# IF YOU BELIEVE IN EVOLUTION

WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE IF YOU BELIEVE IN
EVOLUTION?

A COLLECTION OF RECENT DISCOVERIES  THAT
DISCLOSE A COMPLEXITY  IN LIFE THAT COULD
NEVER HAVE BEEN CREATED BY EVOLUTION

By Charles R. Chesnutt, Sr.

For God so loved the world that He gave
His only begotten Son, that whosoever believes in Him
should not perish but have everlasting life.

John 3:16

"**Your hands have made me**"
Psalm 119:73

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I extend my sincere appreciation and
respect to my wife Mary without whom
this book would not be possible.

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# About the Author

The author is a bankruptcy attorney in Dallas, Texas, where he has resided since 1979. He is married and the father of four children. After graduating from Dallas Theological Seminary in 1983, he returned to the practice of law, not having received God's call to a different ministry.

Charles is an ardent student of scripture, an evangelist and an author. He publishes his works without charge on BIBLEBOOKS.CO (Proverbs 23:23) and publishes a website that argues for creation ex nihilo from the perspective of design in nature. That website is CREATIONDESIGN.ORG.

The author is a lawyer, not a scientist. Hence, all representations of scientific fact contained herein are derived from published studies which have been cited or common knowledge.

If any predisposition for or against either evolution or special creation is disregarded, then the inevitable conclusion is that the incomprehensible complexity and organization of life proves that it was intentionally designed.

Proponents of evolution have no substantive answer to the wonders contained in this booklet.

For comments or to place an order for copies: please visit creationdesign.org. If you find any error in this book, please inform me at charles@creationdesign.org.

Charles Chesnutt, Sr.

Evolution teaches that all of life was created by random "genetic mistakes" or "mutations" that gradually provided survival advantages to mutated organisms. The mutated organisms predominated over the un-mutated original forms and passed on their improved genes to their progeny. Eventually the original strains died out and the mutated strains predominated.

The death of the original forms was called natural selection because it is nature selecting the better adapted forms to survive. As this process repeats itself over time, it results in a new species. Evolution teaches that in this way that all of life evolved from chemicals in a primordial pond to man.

Evolution's only mechanism to produce improved genes is random genetic mutations. Natural selection is said to remove the original forms, but it does so only *after* random chance has made its improvements. Aimless, random chance is evolution's *only* explanation for how the organism is improved.

Recent discoveries have shown a complexity in life that is so profound that it could never, by any stretch of unbiased reason, ever have occurred by means of random mutations with or without natural selection.

This book discusses several of these discoveries.

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## A Thousand Million Million Connections

AS MANY AS THE LEAVES ON THE
TREES IN A FOREST THAT IS HALF THE
SIZE OF THE UNITED STATES

There are 1,000,000,000,000,000 neurological connections in a human brain. Each one of these connections is part of a network that is so vast that it contains approximately the same number of organized connections as there are leaves on the trees in a forest that is half the size of the United States. This is a network that contains trillions of wires and trillions of organized connections made for the purpose of effectuating an electrical network that *thinks*.

> "In terms of complexity, an individual cell is nothing when compared with a system like the mammalian brain. The human brain consists of about ten thousand million nerve cells. Each nerve cell puts out somewhere in the region of between ten thousand and one hundred thousand connecting fibers by which it makes contact

with other nerve cells in the brain. Altogether the total number of connections in the human brain approaches $10^{15}$ or a thousand million million.

"Numbers in the order of $10^{15}$ are of course completely beyond comprehension. Imagine an area about half the size of the USA (one million square miles) covered in a forest of trees containing ten thousand trees per square mile. If each tree contained one hundred thousand leaves, the total number of leaves in the forest would be $10^{15}$, equivalent to the number of connections in the human brain!"[1]

That is a forest approximately the size of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran combined, the size of Continental Europe or twice the size of India. And every leaf in the forest is connected with a wire that fits into the whole and performs a purpose: an intentional connection, one of trillions of connections that emote, analyze, remember, organize, calculate, think and love.

If you believe in evolution, you believe that all of this was created without purpose or intent by aimless and accidental genetic changes and dying animals.

If evolution's theory is correct, then that would be evolution at a rate of 2 new connections added to every human and his predecessors each minute for 4 billion years.[2] And that with

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1. Denton, Michael, *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis* (Adler & Adler, 1985), p 330. Dr. Michael Denton is a Australian molecular biologist and medical doctor who has lived and worked in London, Toronto and Sydney and who is best known for his biological research. This example assumes 100,000 leaves on each tree.

2. There are 1460000000000 days in 4 billion years. When $10^{15}$ is divided

*no errors and* each new connection properly organized, timed and fully operational. Evolution bases its beliefs on theoretical genetic mutations that occur generation by generation, not minute by minute. To create a brain, evolution's mutations would have to create and install thousands if not millions of connections in each generation. All of these connections would have to be programmed, fully functional and installed in order to benefit the survival of the organism.

There is no evidence that accidents constructed the inconceivably complex living computer that is the brain. And the inconceivable complexity of the brain points directly to a Creator.

In Japan there is a massive computer called K. It has been said that it is the largest computer in the world; it is so large that it requires 9.89 megawatts of electricity to operate. That is the equivalent of the amount of electricity needed to run approximately 10,000 suburban homes. Fujitzu, the maker of the computer, does not publish the physical dimensions of K, but photographs show that K is enormous. It is so enormous that one does not describe K by the number of cubic yards, but by the number of aisles of computer cabinets. There are no less than 12 long aisles. K has more than 80,000 interconnected 2.8 GHZ 8-CORE SPAR64 VIIIFX processors and it computes at the rate of 10.51 quadrillion computations per second.[3]

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by the number of days, the result is 684 new connections each day. There are 1440 minutes in each day. This is a rate of two new connections each minute for 4 billion years.

