

### III

## Superstitious Nonsense

### *Life-Friendly Planet*

*“You may find it hard to believe God could make everything from nothing. But the alternative is that nothing turned itself into everything.”*

Mark Cahill



Hubblesite.org

Calculating the constant speed of light at 186,000 miles per second, this glimpse of Eskimo Nebula, started its trek to Planet Earth 3,000 years before the present.



---

**Evolution has yet to explain just how organic life first began, spontaneously and accidentally, from non-living matter.**

---

Charles Darwin threw up his hands in quest of a naturalist explanation for the origin of first life admitting, “... *science as yet throws no light on the far higher problem of the essence or origin of life*”<sup>1</sup> Or to paraphrase Winston Churchill, building an idea on a bubble “*is like a man standing in a bucket trying to lift himself up by the handle.*”

“*No light*” might translate better to read, “superstitious nonsense.”

Then, along to the rescue came some twenty-first century theorists proposing a good news/bad news scenario!

The “good” news: The unconfirmed report that the mystery of the origin of first life on Planet Earth has been solved?

The “bad” news: The threadbare theory suggested our ultimate ancestor may well have been a “biochemical moron?”

Is this serious science? Or is this some misprint from a recently deciphered cuneiform tablet?

The report starts simply enough, announcing that “...*many scientists believe that viruses evolved very early on, possibly even earlier than everything else.*

*“If so, they are not merely some ornamentation on the tree of life but rather may compose its very roots.”*<sup>2</sup>

Our first ancestor was a virus parasite? Could a parasite virus live without access to a prior life form to latch onto?

But wait! There’s more!

*“We humans...are nobody’s great idea; we are the fortunate mistakes of countless biochemical morons. That’s evolution. It is humbling but somehow comforting.”* <sup>3</sup>

This is supposed to be “*comforting?*” Finding some great-grand-pappy virus lurking discreetly in the family’s ancestry album?

In an explanation swiping at Intelligent Design theory, the report asserts “...*the viruses appear to present a creation story of their own: a stirring, topsy-turvy, and decidedly unintelligent design where life arose more by reckless accident than original intent, through an accumulation of genetic accounting errors committed by hordes of mindless microscopic replication machines.*” <sup>4</sup>

“*Unintelligent*” may be the understatement of the century!

Throw in “*reckless accident...mindless...genetic accounting errors...mistakes...*” and, of course, “*countless biochemical morons*” and the venture begins to resemble a journey to la-la land.

While the verbiage may inspire a field day of punditry, the idea carries a serious side. Recognizing viruses to be older and more complex than once believed and that they may compose the “*very roots*” of the “*tree of life*” contributes little luster to human genealogy!

Where’s the substantiating evidence? Missing from the less than enlightening report is any rational explanation as to the source of the virus’ genetic information!

