

# The Unquestioned, Unacknowledged Assumptions of Panspermia and All of its Variants

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*Abstract: The unquestioned and unacknowledged assumption of panspermia or directed panspermia is that all interstellar bodies are sterile before they host life, and interstellar bodies can be great, habitable hosts but as sterile as an operating table simultaneously.*

The assumption of panspermia or directed panspermia is that all interstellar bodies at all sizes before they host life are sterile. Also they can only host life if they are lucky enough to have it come from outside sources, meaning that an interstellar body can be perfectly habitable as well as be 100% sterile. This means that out of the bodies that are able to host life, only the bodies that have life entering in their atmosphere from unknown sources can have it. This is the assumption that is unspoken. Scientists are expecting to find sterile Earth-like objects, which as we will see is very poor reasoning.

<u>Panspermia/ Directed Panspermia</u>		<u>Stellar Metamorphosis Life Hypothesis</u>
Young Stars	⇒	Sterile
Young Middle Aged Stars	⇒	Sterile
Middle Aged Stars	⇒	Sterile
Old Middle Aged Stars	⇒	Sterile
Old Stars	⇒	Sterile
Dead Stars	⇒	Sterile
		Young Stars ⇒ Sterile
		Young Middle Aged Stars ⇒ Simple Molecules
		Middle Aged Stars ⇒ Highly complex molecules and amino acids/carbon chains
		Old Middle Aged Stars ⇒ Extremely complex molecules/amino acids, single celled organisms/vast habitable oceans/ atmospheric conditions
		Old Stars ⇒ Extremely complex organisms/multi-leveled food chains/circle of life
		Dead Stars ⇒ Sterile
<p>Panspermia has life disconnected from the stars' metamorphic stages. This is unreasonable, it neglects physical facts, thermodynamics, and basic star science.</p>		<p>This places life as a direct result of stellar metamorphic processes, given other variables and conditions are met satisfactorily. In fact, life need the direct, intimate energy of the stars themselves such as gravitational collapse and friction from atmospheric conditions and pressure, which are superior to even light itself from an outside entity.</p>

The panspermia idea rests on the assumption that the universe is sterile naturally, and that places extreme weight on the beginnings of a star's metamorphosis and its death, completely skipping the portion of the star's processes that form and host it. In fact, what happened is that they have made assumptions true again without all the facts. It was very easy to justify Earth as being perfect for life to form, without all the facts, simply because it is the only object we observe that has it. There are a couple problems with that lazy reasoning. It is clear that early astronomers have only been observing the two extremes, the dead (Mercury/Mars/Venus) and the young stars (all the ones that radiate strongly in visible/infrared light). So in essence, they say, "life is only on Earth, because that is the only place we have found it," shows an aptitude for not considering the assumptions and being lazy. For one, they don't have any idea how life began, and two, they don't have in depth measurements of old and older middle aged stars other than the Earth. Of course, they place undue weight on scientism so essentially if you don't see it indirectly or directly it never happened or can happen, which runs counter to good theory (GTSM) that pieces the unseen puzzle together.

They claim to have a worthy theory of where life could be, but again, their sterile assumption is clear as crystal with the Goldilocks Zone hypothesis of the 1950's. Placing the world in the right area around a host, not too close so that water vaporizes, and not too far so that surface water ices over, is the sterile approach. How do you explain the vast amount of polymer chemistry and complexity of life in its hundreds of carbon arrangements and macromolecules in terms of "oh, there's water"? You can! Yet, establishment refuses to for unknown reasons.

For a little bit of polymer chemistry, it is even written in the book, Principles of Polymer Chemistry, by Paul J. Flory. You have two types of main polymers, condensation and addition. I don't want to go too in depth with it, but with condensation polymers, if you take monomers with two or more reactive groups they can cause each other to condense intermolecularly, it can produce water as a by-product of the reaction. Thus the very act of finding water can (and does) signal that huge amounts of polymer chemistry forming macromolecules has taken place. How does life begin? It begins in a star when it is cool enough to condense its elements into various macromolecules. It happens in middle stages of star evolution.

The star, given the right conditions, forces life to begin and evolve as it undergoes metamorphosis.<sup>1</sup> We do not live in a sterile universe, quite the opposite. We live in a universe with hundreds of quadrillions of people and creatures, beyond our imagination. Some of them visit us too, but that is still taboo for some strange reason. You can chase their craft with jets and report them on radar, but you can't talk about them in social circles yet.

<sup>1</sup> Archer, Daniel. "Stellar Metamorphosis: Life Paradigm" May 21, 2018. Vixra.org <http://vixra.org/pdf/1805.0412v1.pdf>