3. "The K computer is the world's first supercomputer to break the 10 petaflops barrier. So how fast is 10 petaflops? The number ten "peta," or 10 quadrillion corresponds to 1 followed by 16 zeros. In Japanese, this is expressed as one "Kei." That is why this supercomputer is called the K computer. 10 quadrillion worth of computations is equivalent to the world's 7 billion people each performing one computation per second, 24 hours a day for about 17 days. The K computer is able to do all of those computations in just one second." *The K Computer is Incredibly Fast* (Fujitsu, 1995-2015): HTTP://WWW.FUJITSU.COM/GLOBAL/ABOUT/BUSINESSPOLI-

K was used for a human brain simulation program.

For the brain simulation program, a team of programmers programmed K to simulate a neural network of 1.73 billion brain cells. A total of 82,944 processors were necessary and the memory required was in excess of that contained in 250,000 conventional PC's. This massive programming effort was accomplished by an international team of programmers working together from 2009 through 2013. The task was enormous because the computer programmers had to write programs for 10.4 trillion virtual brain synapses. The result was to create a brain simulation program that would simulate 1/100 of the operation of a human brain for one second.[4]

When all was ready, they tested their program and it worked. K processed approximately 1/100 of the data that is processed by the human brain each second. K did it, but in order to do it, K had to compute for 40 minutes.

That 40 minutes of computing was at K's rate of 10.51 quadrillion computations per second. There are 2400 seconds in 40 minutes and K computes at 10.51 trillion computations per second. That means that K had to perform 25,224 quadrillion computations to equal 1/100 of what a brain does in one second.

If the brain does as many computations as K to accomplish the same task, then 1/100 of the brain performs 1,008,960,000,000,000 computations in 1/25 of a second. Placed in more concrete terms, 1/100th of the brain performs

CY/TECH/K/WHATIS/SYSTEM/

4. *Largest Neuronal Network Simulation Achieved Using K Computer* (Riken, 2013): HTTP://WWW.RIKEN.JP/EN/PR/PRESS/2013/20130802_1, which article, as well as others on the Internet describes K and its brain simulation program.

1,008,960,000,000,000 organized, logical, purposeful and timed electrical computations in the time that it takes the shutter to click on a simple camera.

Click.

What intricate and detailed programming is required to program a computer to perform 1,008,960,000,000,000 computations in 1/25th of a second! How many simultaneous sub-programs must be programmed and timed to produce their result at precisely the instant required? And evolution's amazing accidents did it all without the faintest idea of how to program a computer?

To program a computer to do 1/100th of the brain's work in one second took a team of very intelligent programmers 4 years to complete. Evolution would have you believe that programming of 100 times that much was accomplished by accidental changes with no programmers, no purpose, no goal, no plan, no organization and no intellect—just invisible accidental genetic changes programming at the rate of 72,000 computations programmed per minute for 4 billion years:

1008960 billion x 25 = 25,224,000 billion per second for 1/100 of the brain

25,224,000 billion x 60 = 1,513,440,000 billion per minute for 1/100 of the brain

1,513,440,000 billion / 2,102,400 billion minutes in 1 billion years = 720 computations per minute for 1/100 of the brain

720 x 100 = 72,000 computations programmed per minute for entire brain[5]

5. Others estimate that the brain performs $10^{15}$ logical operations per second. See http://webhome.phy.duke.edu/~hsg/363/table-images/

Evolution has no answer as to how accidental mutations did all of that programming, other than to say that they didn't. Even evolutionists will admit that accidental mutations don't program anything. All accidental mutations do is just "fiddle around" with mother nature. They make an accidental change here and an accidental change there until, generation by generation, the good changes result in better survival rates until *voila* there is a new species and a brain that performs trillions of logical, intentional, timed computation per second with no programming.

The reason why a brain can do what it can do is because it processes massive amounts of data from different sources at the same time. There are layers upon layers of neural nets and subnets all working at the same time with the same purpose. This is called parallel processing.[6] How did accidental genetic mutations plan, construct and program a computer of that magnitude? The didn't. It was all a glorious accident.

In order to do 1/100 of what the brain does in one second, K used the same energy that it takes to run 10,000 suburban homes for 40 minutes. The brain uses the energy derived from a few bread crumbs to accomplish the same thing.

In order to do all this computing, the brain has to have minuscule "wires" for all of its connections. How much wiring would evolution's amazing mutations have to create?

> ...the total length of axons in the human brain of a 20-year old male is 176,000 km [109,361 miles]! For readers less familiar

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brain-vs-computer.html

6. See Zeki, Samir, "A massively asynchronous, parallel brain" (Philos Trans R Society London B Biological Sciences, 2015 May 19, 370(1668):20140174); https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4387515/

with the metric system, that's long enough to wrap around the equator of the earth four and a half times. This measurement includes only the brain "wires" that are coated with electrical insulation, called myelin. The researchers didn't attempt to measure the bare axons as well.[7]

So, if a cable truck drives around the world and lays a wire over every mile, it would still have to drive around the world three and one half more times to equal the length of molecular wiring in the human brain.



If you are an evolutionist, you believe that every generation just kept getting better and better by accidental mutations, until the mutations had formed a living computer 1/100 of which can process 1,008,960,000,000,000 organized, logical, purposeful and timed computations in the time that it takes the shutter to click on a simple camera.

If you are an evolutionist, you believe that somehow enough wiring to circle the earth four and a half times grew inside a space the size of a cantaloupe and organized itself into a network that thinks (but was never programmed) and contains

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7. R. Douglas Fields, The New Brain, Psychology Today (web edition), 2011. See www.psychologytoday.com/blog/the-new-brain/201106/brain-wiring. R. Douglas Fields, Ph.D., is the Chief of the Nervous System Development and Plasticity Section at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the author of *The Other Brain*.

as many perfectly timed connections as the leaves on the trees in a forest that is half the size of the United States or the size of continental Europe.

It is far more logical to conclude there is a Creator.