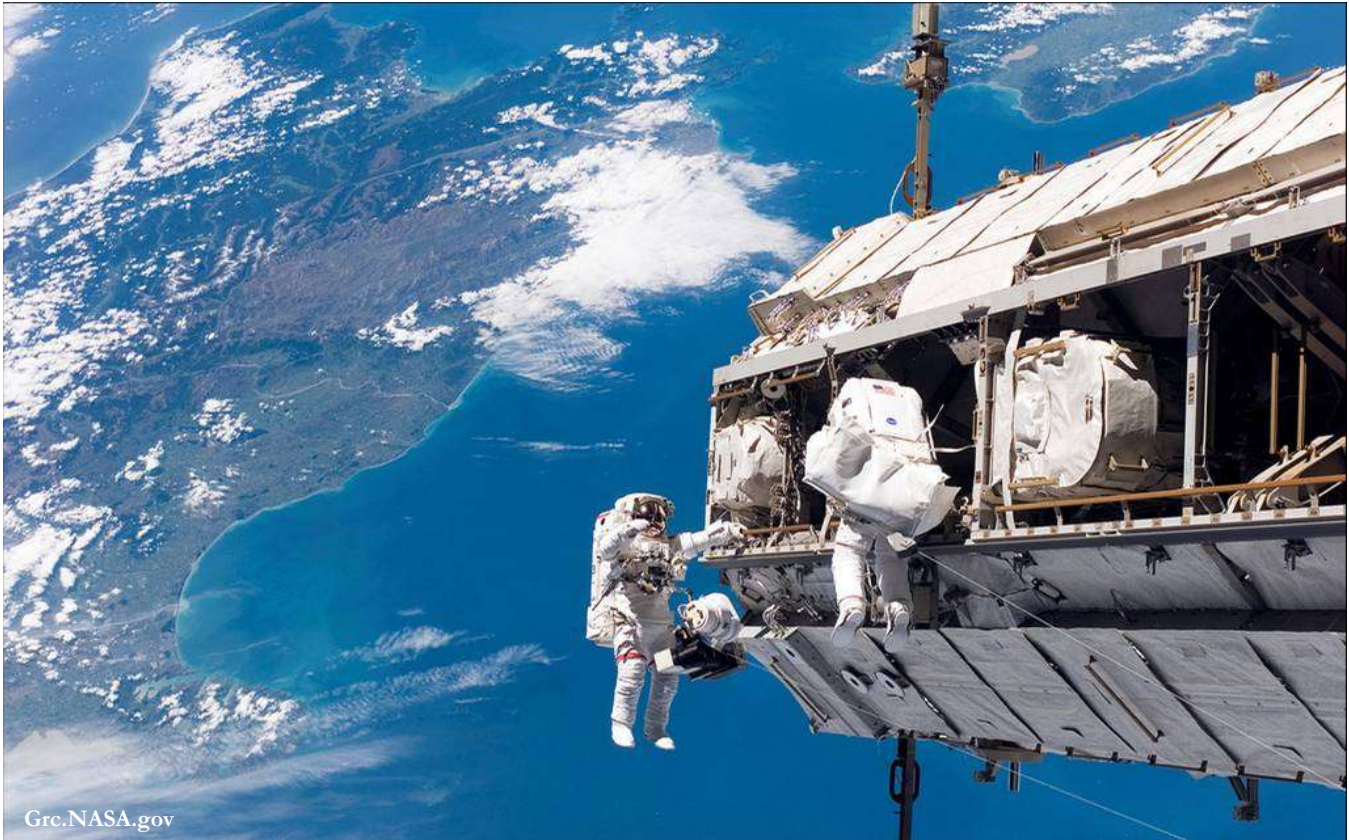
Reality intrudes!

Formulation of a living cell, capable of reproducing itself, has never been created in the laboratory much less accidentally generated spontaneously in nature.

Not even a lowly virus!

### **Big Bang**

No evidence indicates life exists on planet neighbors Venus, Mars, or Saturn, so what cosmic magic engineered production of life on Planet Earth? Understandably, Darwin recognized the inability of science to explain *“the far bigger problem of the essence or origin of life!”*



**The verifiable Law of Gravity represents genuine science.  
Evolution relies on unproven assumptions.**

In the entire Solar System, earth alone exhibits a confluence of environmental factors essential to sustain organic life.

Some suggest its miraculous. All agree, its remarkable!

An explosive force, supposedly several billion years before the present, allegedly created trillions of bits and pieces of original matter, producing orbiting spheres arranged in one grand format of universal order.

How did a cosmic explosion create a balance of orbiting spheres, tracking individually in galaxy formations---from nothingness? Or is it intellectual flim-flam to argue order as the natural consequence of a “Big Bang?”

For the cosmic universe to have created itself as suggested in “Big Bang” conjecture, the basic laws of physics would have to be abandoned!

*“...When you squeeze the entire universe into an infinitesimally small, but stupendously dense package, at a certain point, our laws of physics simply break down. They just don't make sense anymore.”<sup>5</sup>*

Biological evolution theory requires some first life substance as a starting point from which to evolve. Evolutionists, aware of the limitations inherent in the Oparin-Haldane hypothesis, look for an alternative explanation for the origin of life other than acknowledging the creative power of God.

Some sweep the issue under the rug by suggesting that life rode to earth after originating somewhere in outer space following a “Big Bang.” But this is a cop out that only transports the issue to some other unknown location in the Universe.

Intractable problems overwhelm Big Bang conjecture!

If neither energy nor matter existed prior to the Big Bang's boom, how is it possible for an explosion to create something out of nothingness?

If energy and matter can neither be created nor destroyed, where did the energy come from prior to the moment of the Big Bang?

If prior to its beginning, the future universe consisted of matter and energy compressed to pinhead size, what laws of physics were suspended or modified enabling the explosive action?

Answers to these queries ride waves of silence!

Suggesting billions of orbiting spheres of matter originated from an unobserved explosion in space billions of years in deep time before the present doesn't correlate with observable explosions that shatter and destroy.

Explosions observed on earth rip matter apart, leaving fragments of rubble, strewn helter-skelter in disorganized trash heaps. Where is

verifiable evidence that a cosmic explosion acted exactly the opposite, creating order?

So what is correct? Does an explosion create or does it destroy?

The Blue Planet brims with life forms that dazzle imaginations! A theoretical big bang is woefully inadequate to explain the origin of the environmental conditions essential for life's genesis.

