

# Re: nearest star much closer

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*Source:* <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.physics/2007-01/msg00555.html>

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- *From:* "Jim Black" <[tramspap@xxxxxxxx](mailto:tramspap@xxxxxxxx)>
  - *Date:* 6 Jan 2007 07:07:00 -0800
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mr\_bumpkin wrote:

On Jan 6, 1:37 am, "Mo" <[m...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:m...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)> wrote:

What if the speed of light was much greater beyond the solar system ?  
And so distance becomes less. So the base of the triangle used to  
measure  
the distance to the nearest star, measures much less in this outside  
space.  
The etheric pressure is much less outside the solar system and that is  
why  
the speed of light is greater.

A distance in the solar system would be much further  
outside the solar system. Atoms would be much larger.  
Think Einstein.

Light gets refracted around the Sun. What if the etheric pressure  
was greater near the Sun and the light was actually refracted ? And  
light could be similarly refracted when passing galaxies.

The etheric pressure is much less outside the solar system and  
that is why the speed of light is greater.

The light does not slow down. It the measuring sticks that  
change. So no radiation.  
Mo

You mean the distance is shorter, because we can get there faster, or  
the distance is genuinely shorter?

The distance to Alpha Centari is measured by seeing where it is in the  
sky when the earth is on opposite sides of the sun. It's not based  
on the speed of light at all.

It's triangulation. The distance between the earth and the sun  
multiplied by 2 forms the base line of the triangle, then the observed  
location in the sky at the two times of year gives us two of the



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amount of refraction possible.

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