☙
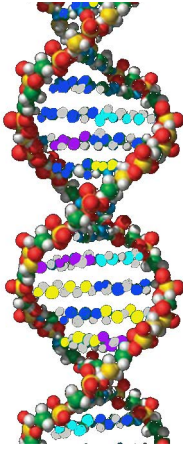
# DNA

NINETY THOUSAND
CHEMICAL FORMULAS
INSCRIBED UPON A
MOLECULE

If you believe in evolution, you believe that millions of presumed random mutations discovered the formulas for 90,000 essential human proteins and inscribed them upon a molecule.

The human genome contains approximately 3 billion of these base pairs,which reside in the 23 pairs of chromosomes within the nucleus of all our cells. Each chromosome contains hundreds to thousands of genes, which carry the instructions for making proteins. Each of the estimated 30,000 genes in the human genome makes an average of three [different] proteins.[1]

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1. National Human Genome Research Institute https://www.genome.gov/human-genome-project/Completion-FAQ . The number of human proteins has not been established. Estimates range from 10,000 ( Adkins JN, Varnum SM, Auberry KJ, Moore RJ, Angell NH, Smith RD, Springer DL, Pounds JG Mol Cell Proteomics. 2002 Dec; 1(12):947-55) through several billion (Smith LM, Kelleher NL, Consortium for Top Down Proteomics. Nat Methods. 2013 Mar; 10(3):186-7.) See also Int J Anal Chem. 2016. 2016:7436849 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4889822/).  Other experts estimate that there are between 20,000 and 30,000 human genes.

"The sequence of bases in DNA operates as a true code in that it contains the information necessary to build a protein expressed in a four-letter alphabet of bases which is transcribed to mRNA and then translated to the twenty-amino-acid alphabet necessary to build the protein."*The Genetic Code in DNA* (Georgia State University): HTTP://HYPERPHYSICS.PHY-AS-TR.GSU.EDU/HBASE/ORGANIC/GENCODE.HTML

To do this they had to write their own language and pro-gram *three billion* of bits of code, much like the letters on this page.

Aimless, random accidents do not devise languages and write chemistry books and code them into molecules. The mere existence of DNA points to a Creator.

Once the theoretical mutations had devised the language (or "code") and discovered 90,000 chemical formulas and written them into a molecule, they still had to devise a way to show where one formula ended and another began on the DNA strand. So they invented a way to mark the beginning and end of each one. They marked the beginning point and the ending point of each one of 30,000 genes and got each one right—purely by accident.[2]

Then they noticed that sometimes a formula would end with the same programming sequence as the beginning pro-gramming sequence of the next gene. So the mutations devised a way to have overlapping genes that would save space and avoid having to repeat code that had already been written. This complicated things because the marker of the first sequence would now be inserted inside the second sequence. So, the marker would have to indicate the end of the first sequence but not the end of second sequence. Evolution tells us that aim-less genetic mutations invented the markers, located all of the redundant code, determined where the insertion points should be and inserted the markers in all relevant genes.[3] Or, perhaps

2. The estimates of the number of human genes varies. The *Human Ge-nome Project*, which is a publicly funded research project, estimates that there are 20,000 to 25,000 genes in the human genome.

3. See Y. Fukuda, M Tomita et T. Washio (1999). "Comparative study of overlapping genes in the genomes of Mycoplasma genitalium and Mycoplasma pneumoniae". Neucleic Acids Res 27(8) 1847-1853. doi: 10.1093/nar/27.8.1847. PMC 148392; PMID 10101192, as quoted and

the mutations anticipated the issue and installed the markers as they wrote the code. No one knows how they figured it out, but since it is there, says evolution, the mutations must have done it.

But the mutations still had a problem: a molecule with 3 billion bits of code was simply too large to work with. So the mutations invented a way to make a copy of just the code that what was required. This copy is called RNA.

The RNA copy was a copy of just the code and not an analog representation of the entire molecule that the formula describes. So, the mutations had to come up with a way to turn the RNA into an actual protein molecule. This required a device that could read the code. So the mutations constructed the genetic code that would, when the original cell was manufactured, insert a mechanism that would transcribe the RNA code, and locate and attach the proper molecules in the proper order to create the protein that the RNA described.

Evolutionists argue that the random mutations did not act alone to accomplish this feat. They argue that natural selection directed the progress of evolution, so the mutations had a guide and were not entirely random. This argument fails, however, because natural selection does nothing to improve the organism. All it does is weed out the original un-mutated forms. Gradual aimless random chance is the only explanation offered by evolution for the improvements themselves and the resulting changes have to improve the survival rate of the organism or they are irrelevant.

Even if the changes are gradual, the fact that the changes are gradual does nothing to mitigate the fact that random chance mutations are responsible for all change and each

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referenced in Wikipedia s.v. "Overlapping Genes."

mutation has to aid the organism to survive and predominate in order for evolution to occur. But DNA is a code for chemical formulas, not the molecules themselves. The coded formula has to be completely right or the result will not be the protein that is required.

Chemical formulas for human proteins could not have been written incrementally because partially written chemical formulas cannot produce the final product. And it is the final product (the protein) that aids in the survival of the organism. If evolution occurred, then each formula would have to have been fully completed before it was written into DNA because DNA that does not produce a survival-enhancing protein does not survive and evolution does not occur.

DNA is like an extremely long ladder. Each rung on the ladder has two slots and 1 molecule fits in each slot. Therefore, each rung is called a "base pair." Only one of 4 specific molecules can go in each slot. So, all of DNA is written by arranging these 4 different molecules into various patterns.[4] The four different molecules are adenine, thymine, cytosine and guanine ("A, T, C, G").