Cosmic conditions conducive to life must converge in an instant of time at a point within a fragment of space. Plants and animals are inter-dependent. Mutual survival requires they appear simultaneously, fully formed and in place ecologically.

### **Cosmic Precision**

While astronomers track stellar paths in the sky, finite intelligence can't explain space without an ending, time without a beginning, or nothingness. Could there even be absolutely nothing---no energy, no matter, no light, not even space?

If nothing existed, what would there be? If nothing existed before a "Big Bang," just what was the something that exploded?

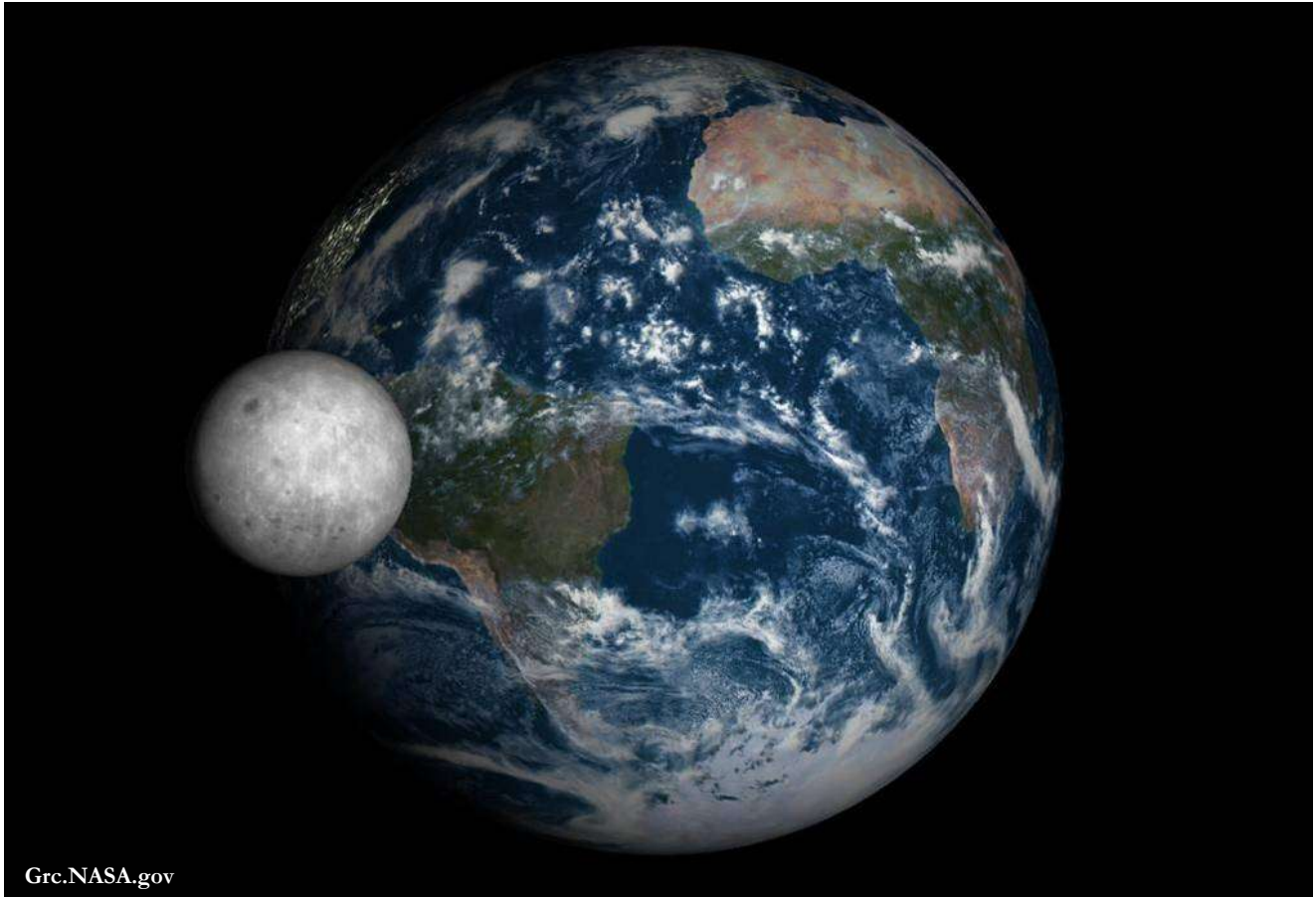
Can nothingness explode?

Thanks to predictable order in space, mathematical measurements plot the time and place of cosmic orbits with uncanny precision, whether the time dimension dips millenniums into the past or extends outside the reach of an uncharted future.

