: if no 'negative mass' then expanding space has non-zero mass, and because Special Relativity predicts energy=mass, infinite inertia results from light-speed expansion of space, i.e. no acceleration beyond that speed! Non-zero vacuum energy (=mass) is mathematically *infinite* without the 'renormalization' of 'negative mass'. But space *did* expand faster than light-speed. You need a theoretical mathematical contortion of 'less than nothingness' ('negative mass') to begin to make sense of faster than light-speed space expansion. The only other option is to say that space is a pure vacuum with zero mass, but nothing is subject to *acceleration* if it does not have mass, yet in the latest theoretical model space expanded at an *accelerating* rate! Force = mass x acceleration. But if no mass, then on what is the expansion force acting to cause *acceleration*? Physics, chemistry, maths, science, all of them are now beyond comprehension in this arena.

The God-deniers (Evolutionistas, as I like to call them) had long marshalled their arguments against the History-deniers (Creationistas, to continue the theme) to the point where they felt utterly unassailable. They were right and that was that. All the science was going their way. But this fact alone – of space expanding at faster than the speed of light – destroys everything they stand for. Utterly, completely and decisively.

Yet there is much more, besides. And this book is going to walk you through every stage of what this all means for the Bible and Evolution so that there can be no more debate. God exists. As scary or as exhilarating or as *meaningless* as that may be for you. It is the truth.

05 Time and Tide

In the first half of the 20th century, scientists Rutherford and Soddy had discovered that some atoms decay, and they decay at different speeds. That decay was ‘radioactivity.’ Select any radioactive sample and half of its atoms would decay in a certain period of time. They called this the ‘half-life.’ Pitchblende uranium was examined. Remains locked in rocks gave a radiation count. The amount remaining in the rocks was worked out to indicate it must have been sitting there for around 500 million years to decay to so small a sample. This is the *exact* way in which this thinking operates. Note the way it *automatically* assumes knowledge of the original proportion of decayed to non-decayed atoms when the earth was formed. But it was a necessary assumption that supported the slow march of time needed, to allow for the gradual Evolution of man from a non-human common ancestor. And no one had any way of saying otherwise for certain because the time scales seemed plausible in the light of geology, of fossils and of Darwin’s theories. This was game and set for Evolution... but not quite *match*.

Countering this, in 1927, Lemaitre began to persuade the science community of the big bang theory, not fully accepted until the 1960s. Supporting Lemaitre’s theory, in 1967 Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson detected microwave radiation, as predicted in 1948

by George Gamow. This gave us the basis of measurements that now *confirm* the universe grew at a speed faster than the speed of light, which only the scientist Alan Guth in 1981 attempted to make sense of. But still no one has been able to explain how the universe could employ a speed faster than the speed of light in its creation - a NASA-confirmed fact of the universe to end all scientific facts.

Some scientists have been so startled by this that they’ve actually tried to recreate the effect themselves in experiments involving ‘quantum tunneling.’ It hit the headlines in 2007 when Dr. Gunter Nimtz and Dr. Alfons Stahlhofen laid claim to the success of their experiment that they believed showed it could be done, and it went as follows: two prisms with a small gap between them - Microwave signals fired through - First prism reflects most microwaves - Remaining microwaves tunnel through gap and through second prism - Reflected signal and its quantum-tunneling counterpart arrive at their respective photo-detectors at the same time - The end.

If you’ve ever heard of the late, great British comedian, Tommy Cooper, you’ll appreciate it was done “just like that.” Tunneling photons are therefore believed to have bridged the gap between the prisms *instantly*, violating the 186,000-mile-per-second speed limit laid out in Einstein’s special theory of relativity. But so far no-one is rock solid on the results because of the difficulty of being sure of things at the quantum level, which we’ll come to.

Instead, scientists continue to theorize about a hypothetical substance called tachyons. Doesn’t really matter what they’re called as they’re hypothetical and they inhabit the realm of mathematics beyond known reality, which is interesting, but non-conclusive. Whereas we have the very real space in the cosmos to see that in actual fact something that was faster than the speed of light carried light across the universe as the universe was being created.

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That’s a potted history of where we are now. But no school would get this on their curriculum front and centre, as it should be offered. It is science, after all, but why not *this* explosive fact? Why haven’t all the Evolutionists suggested *this* scientific NASA-confirmed fact be subjected to analysis by every single school child on the planet? Are they playing for time, is

that why? They need maximum doubt at the optimum time? I shudder to think why.