The amazing mutations decided to use these 4 particular molecules because each of them can bond with only one of the other 3 molecules. A bonds with T and G bonds with C, so every rung of the DNA ladder has either A-T, T-A, G-C or C-G.[5]

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4. *What is DNA* (National Institutes of Health, 2015): HTTP://GHR.NLM.NIH.GOV/HANDBOOK/BASICS/DNA; See also See *Wikipedia* (Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., 2015), s.v. DNA: HTTP://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/DNA#CITE_REF-1

5. See *What is DNA and How Does it Work* by "Stated Clearly" on Youtube.

DNA was constructed this way to make it easier to copy. A DNA gene is copied cutting it in two right down the middle of the rungs of the ladder. The remaining DNA can then rebuild itself because each absent rung can be matched with only one of the remaining 3 molecules. For instance, if one of the remaining half-rungs is adenine (A) then a thymine (T) is added to it because A and T are always together and the new rung is the same as the old rung: A-T. Or if the half-rung is thymine then a molecule of adenine is added to it and the run is duplicated.

The mutations then arranged for RNA to exit the DNA nucleus by means of a tiny hole that is just large enough for RNA to pass through and enter a mechanism called a ribosome. By random genetic errors, they programmed the ribosome to be able to read the RNA half-rungs in the same way. When the ribosome finds a half-rung containing adenine, it knows that the other side of the rung was thymine because adenine always pairs with thymine. It does this for 3 base pairs and it knows that those 3 base pairs code for a particular amino acid molecule. It then locates that amino acide molecule and installs it as the next molecule in the protein that it is constructing.

Evolution scientists have no idea how random chance figured this out and implemented in 3 billion base pairs. Nor do they have any idea how accidents can program the cell genetics to use only 4 particular molecules in all 3 billion base pairs.

It is the composition of the DNA rungs and their arrangement, like the letters on this page, that describe 90,000 different chemical formulas for human proteins. Some of these descriptions are quite large:

> Human chromosomes range in size from about 50,000,000 to 300,000,000 base pairs.[6]

6. National Human Genome Research Institute https://www.genome.gov/human-genome-project/Completion-FAQ .

What are the realistic chances that random mutations could do this?

Since 2 molecules in 1 base pair can be arranged in 4 different ways, the chances of striking upon the correct arrangement at random in one base pair is 1 chance in 4. Here are the 4 different arrangements:

| Slot 1 | Slot 2 |
|--------|--------|
| A | T |
| T | A |
| G | C |
| C | G |

What about 2 base pairs? If there are two base pairs then there is 1 chance in 4 for each base pair but there are 16 different possible arrangements because each successive rung multiplies the number of previously existing options (4) by the number of new options (4). Thus, the formula to determine the number of different arrangements in two base pairs is 4 x 4 or 16. This is written as $4^2$. The chances of randomly arranging two base pairs is 1 in 16 different arrangements. Here are the 16 different arrangements:

| RUNG 1 | | RUNG 2 | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Slot 1 | Slot 2 | Slot 1 | Slot 2 |
| T | A | T | A |
| T | A | A | T |
| T | A | C | G |
| T | A | G | C |
| A | T | A | T |
| A | T | T | A |
| A | T | C | G |
| A | T | G | C |
| C | G | C | G |
| C | G | G | C |
| C | G | T | A |
| C | G | A | T |
| G | C | G | C |
| G | C | C | G |
| G | C | T | A |
| G | C | A | T |

The same formula applies to determine how many different ways are there to arrange 3 base pairs: 4 x 4 x 4 = 64. There are 64 ways to arrange 3 base pairs. Therefore, there is 1 chance in 64 that any one random arrangement would be the correct arrangement. For 4 rungs it is 4 x 4 x 4 x 4 = 256 or $4^4$.

If there is only 1 correct arrangement for the code of a protein that is written into 100 base pairs, then we would have 1 chance in $4^{100}$ in striking on the correct code by chance. That would be 1 chance in:

1606938044258990275541962092341162602522202993782792835301376.

Evolution's random mutations have 1 chance in that many to come up with the DNA code for just one protein that is defined by 100 rungs of the DNA ladder.

A statistical impossibility is 1 chance in $10^{50}$.[7] That number is

100000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

Thus, there are a trillion more different arrangements for the code of just one 100 base pair protein than the number of different arrangements for statistical zero. And there are 30,000 different formulas, many of which are far more than 100 base pairs.

The number of different ways to arrange the entire DNA ladder is $4^{3,000,000,000}$ because there are 3 billion base pairs. There is no name for that number. It is for this reason that we never see evolutionists addressing the odds that random chance invented a language and used it to code DNA.

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7. https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/2049714/can-something-be-statistically-impossible/2822551

Evolution may argue that there are mitigating factors that reduce the chances of 1 in $4^{3,000,000,000}$. Some of the code is repeated in places or more than one coding for a particular protein may be effective. These things may require us to reduce the number of different variations in order to arrive at an accurate figure. Although some mitigation may be appropriate, it should be minimal because DNA is a *code*, not an analog method for combing molecules. If there is a variation from the requisite coding, the code does not code for the intended protein or instruction for implementation.

But let us afford evolution the benefit of the doubt and reduce the chances by a factor of is 90%, or .1 of the original number. In that case, the chances would still be 1 in $4^{300,000,000}$ (1 chance in 4 to the 3 hundred millionth power). There is no name for that number. Suppose, the mitigation factor is 99.99% or .01 of the original number. The chances would be 1 in $4^{30,000,000}$. There is no name for that number either and it is far above statistical zero. Does the evolutionist need more leeway? Suppose the chance of creating the entire string of DNA by random mutations was only 1 in $4^{20}$. In that case, there would be 1 chance in 1,099,511,627,776. There is a name for that number and it is to the north of 1 chance in a trillion.

Aimless, accidental mutations did not devise 90,000 intricate chemical formulas and inscribe them into a molecule.

If each rung of the DNA ladder were a letter, then all of the information contained in human DNA would fill 462 volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica. That's more than 20 complete sets.