Suspended in space without cables or foundations, earth moves in three directions simultaneously: spinning on its axis; orbiting the sun; and floating in sync with the other components of the Solar System and the Milky Way galaxy.

Humans can't duplicate the cosmic balancing act. Keeping free-floating balls in perpetual motion in precise, repetitious orbits and without strings, confounds.

Nothing random about this system of planets hanging about the sun; nothing chaotic; nothing the product of unpredictable chance!



**The moon's orbit can be calculated precisely hundreds of years, past or future! Still, science can't explain how life "evolved" on our Blue Planet but bypassed the sterile moon!**

The mind-boggling precision of cosmic convergence staggers imaginations.

Microscopic particles, one ten-millionth the mass of an electron, are believed to be the most miniscule form of matter presently known to man. Equally invisible to the naked eye is the atom, with its positively charged nucleus encircled by an array of electrons, the smallest unit of the elements charted in the classic periodic table displayed in High School classrooms.

Inorganic molecular matter can be built from a mix of these elements in carefully measured chemical recipes producing results capable of replication ad infinitum.

Middle school kids explain, matter-of-factly, that two atoms of hydrogen joined to a single atom of oxygen build a water molecule--- it always has, and always will. Yet, minds swearing allegiance to the spontaneous generation of first life lack the first clue as to the recipe essential for conjuring up the hypothetical and always elusive “prebiotic soup” or some *“warm little pond!”*

### **Life Friendly Ecosystem**

Why life on earth and not the moon?

Molecular bonding essential to life requires the presence of no less than 40 different elements with successful bonding contingent upon the functioning force of electromagnetism operating within a delicately balanced electron-to-proton mass ratio.

What’s the probability of finding a free-floating space-station offering an environment capable of generating organic life by chance?

Life as we know it has yet to be observed in space although odds suggest some form of intelligent life likely exists somewhere else in the universe.

But the likelihood of cosmic convergence delivering the key ingredients necessary to sustain life simultaneously, via some big bang, in one place, at one instant in time, and by chance without intelligence, overwhelms logic.

Fragile human life hinges on access to air, water and food. Explorers expecting to survive in space bring their own supply. Air deprivation for a few minutes guarantees suffocation; too much water drowns its victims, but without water, death by dehydration awaits; starvation takes longer but is just as certain.

The mass, color, location, and luminosity of stars; earth’s orbit inclination and axis tilt; surface crust thickness; gravity that keeps feet planted securely; magnetic fields; balanced land/water ratios with a reliable supply of fresh water; and delicately matched proportions of oxygen, carbon dioxide, ozone, and nitrogen nestled in an atmospheric envelope.

And don't forget the ozone shield, wrapped conveniently around earth, protecting life from being overpowered by ultraviolet radiation. Too much, too little, too far, too near, too late, too soon—any factor out of kilter and life could not exist.

Consistent doses of sunlight, radiating beams of ultraviolet and infrared, sustain life. Instead of blistering heat or deadly radiation, energy from the sun comes calibrated in a range to maximize an environment friendly to all forms of life.

Much closer, and the earth would be scorched; much farther and life would disappear into deep freeze. If the sun's relationship to the electromagnetic spectrum shifted imperceptibly, the chance of life could vanish.

“That lucky ol' sun” refuses to burn up.

Sunlight provides a collateral bonus in the riot of colors that embellish the face of the earth. Restful sky-blues, backlighting forests of multi-hued greens, define the landscape. A rainbow of kaleidoscopic accents ranging from pastel shades of shimmering pinks and lavenders to crimson-golds, trace the arc of a daily rising and setting sun. Shifting combinations conspire to induce psychological peace.

### **Atmosphere**

The odds of a big bang explosion generating an environment with an atmosphere friendly to the production of organic life, seems mathematically less likely than all of earth's six billion citizens solving the riddle of a Rubik cube---simultaneously, in less than a minute---then successfully repeating the exercise, without error, a million more consecutive times.

At the very least, life generating spontaneously from non-life, would demand a reducing atmosphere, where atoms and molecules bond with hydrogen rather than oxygen.

Simply put, the amino acids essential to evolution's imagined formula for generating organic life requires an oxygen-free, reducing

environment—a condition missing when spontaneous generation was supposedly doing its magic on Darwin’s “warm little pond.”