But if so, then this fact places their project in the greatest jeopardy. They know it and now you know it, and the implications change everything we ever thought was true about the creation of earth and our place on it. Suffice it to say here that it throws every aspect of vast-time-dependent Evolution-from-common-ancestors clean out the window. And I do mean every aspect, from use of dendrochronology (tree-ring)-timing to varves (glacial lake layers)-timing, to coral reef (rings)-timing, to radioactive clocks and exponential rates of radioactive decay (atoms decaying to form other atoms), and on and on. It doesn't even throw it 'in doubt' - it is simply dead in the water.

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These world-history 'clocks' exist and are real, but they all rely on a zeroed clock - a moment we can all agree that the clock of the timing mechanism starts ticking.

For instance, in dendrochronology, you daisy-chain your way back in time with all existing trees by looking at the matching rings from youngest to oldest tree and when you run out of trees that take you back reliably about 6000 years and less reliably to about 11,000 years you find you have to imagine the continuing daisy chain going back in time because you've run out of trees! If we *had* existing evidence of tree rings going back millions of years that would be one thing, but we don't. Instead, dendrochronologists start extrapolating, *imagining* the continuing daisy chain. You deduce that *if* there were more trees then there would be more time in the past. Perfect deductive reasoning. Imperfect conclusion. *If* we had X *therefore* X is true!

I think we can safely conclude that dendrochronology is not on the side of Evolutionists. No, their greatest weapon, they think - and we'll get straight to it - is radioactive decay. Molecular clocks, too, but since molecular clocks are calibrated from radioactive decay we need only look at radioactive decay. And it works like this:

Imagine a fictional element has a half-life of one half hour. If you have 100 kilos of material at point zero, in one hour you have 25 kilos of material, as follows:

time (hours)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2
material left (kilos)	100	50	25	12.5	6.25

We can all agree that Carbon-14 has a half-life of 5730 years; that is, the lifetime of half of a given number of Carbon-14 atoms (or isotopes) is 5730 years – statistical probability says half will decay, though saying precisely which half cannot be determined! The point is, after a certain time *some* atoms of which we and all things are made start to disintegrate and turn into another kind of material. In this case, Carbon-14 decays to Nitrogen-14 and then to Carbon-12. A fixed proportion of whatever unstable material (called 'parent' atoms or isotopes) is found lying around at any given time will change at a constant rate to another material called 'daughter' atoms or isotopes. The world-history clock starts ticking on Carbon-14 when the living thing it is in dies and starts to decay. By comparing the remaining fraction of Carbon-14 in the dead organism with expected levels in the atmosphere, the age of the material is determined. If we found a sample today and the fraction of the sample contained Carbon-14 levels exactly matching the expected level in the atmosphere then,

according to the radioactive decay clock, the earth has just been formed - unless there exists some way of replacing lost atoms (and for Carbon-14 there is, as we'll see).

That's how these 'decay' time clocks work. How long the Carbon-14 atom was in the atmosphere or the living organism beforehand is not needed in the time-clock. The world-history clock starts ticking when the organism dies.

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If Carbon-14 is found in dead organisms today and the fraction of the sample that contains Carbon 14 levels exactly matches the expected level in the atmosphere, does that mean we've only just been created? Not if Carbon-14 can continue to be regenerated from somewhere. Cosmic rays are shown to be instrumental in their constant renewal in the upper atmosphere. So the clock keeps being reset for the world we live in where Carbon-14 is concerned, and only those things that die can start to disintegrate, from when the world-history clock starts ticking on Carbon-14.

So that's the basic time-clock principle on which Evolution has based its creed of humans-from-non-human-ancestors.

Other atoms that decay have longer decay times. Some into the billions of years. The decay times are not in jeopardy with the NASA-confirmed fact of a universe being created faster than the speed of light. The decay times are real and solid. The point at which the clock starts ticking, however, has been demolished. Decisively.

To explain, let's assume that the earth was made 6000 years ago by God. The precise configuration of the earth as He decided to design it would have involved all atoms in whatever *relative proportions* He saw fit - here more Carbon-14 than Nitrogen-14, there more Nitrogen-14 than Carbon-14, and over here neither of those, but Carbon-12, to which Nitrogen-14 returns after the death of a living thing. Any combination of proportions could in fact be in existence at the moment of earth's creation and only then need the clock start ticking. For instance, when molten rock solidifies, there is potassium-40. After 1.26 billion years half of the potassium-40 will decay to argon-40.