Each full page of print in the Britannica contains two columns of 72 lines. Each line contains an average of 50 letters. Therefore, there are approximately 7200 letters on each page. Discounting the picture pages, there are approximately

900 pages in each volume. Therefore, there are approximately 6,480,000 letters in each volume. There are 3 billion base pairs in a DNA strand. Three billion divided by 6,480,000 equals 462 plus a fraction. The DNA strand is therefore approximately equal to 462 volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica.



ONE SET OF ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

If you believe in evolution, you believe that invisible random mutations devised 462 volumes of complex chemistry, invented their own language and wrote them all into the arrangement of the atoms of a molecule. God or no God, that is not a rational conclusion.

Evolutionary scientists once called certain portions of DNA "junk DNA" because it did not describe any genes (a gene is a coded formula for the chemical structure of proteins and amino acids). They were looking for evidence of evolution and found a portion of DNA that did not fit. Because they could not understand what it did, they concluded that it was useless junk left over from previous evolutionary cycles. They were wrong.

In 2014, scientists discovered that the portion of DNA that does not record 90,000 formulas is not junk. It is instructions for the *implementation* of the DNA. The study that made this discovery is called the encode project.

> The ENCODE project has revealed a landscape that is absolutely teeming with important genetic elements—a landscape

that used to be dismissed as "junk DNA." Were our old views of how the genome is organized too simplistic?[8]

In order to believe random accidents wrote 462 volumes of chemistry into a molecule, the evolutionist must assume *ab initio* that there is no Creator. This assumption is not science. It is a theological belief that evolution presumes to be true *before* any inquiry is made. Evolution is *based* upon that assumption and for this reason, any mention of the Creator is prohibited.

Evolutionists argue that the Creator does not exist because they cannot perceive Him. Of course they cannot perceive Him. The Creator does not disclose Himself to those who deny Him. He discloses Himself only to those who seek him and obey Him.[9]

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8. *Hidden Treasures in Junk DNA* (Scientific American, 2012) Vol. 307, Issue 4: HTTP://WWW.SCIENTIFICAMERICAN.COM/ARTICLE/HIDDEN-TREASURES-IN-JUNK-DNA/; There is controversy regarding whether all of non-coding DNA is utilized. The latest word (January 2015) comes from Francis Collins, the Director of the National Institutes of Health in the United States, " I would say, in terms of junk DNA…it was pretty much a case of hubris to imagine that we could dispense with any part of the genome as if we knew enough to say it wasn't functional." JP Morgan Healthcare Conference in San Francisco, January 13, 2015.

9. John 14:21; Jeremiah 29:13.

## Genetic Changes Within a Species
THE TROPICAL OCTOPUS

There are three general areas of genetic variations. The theory of evolution argues that some genetic variations are due to mutations in DNA and enough of them will result in new species. Creationism argues that mutations cannot create a new species.

1) **Genetic differences within a species**. All organisms were created with variations. For instance, no human is exactly the same as any other human and this is generally true for all species. These differences are due to differences in genes and they occur in normal course, so it is normal for different individuals to have different genes. Sometimes, however, a characteristic of one group of individuals can be deleterious. In such a case, the difference may cause the group to predominate.

The peppered moths of England are an excellent example of this. Peppered moths have brownish wings with small spots that resemble pepper and they blend in with the soot darkened tree trunks of industrial England. The peppered coloration protected the peppered moths, but the moths with white wings were eaten by birds. As a result, the peppered moths predominated, but the reason for their survival is not a genetic mutation; it was just a variation in color.

Evolutionists refer to changes within a species as micro-evolution because changes did not create a different species.



A close look at the design on a moth wing shows an organized array of microscopic scales that form the patterns. Moth and butterfly wings are pictures of organization that belie the teaching that the scales were arranged at random. They are placed into rows. There are no stray yellow scales in the brown or vice versa, and at the edges of the yellow we find transitional colors
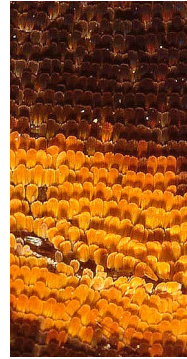
2) **Genetic mutations resulting in a different species (macro-evolution)**. Genetic change or mutation that results in a different species is evolution. More precisely, it is called macro-evolution to distinguish it from micro-evolution. Macro-evolution is where random beneficial mutations in the genetic structure of a species occur over a long period of time and gradually amplify the ability of the mutated organisms to survive. Because the mutated organisms are better adapted to survival, they predominate and the original, less capable organisms, die. The dying of the original organisms is called natural selection because nature has selected the better adapted organism for survival. As these genetic mutations accumulate and natural selection continues to select the better adapted organisms, a new species emerges. This is classic Darwinism

or evolution. As argued in this book, macro-evolution does not occur and it is wholly inadequate to account for the vast complexity found in life. There is little, if any, direct evidence to verify macro-evolution. Most of the arguments for evolution are generalized and are applicable to creation as well as evolution. Direct evidence of beneficial mutations aiding in survival is extremely rare.

It is often said that the strongest argument in support of evolution is that organisms that are similar have similar DNA sequences. When these organisms are arranged in the order of simple to complex (phyla), the DNA of all of them appears to have progressively changed over time. These changes point backward toward a common, less complex, ancestor. This argument supports the position that all life evolved from a common ancestor.[1]

The problem with this argument is twofold. First, the simplicity of extinct organisms is only presumed; it is not known. The only organisms that are available for adequate evaluation of their complexity are those that are alive today.[2] And second, within the scope of their intended function, there are no "primitive" organisms. Every organism is immensely complex. Unless evolution can account for how this complexity arose from a series of theoretical random mutations, the common descent argument is useless.

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1. For an excellent summary see Wikipedia, s.v. "Evidence of Common Descent"

2. The study of ancient DNA is a science unto itself, but the DNA from long deceased organisms is quite degraded. For an excellent treatment of this subject see https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/neuroscience/ancient-dna. And even complete DNA would show only the codes for proteins and amino acids, which, as will be seen below, is far from demonstrating the complexity of the organism itself..