Oxidation renders random chance spontaneous generation of life impossible. Yet, evidence points to the fact that “Oxygen was likely present in the early earth’s atmosphere.”<sup>6</sup>

While appearance of life by accident postulates earth’s atmosphere lacked oxygen when life formed, there is “...strong evidence that oxygen was present on the earth from the earliest ages...Significant levels of oxygen would have been necessary to produce ozone which would shield the earth from levels of ultraviolet radiation lethal to biological life.”<sup>7</sup>

The fully oxidizing nature characteristic of earth’s prehistoric atmosphere is hostile to the assembly of new life, creating a chemical dilemma. Atoms and molecules tend to bond with oxygen atoms. Free oxygen inclines to oxidize organic compounds, destroying the chemical building blocks of life.

The dilemma: If the “early atmosphere was oxygen-free...then there would have been no protective ozone layer. Any DNA and RNA bonds would be destroyed by UV radiation...Either way, oxygen is a major problem.”<sup>8</sup>

“...All experiments simulating the atmosphere of the early earth have eliminated molecular oxygen...Oxygen acts as a poison preventing the chemical reactions that produce organic compounds...If any chemical compounds did form, they would be quickly destroyed by oxygen reacting with them...”<sup>9</sup>

“Even if oxygen was not present in the early earth’s atmosphere, the absence of oxygen would present obstacles to the formation of life. Oxygen is required for the ozone layer which protects the surface of the earth from deadly ultraviolet radiation. Without oxygen this radiation would break down organic compounds as soon as they formed.”<sup>10</sup>

Microbiologist Michael Denton agrees!

“In an oxygen-free scenario, the ultraviolet flux reaching the earth’s surface might be more than sufficient to break down organic compounds as quickly as they were produced...In the presence of oxygen, any organic compounds formed on the early Earth would be rapidly oxidized and degraded...”

*“The level of ultraviolet radiation penetrating a primeval oxygen-free atmosphere would quite likely have been lethal to any proto-organism possessing a genetic apparatus remotely resembling that of modern organisms. What we have then is a ‘Catch 22’ situation. If we have oxygen, we have no organic compounds but if we don’t have oxygen we have none either.”*<sup>11</sup>

Life evolving by lucky accident faces a classic “Catch 22:” it could not evolve in an atmosphere with oxygen; and once formed, it could not survive without oxygen!!!

The most persuasive explanation avoiding the doomsday scenario is that life, together with an atmosphere with oxygen, were created simultaneously, components of a mutually dependent “package deal.”

### **Water**

Life’s origin and survival demands water---a rare commodity in the Solar System! Its axiomatic: no water, no life!

A nagging problem lingers: how could an explosive big bang in space swamp earth in a wet blanket but leave the circling moon and planets high and dry as the desert sands?

Conventional science does not expect to find life flourishing on a dry planet. The creation story describes an originally empty and formless earth with darkness *“over the surface of the deep and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.”*<sup>12</sup>

Viewed from space, our own “blue planet” radiates bright blue. And no wonder---supposedly 70% of the earth is covered with water. So much water, if the earth’s land crust was flattened, water hundreds of feet deep would cover its surface.

Scholars have drawn startling conclusions about this natural water supply. For example, 96.5% of earth’s water consists of ocean marine water and 0.97% brackish water (An incidental aside is the report suggesting that 95% of the total fossil record consists of marine life). That leaves 2.53% of our entire water supply as fresh water. This comparatively minuscule amount is allocated as: 69.6% glaciers and permanent snow; 30.1% ground water; 0.29% lakes, marshes, and

swamps; 0.05% soil moisture; 0.04% atmosphere; 0.006% rivers; and 0.003% living organisms.<sup>13</sup>

Starting with a magical mix of oxygen and hydrogen, wonder of wonders, we have plain old-fashioned water, a foundation to life's recipe. Add a dash of carbon and a touch of sulfur. Finally, bolster the formula with some nitrogen and phosphorous.

That's only the beginning of an inorganic base upon which intelligent life can be built!

### Darwin's "Warm Little Pond"

While side-stepping any attempt to account otherwise for "the essence or origin of life," Charles Darwin tossed a canny curve to critics, conceding "life" had been "...originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one..."<sup>14</sup>

Hardly an endorsement of the Biblical creation week, this allusion from the last paragraph of *Origin* may have appeased some Christians while giving root to his conjectured "one" or a "few" simple life forms supposedly growing a "tree of life."

Darwin's "no light" science by assumption, serves as fragile foundation for subsequent conjecture. Twelve years after publishing *Origin of Species*, the naturalist's fertile imagination concocted a "warm little pond" setting designed to coax first life from inert matter.

