

Last time we began to look at some of the unsupported assumptions that have been made to uphold the supposition that the origin of life occurred accidentally. In living cells proteins and nucleic acids are interdependent, each class needing the other to bring it into existence and to function correctly. One might accept the possibility of the right mix of primary chemicals to be brought together by some unexplained random forces.

But it has been shown in living cells that those chemicals are reluctant to combine without the assistance of an enzyme - which did not exist at that time. But even if the reluctance to combine were overcome in some way to produce protein or the other important cell component, nucleic acid, there is still an insurmountable problem. They both would have had to arise about the same time. This is essential, as these large molecules are very fragile and would soon get broken up into useless fragments by various means.

If living cells began as a series of spontaneous chemical reactions, why cannot life, or at least these large molecules, be produced under experimental conditions? After all, the basic components are very well known and the supposed condition of the primitive atmosphere could easily be duplicated. If these essential cell components would almost inevitably form under primeval conditions (as we are now asked to believe) then it should be an easy thing to demonstrate. The fact that this has not been done is a significant objection to the theory.

It has been comparatively easy for some time to isolate nucleic acids from cells in a pure state; but no biochemist would ever put this carefully extracted substance in a bottle on the laboratory shelf. He knows that in a matter of hours, or at least days, it would have started disintegrating. Instead, it is stored at many degrees below freezing point. Exactly the same applies to those proteins that control the cell's chemical processes. With this tendency to rapid disintegration, it is impossible to see how these substances could have developed, or having developed remained intact in the primitive sea for possibly millions of years until the cell developed around them.

The Second Law of Thermodynamics states that everything in the universe is gradually proceeding from order to disorder - that complex things are gradually becoming simple; that arrangements are gradually getting disarranged. This is demonstrated to us every day of our lives. Buildings wear, wood decays, leaves wither and rot. Evolutionists say yes that is true, but not when there is an input of energy. From this they have posited a general progress on earth toward chemical complexity to produce life. All it takes is the input of energy. However, it takes more than energy applied to simple elements to produce more complex items, such as a pair of socks from a roll of woolen yarn.

Applying only energy to a ball of yarn, say with the highly energetic "big bang" of a stick of dynamite, can never produce a pair of socks. Yes, knitting a pair of socks does require energy, but it is necessary to apply that energy in a highly organized fashion, working towards a previously designed result. This applies equally to both manual knitting, and to the mechanical method. The first requires dexterity which has been acquired through learning and practice. The second, in order to produce the knitting mechanism, requires both an understanding of the knitting process and of the mechanics required to design such a machine. In both cases, the process is utterly impossible apart from the operation of a mind which establishes a desired order out of existing chaos.