Memory

It would seem that 1,000,000,000,000,000 organized neurological connections in of the brain would be sufficient to provide for memory of a lifetime. But research has shown that is far too small a number, especially when all of the neurons that form the connections are doing other tasks. Recent discoveries have shown that memories, skills and learned abilities are not just functions of an alternating and constantly changing electrical network like a computer chip, as science first believed. But instead, they are functions of the electrolization of the individual molecules that form each of the billions of neurons in the brain.

Memory takes place by encoding records of experience by means of the phosphorylation of the molecules that compose the structure of brain cells. This means that a code the describes all of the memories of mankind exists. And this code is written into the arrangement of the molecules themselves. The code is somehow selectively translated to call up particular memories:

> "Taken together, these findings suggest that the most likely unit of information storage during learning is not the neuron itself, but rather the molecules that comprise it."
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> Clark, Gregory A. and Hawkins, Robert D., 1988. Learning and the Single Cell: Cellular Strategies for Information Storage in the Nervous System," Brain Structure, Learning and Memory, Ed. Davis, Joel L., Newburgh, Robert W., and Wegman, Edward, J. (Heckman Bindery, Manchester, Indiana) 1988, p. 24.

So, memory is not just an arrangement of neuron switches (as a computer), but a direct *interaction* with trillions upon trillions of individual *molecules* that are sequentially altered in such a was as to preserve the memory in code.

Do you remember a particular kiss? Do you remember holding your baby? Do you remember your elementary school teachers, or that cold crisp day so many years ago? How is it that you can strike upon these memories instantaneously, no matter how long ago they were first recorded? What tracking mechanisms have been installed to enable you at the whim of a thought to locate the precise molecules that hold the memory requested?

Where are these memories? How do you find them? What magnificent design can encode sensory perceptions of thought and logic into particular molecules - and then ***index them*** for instant retrieval?

No one knows how this occurs.

Evolution has a really excellent explanation for how trillions and trillions of molecules somehow become encoded with a non-physical digital code that records all retrievable human memories.

"It is nothing short of spectacular that so many mutations in so many genes were acquired during the mere 20-25 million years of time in the evolutionary lineage leading to humans, according to Lahn. This means that selection has worked “extra-hard” during human

evolution to create the powerful brain that exists in humans.

It is perhaps the complex social structures and cultural behaviors unique in human ancestors that fueled the rapid evolution of the brain."

Lahn, Bruce T., *Human Evolution and Stem Cell Biology*, as quoted in the Howard Hughes Medical Institute website http://www.hhmi.org/news/lahn3.html

Evolutionists explain that it was "selection" (natural selection) working "extra hard" that created the brain of the human over the course of 20 - 25 million years. What is the rate of evolution that would evolve a trillion neurological connections in 25 million years? That rate calculates out to be 109589 fully developed, perfected and installed neurological connections every day for 25 million years. That is indeed a spectacular rate. It is also an impossible rate. Evolution is supposed to have occurred by generations, not by days, and by fits and errors, not by perfected installed changes.

The rate of evolution of the connected neurons does not begin to approximate the rate of evolution of the method for encoding memories into the arrangement of altered molecules.

If memories are written into phosphorylised molecules of the brain's neurons, then there must be mechanism to locate the "blank" molecules that do not have a previously encoded memory and then phosphorylising them into a pattern that can be read at a later time. Where did that pattern come from?

A particular memory trace must begin with a particular molecule (or perhaps a group of molecules). And that memory trace must have a termination point that is defined by a molecule (or group of molecules). So, in order to retrieve this memory, there must be a mechanism

that can locate the molecule at the commencement of the memory trace and locate the following molecules and read the code that is inscribed into them and then recognize the end of the memory trace. It is inconceivable that a mechanism that can somehow locate a particular molecule or group of molecules in trillions of similar molecules simply "happened" as a result of random beneficial mutations and dying animals. That argument is ludicrous. That is like finding a particular leaf in a forest that is the size of the United States.

These concepts call to mind the often quoted statement of K.S. Lashly in 1950 relating to his studies of the memory trace of a mollusk remembering danger and reacting to a threat:

> This series of experiments has yielded a good bit of information about what and where the memory trace is not. It has discovered nothing directly of the real nature of the engram. I sometimes feel, in reviewing the evidence on the localization of the memory trace, that the necessary conclusion is that learning just is not possible. It is difficult to conceive of a mechanism which can satisfy the conditions set for it. Nevertheless, in spite of such evidence against it, learning does sometimes occur.
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> Lashly, K.S., 1950. In search of the engram,Symposium of the Society of Experimental Biology, No. 4, 454-482. New York: Cambridge University Press.

These things did not happen by accident. They were obviously designed. Since they were were designed, there must have been a Designer of infinite intellect. That Designer is the Creator.

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Written by Charles R. Chesnutt, Sr.
Mr. Chesnutt's professional website is Chapter7-11.com
See also Biblebooks.co