*"It is often said that all the conditions for the first production of a living organism are now present, which could ever have been present. But if (and oh! what a big if!) we could conceive in some warm little pond, with all sorts of ammonia and phosphoric salts, light, heat, electricity, &c., present, that a proteine [sic] compound was chemically formed ready to undergo still more complex changes, at the present day would be instantly devoured or absorbed, which would not have been the case before living creatures were formed."*<sup>15</sup>

Admittedly a simplistic scenario, but without that first ever living cell making its debut, Darwin's grand dream of evolving complex life from the simplistic was left stranded at the starting gate, as lifeless as

a pile of rock. His *Origin of Species* had no place to go without that “simple” life form already in place via fortuitous accident.

“Urschleim,” an imaginary slime-like material existing at ocean depths, supposedly functioned as the nursery for first life---a “*self-origination*” format.

This “*warm little pond*” scenario posits the action of energy sources forming organic compounds in the atmosphere “...*which were washed down by rain and accumulated in the primitive oceans until they reached the consistency of a hot dilute soup. According to this model, life appeared from the chemical reactions and transformations that took place in this prebiotic soup.*”<sup>16</sup>

The alleged soup must have contained a remarkable mix. Big problem here: evidence confirming existence of the imaginary hot green pond has not been found! “*Prebiotic chemical soup, presumably a worldwide phenomenon, left no known trace in the geological record.*”<sup>17</sup>

Darwin’s biological evolution hypothesis can’t fly without clearance for initial take-off. “Dawn rocks” from Western Greenland, conventionally dated at 3.9 billion years before the present and reputedly the oldest known dated rocks on the planet, show nothing resembling prebiotic soup.

“*Rocks of great antiquity have been examined...and in none of them has any trace of abiotically produced organic compounds been found...Considering the way the prebiotic soup is referred to in so many discussions of the origin of life as an already established reality, it comes as something of a shock to realize that there is absolutely no positive evidence for its existence.*”<sup>18</sup>

Hubert Yockey dismisses “*primeval soup*” as a non-event. “*The origin of life by chance in a primeval soup is impossible in probability in the same way that a perpetual motion machine is impossible in probability.*”<sup>19</sup>

Abiogenesis didn’t happen but should be viewed as “*just a relic of the cosmology of the time it was invented...There is no evidence that a ‘hot dilute soup’ ever existed. In spite of this fact, adherents of this paradigm think it ought to have existed for philosophical or ideological reasons...Scientists are divided into segregated schools that do not even agree on the standards of scientific inquiry...*”

With respect to the *“prebiotic soup theory of the origin of life...objective scientific principle of a search for the truth is replaced by the subjective aesthetic principle of a well-constructed story.”*<sup>20</sup>

The never happened spontaneous generation is mired forever in the fiction of the never was Urschleim. *“In science one must follow the results of experiments and mathematics and not one’s faith, religion, philosophy or ideology. The primeval soup is unobservable since, by the paradigm it was destroyed by the organisms from which it presumably emerged.”*<sup>21</sup>

Darwin contemporary, Sir William Dawson, didn’t think much of evolution theory! He labeled it *“one of the strangest phenomena of humanity...a system destitute of any shadow of proof, and supported merely by vague analogies and figures of speech....”*

*“Now no one pretends that they rest on facts actually observed...Let the reader take up either of Darwin’s great books, or Spencer’s ‘Biology,’ and merely ask himself as he reads each paragraph, ‘What is assumed here and what is proved?’ and he will find the whole fabric melt away like a vision...evolution as an hypothesis has no basis in experience or in scientific fact, and that its imagined series of transmutations has breaks which cannot be filled.”*<sup>22</sup>

If not from the green slime of a **“little warm pond,”** how about life from a slice of inert rock?

### **Spontaneous generation**

Spontaneous generation of a living cell from inorganic matter overwhelms imaginations. Just how would an accidental cell, without ancestry, arrive from nowhere, pre-loaded with the genetic information carried in a single gene?

BC ancients from the time of Aristotle preached spontaneous generation as some pagan brand of superstitious gospel. Then along came Louis Pasteur in 1859, exposing the absurd nonsense.

Richard Hutton, Executive Producer of the controversial PBS TV series, *“Evolution,”* was asked, *“What are some of the larger questions still unanswered by evolutionary theory?”* He replied: *“The origin of life. There is*

*no consensus at all here---lots of theories, little science. That's one of the reasons we didn't cover it in the series. The evidence wasn't very good."*<sup>23</sup>

How about "worthless" rather than "not very good?"

The spontaneous generation scenario is reminiscent of Wiley Coyote's futile chase of the crafty Road Runner in epic cartoons starring a reckless Wiley racing past the cliff's edge, legs churning wildly, momentarily suspended in space, before gravity kicks in, sending him crashing to earth.

Hope springs eternal in the minds of coyotes and children!

Evolutionism's recipe for Formula One evades hot pursuit. By default, it is left to Mother Nature's whims and Pappy Time's antiquity to parent first life.