Nevertheless, the mindset of the evolutionist is fixed in the primitive to complex scenario. He looks at nature and sees what he believes to be primitive life forms, such as insects, and concludes that their simplistic construction is evidence of evolution in progress. Reference to the "relatively simple creature, the honey bee"[3] is one example of this. But the evolutionist is confounded when he discovers that these "simple" organisms are inconceivably complex.

For instance, the brain of a bee is similar in capacity to the brain of the common housefly, and approximately the same size. These two simple organisms are supposed to have a primitive ancestor. But the "primitive" brains of these insects are far from simple. A fly brain contains 100,000 neurons and computes at the rate of a quadrillion organized computations per second when merely resting.[4] There is simply no evidence of thousands of random mutations constructing a computer the size of a pinhead that can do that.



THE EYE OF A BEE

Or, consider the eye of the bee, which aimless, random mutations allegedly constructed from the ground up. Each eye of a bee contains 4500 lenses with protective spikes protruding from the eye to protect it from debris. Each one of the spikes is at an angle that is directly parallel to the line of sight of the lenses that

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3. Blackburn, Laura, Behavior and Bee Brains (Journal of Experimental Biology, 2004 207:712 doi: 10.1242/jeb.00831)

4. Sejnowski, T.J. and Churchland, P.S. *The Computational Brain* (MIT Press, 1992), p. 9. Sejnowski and Churchland are well recognized in the field of neurobiology and computational neuroscience and are professors at the University of California.

surround it so as to minimize interference with vision. And how did the eye-spikes in the bee's eye arrange themselves to be perfectly in line with the lenses? Did the aimless mutations try various arrangements of these spikes until one day they got them all lined up and then stopped? And did the amazing accidents position the spikes equally distant from each other and install each one of the lenses at the correct angle with respect to the neighboring lenses so as to create a continuous, wide angle view? Not likely.

Did unseen accidents create the separate lenses, connect 9000 retinas in correct order and program a brain the size of a pinhead to process the constantly changing data from the lenses at more than a quadrillion computations per second?[5] And combine them all with such precision that the bee can see 5 times as fast as a human?[6] Not likely.

And how did these amazing mutations know that polarized light could aid in navigation? And how did they create the ability to see polarized light in each of the bee's retinas—and program the bee's brain to use it to navigate?[7] Evolution's aging response is that "All those bees that did not have it died."

The bee and the housefly are far from the "simple creatures" described by evolutionists.

Evolution argues that the DNA of bats is similar to flying squirrels, so they must have had a common, primitive evolutionary ancestor. We do not question the similarities in DNA,

5. Id.

6. P Skorupski, L Chittka, Differences in photoreceptor processing speed for chromatic and achromatic vision in the bumblebee, Bombus terrestris Journal of Neuroscience 30 (11), 3896-3903

7. Kleist, T. "Bee Navigation: The Eyes Have It." Science News 130.14 (1986): 214

but unless evolution can provide a credible account of how the immense complexity of these living organisms arose in the first place, their similarities in structure are not relevant.

The ability of a bat to "see" by the echo of its inaudible scream is well known. But until recently no one knew just how accurate the bat can see with sound.

A bat can not only recognize shapes from the sound of their echo, but it can also recognize the *texture* of the surface of objects by the sound of its echo. A bat can differentiate between a silent, motionless insect wing and another object of the same size and shape because the echo off the surface of a genuine insect wing is different from the echo off the surface of an imitation insect wing. The bat makes a quick inaudible-to-humans scream in the dark and his brain calculates the position of the bat in relation to the genuine insect wing and guides the bat to it in total darkness.[8] Evolution's imponderably inadequate explanation is that the same mutations that constructed the bat's brain had also programmed it to discern the surface texture of an insect wing from its echo.



AN INSECT WING

The shark is said to have a common ancestor with other cartilaginous fish with similar DNA. Not only is the DNA of the primitive ancestor unavailable, but neither can evolution offer any substantive explanation for the immense complexity of the shark. Sharks can "see" their prey by their electrical signature, even when the prey is buried in the sand. Their electric sensors cover the shark's snout like the stubble of whiskers. The shark's ability to sense electric current is so sensitive that it can

8. See Geipel and Jung, Study at (fn 6)

recognize the presence of a millionth of a volt, which, according to one highly regarded secular study, is somewhat equal to the current of a AA battery with one pole in New York and the other pole in Florida.[9] Similarities in DNA are irrelevant without a credible account as to how aimless genetic accidents could create this.

3) **Genetic changes resulting in a verifiable survival advantage in the same species (micro-evolution)**. Although evolutionists refer to these changes as micro-evolution as we described in "1)" above, we place these changes in genetic structure are evident and they demonstrate adaptation to the environment that provides a survival advantage. The genetic changes reflected in this section were once seen to be fundamental proofs of evolution because a convergence of a number of these mutations could result in a different species.

In order to show that the genetic variation was is due to mutation, the evolutionist need only locate the gene in the original un-mutated group and compare it with the same gene in the mutated group and show that it has changed. This gene comparison is possible with the technology of today. Gene-mapping techniques can show the differences in the same genes in two members of the same species. Indeed, if evolution had occurred, gene mapping would be the means to prove it.

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9. Fields, Douglas, The Shark's Electric Sense (Scientific American, August 2007, Vol 297, Number 2), page 76.

The Garrett and Rosenthal study[10] sought to do exactly that. It set out to show how a gene had mutated and enabled a mutated organism to survive and predominate. The subject they chose was an octopus. There are two versions of the same octopus. One version lives in the warm water of the tropics and the other version lives in the frigid waters of Antarctica. The warm water variety cannot survive in cold water because the cold drastically slows the transmission of its nerve impulses.