But God has decided that the time clock has not yet started on the world. In His Creation, the precise proportion of potassium to argon could be 50/50, suggesting significant time has already passed, but all the earth is being created in one go, at one time, so time itself is being accelerated, squashed into a smaller time-span.

The physical world - as we now understand it - was being created on a different time-scale. A timescale beyond science as we know it. Remember, if light had mass (and it doesn't) it would become infinitely large at light speed but *anything* with mass cannot reach the speed of light, only *approach* it as its mass increases, so it becomes too heavy to accelerate further. Yet since the mass-filled universe *was* created faster than the speed of light as NASA confirms, a wholly different physics and chemistry were in operation as the universe and earth were being created. So, when we work out what *will* happen to decaying atoms in thousands, millions or billions of years, we look at atoms *now* and wrongly conclude that because a certain configuration exists in the rock *now* therefore a certain amount of time must have *elapsed*.

But this is not so if the precise configuration we find 6000 years ago is the *starting* point of the earth. When the clock *starts*. At that point there has been no decay. Then the current decay proportions we see now are 6000 years into the decay process. It *looks* like billions of years have passed. It is in fact, in this scenario, only 6000. *Only* when God starts the clock ticking on life would the potassium-40 atoms start to decay, or the Carbon-14 atoms start to decay within the first thing that subsequently died. Any atoms required in the *formation* but not required for *continued* life on earth are used up in the *formation* before the clock starts

ticking.

You might think that if some atoms no longer exist that were *required* in the formation and those atoms have a half-life into the billions of years then surely the fact that they no longer exist means we must have been created more than 6000 years ago, right? You would otherwise need to create everything in the right proportions, and *accelerate* the decay process to get rid of the atoms you needed in the formation but not in the continuation of life. That would require everything being done... at the speed of light, or *faster*! And that's impossible, right? The atoms would have needed to be created in the blink-of-an-eye *faster* than the speed of light, if not the speed of light itself, and for that to happen, we know that even at light speed the atoms would no longer exist. So they need *time* to form. Billions of years to form. Einstein practically said so, right? So, it's impossible. Right?

Wrong.

When a mechanism employed in the creation of the universe is a NASA-confirmed fact, you'll agree it's a *scientific* fact. And when that fact is a *faster-than-light-speed operating mechanism* in the construction of physical (if largely unknown) "sub-atoms" that hold the *whole universe* together, and which are roughly the same in all its parts, well then the ability to create a tiny fraction of it, the earth, at a speed faster than the speed of light would present no difficulty.

The configurations of elements, their *relative* proportions across the globe, now mean nothing! All we can say for sure is that whatever combination and proportion of elements was right in the creation of the earth at a speed faster than the speed of light is the right combination and proportion *at that time*, no matter when it was.

We can never know when the clock started ticking by reference to radioactive decay because we don't know the precise configuration of elements at that time. All we know is that we started to look at the proportions about 100 years ago and from that time onwards we know how they will decay, not how they have decayed since the beginning of earth's time.

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At the centre of our own galaxy exists a black hole created from the destruction of *one million* of our suns. They no longer exist as suns yet were instrumental in the construction of the universe. Since the universe was created with a faster-than-light-speed mechanism, and those one million suns were required in the construction of one of its galaxies but they no longer exist, you can imagine how easy it would be to require certain atoms in the creation of the earth and dispense with them just as soon as the construction was completed in faster-than-light speed. All, some, or none of the elements required in the making of the earth need necessarily exist at the point just after the clock starts ticking on life and decay, except those required for *continued* life as we know it.

The combination of elements and their relative proportions is therefore a meaningless clock into the millions or billions of years gone by. We know what *will* happen, now that we know the proportions, but we don't know what *did* happen because we could never have known the proportions deemed necessary for the earth to be just right at the start of it all. And since faster-than-light speed was used in the creation of the universe, all bets are off in the scientific project to persuade you they know exactly what things were like at that point since the fundamental of all science has been blown apart. Space and time are not what you thought they were. It really is the most significant scientific discovery of all time.

The standard model in school-room physics is to say that to produce humans you need the universe to be old to create carbon, for one thing, so therefore the universe must be old.

Well, with NASA's confirmed fact, that rule has necessarily been rewritten.