Evolutionism requires heavy doses of deep time for that first, "simple" cell to form itself accidentally. The unlikely event demands a confluence of gratuitous coincidences---a split second in a billions-of-years time span; a fortuitous location no more than a micro-mini speck in the cross-hairs of space; and a congregation of life-essential elements assembling at that delicate instant of time and place.

Add millions of years of bonus time to enable random natural forces to chaperon the alleged transit of life towards something more "complex."

A class-five hurricane scrambles and devours telephone lines marking its fickle path of raging fury. No one has seen this fearsome force shape the jumble of metal strewn in its twisted wake to create a radio or a personal computer---much less manufacture self-replicating models!

Accidental creation of an operational radio by a hurricane's havoc seems less than farfetched compared to the chance of a living cell spawning itself from slimy chaos spontaneously! *"In nature, we have not documented a single case of spontaneous generation/chemical evolution."*<sup>24</sup>

Kerkut's seven assumptions "...not capable of experimental verification" haunt evo's academic ramparts. Heading the "we can't explain" list is

the assumption “...that non-living things gave rise to living material, i.e. spontaneous generation occurred.”<sup>25</sup>

British evolutionist, Sir Fred Hoyle concluded, “...that the notion of life---with its incredibly intricate genetic code---originating by chance in some sort of primordial organic soup, was...’nonsense of a high order.’”<sup>26</sup>

Nobel laureate Sir Francis Crick observed, “*An honest man, armed with all the knowledge available to us now, could only state that in some sense, the origin of life appears at the moment to be almost a miracle, so many are the conditions which would have had to have been satisfied to get it going.*”<sup>27</sup>

Louis Pasteur (1822-1895), the French chemist who fathered microbiology and introduced vaccines for anthrax and rabies, overpowered the myth. He discarded medieval superstition, demonstrating the vacuity of the belief that inorganic matter spontaneously generates life. His experiments staked out findings that pruned out the heart of naturalism’s tap root. Confirming the that life begets life and like begets like, he demonstrated “...*the impossibility of the appearance of life from non-living matter...To bring about spontaneous generation would be to create a germ. It would be creating life...God as author of life would then no longer be needed. Matter would replace Him.*”<sup>28</sup>

Evolution stalwarts stood firm on supposition. Nobel Prize winner George Wald conceded the impossibility of spontaneous generation creating “*a living thing.*” Still, he stubbornly ignored the obvious, steadfastly affirming his commitment to a conjectured miracle of the abstract. “*Here we are---as a result, I believe, of spontaneous generation.*”<sup>29</sup>

Ernst Haeckel, Darwin devotee and poster boy for manufacturing fake evidence, saluted spontaneous generation as a “...*necessary event in the process of the development of the earth. We admit that this process, as long as it is not directly observed or repeated by experiment, remains pure hypothesis.*” Undeterred, Haeckel confessed “*this hypothesis is indispensable for the consistent, non-miraculous history of creation.*”<sup>30</sup>

And original life by unintelligent accident is not “*miraculous?*”

Molecular biologist Michael Denton dismisses spontaneous generation of a living cell as both “*freakish*” and “*vastly improbable.*”  
*“The complexity of the simplest known type of cell is so great that it is impossible to accept that such an object could have been thrown together suddenly by some kind of freakish, vastly improbable event. Such an occurrence would be indistinguishable from a miracle.”*<sup>31</sup>

Whether evolutionist or creationist, faith dominates the origin of life scene. “*...Either life was created on the earth by the will of a being outside the grasp of scientific understanding, or it evolved on the planet spontaneously, through chemical reactions occurring in nonliving matter lying on the surface of the earth. The first theory...is a statement of faith in the power of a Supreme Being...The second theory is also an act of faith...assuming that the scientific view of the origin of life is correct, without having concrete evidence to support the belief.*”<sup>32</sup>

Let’s get this straight!

Does this mean spontaneous generation of first life is admittedly unscientific? If belief in spontaneous generation is not faith, then where’s the science? Is it consistent to acknowledge the core anchor of a belief-system as faith-based assumption and then to characterize a theory anchored to that assumption as “science?”

Regardless of the label, marketing a poison pill as a vitamin does nothing to enhance public health!

Michael Denton, a biochemist writing late in the twentieth century, saw “imagination” as an inadequate substitute for “evidence.”

*“If anyone was chasing a phantom or retreating from empiricism it was surely Darwin, who himself freely admitted that he had absolutely no hard empirical evidence that any of the major evolutionary transformations he proposed had ever actually occurred.*

*“It was Darwin, the evolutionist, who admitted in a letter to Asa Gray, that one’s ‘imagination must fill up the very wide blanks.’”*<sup>33</sup>

## Impossible Odds

Regardless of how many times a pair of standard dice is rolled, the dot total never aggregates more than twelve. The spontaneous chance appearance of life from non-life shares such impossible odds.