The difference between the two octopus lies in the production of a different kind of amino acid. The Antarctic octopus produces an amino acid that enables it to survive in the Antarctic. Specifically, the DNA of the warm water octopus produces an amino acid called isoleucine ($C_6H_{13}NO_2$), and the DNA of the cold water octopus produces an amino acid called valine ($C_5H_{11}NO_2$). Valine substitutes for isoleucine in the cold water octopus and speeds up nerve impulses in the cold and enables the same octopus to survive in Antarctica. The warm water and the cold water octopus produce their respective different amino acids *from the same gene*.

The Garrett and Rosenthal study predicted that the octopus DNA code for isoleucine had mutated to become the DNA code for valine. To prove it, they mapped the same gene in each of the two types of octopus and compared them. If the genes proved to be different, it would be evidence of evolution because it would be an indication of a mutation that had coded for an entirely different chemical and thereby had enhanced survival.

10. Garrett, S. and J.J. C. Rosenthal. 2012. RNA Editing Underlies Temperature Adaptation in K+ Channels from Polar Octopuses. Science, 334 (6070): 848-851)

But the study did not show what they expected. The study showed that the gene had not mutated. It was virtually identical in each octopus.

> On the basis of conventional natural selection, we hypothesized that the channels' genes would have evolved mutations to help tune them to their respective environments. Surprisingly, the primary sequences encoded by the two genes were virtually identical…[11]

But if the gene had not mutated, how could the same gene produce isoleucine in warm water and valine in cold water? The answer to that question effectively closes the lid on evolution for anyone whose mind is willing to look only at the evidence and not at evolution's theological beliefs.

The Garrett and Rosenthal study discovered that there is a chemical machine in the octopus cells that "grabs" the isoleucine RNA before it is used to produce isoleucine and reprograms it to produce valine instead.

This chemical machine is a device that has been pre-programmed to acquire the isoleucine RNA and edit it to produce valine instead.

> [T]he transcribed messenger RNAs are extensively edited, creating functional diversity. One editing site, which recodes an isoleucine to a valine in the channel's pore, greatly accelerates gating kinetics by destabilizing the open state.[12]

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11. Id. at Abstract, paragraph 4

12. Id (emphasis supplied).

The threshold problem for evolution is that the editing mechanism would have to be completed and producing valine before it could bestow any cold water survival advantage. This is a serious problem because the basic tenant of evolution is that small mutations incrementally provide organisms with survival advantages that eventually result in a new species. Without the incremental survival advantages, the theory of evolution fails according to its own terms.

Aimless, random mutations would have to construct the gene-editing mechanism in one generation if the benefits of the gene-editing were to provide a survival advantage. And, as will be seen below, the amazing mutations that allegedly built the gene-editing mechanism for the octopus are supposed to have done it not once but millions of times in numerous different organisms and each time the mechanism reprogrammed the RNA code to produce precisely the protein or amino acid that was required.

Now let us consider the very practical question of the odds of random mutations finding the correct RNA sequence to produce valine.

The differences in the code for valine does not vary greatly from the code for isoleucine; the two are quite similar. Each letter in the RNA strand represents one of 4 different molecules (adenine, uracil, guanine, and cytosine); each of these 4 molecules is represented by the first letter of its name.[13] Thus, all codes in RNA will contain a combination of A, U, G and C. RNA is conventionally written in groups of three base pairs because the mechanism that transcribes the RNA (the ribosome) reads RNA in groups of three. We will refer to each 3 letter

13. These four molecules are elements of a code that is written into DNA. In this instance the code is used to produce isoleucine. Evolution takes the position that the random mutations wrote the code. The code is a combination of about 3 billion letters.

group as a "word" because this is the standard nomenclature for genetic codes. The code for isoleucine has 3 words (AUU AUC AUA) and the code for valine has 4 words (GUU GUC GUA GUG).[14]

What are the chances that random mutations reprogrammed the correct letters in the first word in the formula for valine? First of all we must understand that because this is RNA and not DNA, we are looking at only 1/2 of the gene, so there is only one molecule in each rung, rather than two, but there are still just as many choices (4) because there are still 4 molecules to choose from, assuming, of course that the mutations choose only from the 4 correct molecules and no others.

The first word in the formula for valine is GUU. The fact that the first word of isoleucine has two of the same letters is irrelevant because the mutations are random and they have to produce all three letters independently, and the chances of removing the correct letters are just as great as choosing the right ones. Each rung is therefore a tabla rasa. The mutations must address all three rungs and they will be called upon not only to find the correct code, but to remove the incorrect portions of the code for isoleucine and replace them with the correct code.

The random mutations have 4 choices for each base pair. The mathematical formula to determine the number of different arrangement there are in a group of 3 when each member of the group has 4 choices is $4^3$ or 4x4x4. This yields 64. There is 1 chance in 64 that random mutations will rewrite the correct DNA code for GUU.

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14. See https://www2.palomar.edu/users/warmstrong/codons.htm (20 Amino Acids in Human Protein: Table of DNA Base Triplets, RNA Codons & Anticodons. Also see https://quizlet.com/31190792/amino-acids-and-their-mrna-codons-flash-cards/

The same odds apply to the other three words in the valine code. There is 1 chance in 64 to accidentally find the correct DNA/RNA arrangement for each of the 4 words of the code for Valine. But in addition to the correct letters of each word, all 4 words have to be in the proper sequence and the proper sequence must occur when each of the words is correct. There is 1 chance in 64 that at any one time for any one of the four words to be correct. What is the number of possible combinations of 4 words when each word has 64 alternatives? The same formula applies. The answer is $64^4$ or 64x64x64x64. This yields 16,777,216. The chances of randomly coding for valine is 1 in 16,777,216.

If one assumes that the mutations somehow do not accidentally alter the correct letters of the valine code, the chances of correctly re-coding the RNA for valine are 1 in 16,384. But that is for more than a million different (successful and fully installed) editing sites.