Even if all conditions mandatory to sustain life existed in perfect calibration, its never been shown that original life could appear by random accident. Inorganic nature by itself, lacked the information recipe to deliver life's "Formula One." Evolutionism's thesis relies on a "miracle" at its base!

*"To get a cell by chance would require at least one hundred functional proteins to appear simultaneously in one place. That is one hundred simultaneous events each of an independent probability which could hardly be more than  $10^{-20}$  giving a maximum combined probability of  $10^{-2000}$ ."*<sup>34</sup>

Listen to the voices of science!

*"No matter how large the environment one considers, life cannot have had a random beginning...there are about two thousand enzymes, and the chance of obtaining them all in a random trial is only one part in  $(10^{30})^{2000} = 10^{40,000}$ , an outrageously small probability that could not be faced even if the whole universe consisted of organic soup. If one is not prejudiced either by social beliefs or by a scientific training into the conviction that life originated on the Earth, this simple calculation wipes the idea entirely out of court..."*<sup>35</sup>

Carl Sagan considered the possibility of other life in the universe.

Still, he "...estimated that the chance of life evolving on any given single planet, like the Earth, is one chance in  $1 \times 10^{2,000,000,000}$ . This figure is so large that it would take 6,000 books of 300 pages each just to write the number. A number this large is so infinitely beyond one followed by 50 zeroes (Borel's upper limit for such an event to occur) that it is simply mind-boggling. There is, then according to Borel's law of probability, absolutely no chance that life could have 'evolved spontaneously' on the Earth."<sup>36</sup>

The blind chance of spontaneous generation producing the complete formula of molecules, amino acids, and proteins essential

for a cell one-tenth the size of *Mycoplasma hominis* H. 39 (smallest cell known to man circa. 1968) is less than one in  $10^{340,000,000}$ .

That's 10 with 340 million zeros after it.<sup>37</sup>

*"...The difficulties in producing a protein from the mythical prebiotic soup are very large, but more difficult still is the probability of random processes producing the simplest living cell..."*<sup>38</sup>

*"The concept that all the parts of the first living thing preexisted, and its formation was simply a matter of spontaneous generation therefrom is mathematical absurdity, not probability. All present approaches to the problem of the origin of life are either irrelevant or lead to a blind alley."*<sup>39</sup>

Bradley and Thaxton reason *"...that even assuming that all the carbon on earth existed in the form of amino acids and react at the greatest possible rate of  $10^{12}$ /s for one billion years..., the mathematically impossible probability for the formation of one functional protein would be  $\sim 10^{-65}$ ."*<sup>40</sup>

Sir Fred Hoyle, atheist and evolutionist, calculated that *"...the likelihood of even one very simple enzyme arising at the right time in the right place was only one chance in  $10^{20}$  or 1 in 100,000,000,000,000,000,000 ...that about 2,000 enzymes were needed with each one performing a specific task to form a single bacterium like E.coli. Computing the probability of all of these different enzymes forming in one place at one time to produce a single bacterium, Hoyle and his colleague, Chandra Wickesham, at 1 in  $10^{40,000}$ . This number is so vast that it amounts to total impossibility."*<sup>41</sup>

And you thought the chances of a throw of a dice pair coming up with more than a twelve dot number sounded outrageous?

Spontaneous generation relies on unproven conjecture yet to be achieved either in nature, by chance, or in a laboratory when championed by human intelligence. Several billion years is not enough time to override impossible odds.

Directly contrary to evolution's simple-to-complex mantra with postulated gradual transitions, the fossil record discloses instead, billions of fully-formed complex life kinds that appear abruptly, without a trace of prior ancestry.



Hubblesite.org

**Measuring 24-light-years in diameter, the Orion Nebula is a massive star formation believed to be closest to Planet Earth at  $1,344 \pm 20$ -light-years distant.**

Just as every single plant and animal requires the functioning of all its component parts to survive, Planet Earth provides a grand scale life system with survival of each of its life kinds mutually interdependent on the balanced functioning of earth's ecological whole.

*"The chances that life just occurred are about as unlikely as a typhoon blowing through a junkyard and constructing a Boeing 747."*<sup>42</sup>

First life could not have appeared accidentally—ever!

It *never* happened!

**Copyright © Warren L. Johns, 2009. All rights reserved.  
No text or content of this chapter may be used or reproduced  
without the prior written consent of the Editor**