This also assumes that the gene editing machine has been programmed to "grab" just isoleucine RNA and not another RNA. The chances of accidentally coding the gene-editing mechanism to grab the correct RNA is immense because we don't know how the editing machine is programmed and there are 30,000 different genes.[15]

This same scenario is said to have repeated itself "millions of times." There are millions of reprogramming sites in various species, all of which are just as impossible for evolution to account for.

> In light of this and the fact that millions
> of editing sites have been identified in
> many different species, it is interesting to

15. Some estimate between 20,000 and 25,000 different genes. See ://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/primer/basics/gene

examine the extent to which these sites have evolved to be functionally import-ant.[16]

Assuming that there are indeed1 million reprogramming sites and assuming that all of the reprogramming is a simple as valine, what are the chances that the amazing mutations could hit on the right codes for all of them? The chances would be 1 in 16,777,216 x 1,000,000.

Previously, when a genetic difference provided a survival benefit, the difference was ascribed to evolution. Darwin's finches are the prime example of this. Darwin observed that some finches had longer beaks that gave them a survival advantage. He theorized, as did Garrett and Rosenthal, that the changes were due to mutated genes. Darwin concluded that after several more such mutations the mutated finch would no longer be a finch. And voila, evolution. Finch beaks became the centerpiece in Darwin's theory.

Like the cold water octopus, one has only to map the finch's beak genes and show a mutation. But despite all the efforts made to prove Darwin right about his finches, the gene mapping has failed to show that the finch mutated. Studies found that there was "very little differences in genetic make-up between [them]"[17] This is why we do not see headlines proclaiming that evolution has been proven by gene mapping Darwin's finches. And indeed, why do we not see news reports of gene mapping studies demonstrating of evolution anywhere?

16. Yablonovitch AL, Deng P, Jacobson D and Li JB, *The evolution and adaptation of A-to-I RNA editing* (PLoS Genet, 2017 Nov 28;13(11):e1007064. doi: 10.1371/journal.pgen.1007064. See HTTPS://WWW.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV/PUBMED/29182635.

17. McNew, et al. Epigenetic variation between urban and rural populations of Darwin's finches (BMC Evolutionary Biology, August 2017 DOI: 10.1186/s12862-017-1025-9). .

Because gene mapping has shown that gene editing, not mutations, provide the survival advantages that evolution is always relied upon.

If genes do not mutate and provide a survival advantage, one cannot have a new species, and if one cannot have a new species, one cannot have evolution.

Darwin's finches are not an example of evolution. They are an example of creation because they disclose an immensely complex "second layer" of genetics, a layer where the genetic code itself is directly tweaked (without mutations) for the obvious purpose of enhancing survival within the species. This second layer of genetics includes not only gene-editing, but also *instructions* that affect the implementation of genes. This second layer has become a study in itself. It is called epigenetics. Epigenetics is "The study of changes in organisms caused by modification of gene expression rather than alteration of the gene code itself [DNA]"[18] It is the study of how millions of genetic adaptations that were previously believed to be examples of evolution are instead inconceivably complex mechanisms that re-program discrete and limited portions of DNA to provide a survival advantage without mutations.

Epigenetics creates a massive problem for evolution because evolution is all about the creation of new species through adaptation to the environment. But epigenetics demonstrates how existing mechanisms adapt the organisms to their environment *without* creating a new species and without mutations.

Whoever created the gene-editing machine for the octopus had to:

1. Know the DNA coding language;

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18. See dictionary.com

2.  Know that the "fix" for the cold-water octopus is valine and not something else;

3.  Know the chemical formula for valine;

4.  Know the genetic code for valine;

5.  Know the chemical formula for isoleucine;

6.  Know the DNA code for isoleucine;

7.  Be able to locate and isolate the isoleucine RNA;

8.  Know which molecules in the isoleucine RNA would have to be moved;

9.  Know where to move them;

10.  Know which molecules in the isoleucine RNA would have to be replaced or moved;

11.  Create the machinery to physically move them or replace them;

12.  Know what molecules to replace them with;

13.  Know which additional isoleucine code molecules would have to be added, and add them;

14.  Know when the water is cold enough to require the new amino acid;

15.  And know how to commence the process when the temperature reaches a certain point.

And that is only one site out of millions.

The Garrett study gives *absolutely no credence* to the possibility that the gene editing mechanism was intentionally created. Instead, the study concludes that the "cells produce specific mechanisms that optimize [reprogram] their genome in response to the environment."[19]

That is a profoundly inaccurate statement. Cells don't devise and construct gene-editing sites in response to their environment. Cells have no brain. Cells have no intention. Cells don't do anything other than what they are designed to do. And someone has to design them in the first place.

However, in all fairness to the scientist who made that statement, we must understand that he or she had no choice but to make it. If it had not been made, the Garrett study would never have seen the light of day. Why? Because the core issue is not really science. The core issue is the Creator and the Creator will be excluded no matter what the evidence is.

> Even if there were no actual evidence in favor of the Darwinian theory ... we would still be justified in preferring it over rival theories [creationism].[20]

Evolution's answer to this is that since there is no Creator, random mutations figured out all of epigenetics and installed enough gene-editing machines and programmed each of them to recode a million genes—when necessary.

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19. Id.

20. Richard Dawkins, The Blind Watchmaker (NY Norton, 1986), 287, emphasis in the original.

The CRX gene does not have an editor, but the mere existence of it renders evolution to be simply impossible. The DNA sequence for the CRX gene[21] contains 21387 base pairs.[22] According to evolution, invisible random genetic changes commenced CRX programming at base pair No. 47,821,937 and marked the base pair just before as the commencement point. Then they programmed the remaining 21387 base pairs and marked the base pair following base pair No. 47,843,324 as the end point. They also constructed a method to extract the 21387 base pairs in between the commencement point and the end point. They would then use the extraction (RNA) to manufacture CRX.

Arranging the code for CRX is similar to the completion of a jigsaw puzzle because there is just one arrangement that will suffice. For a jigsaw puzzle of just 15 pieces, the number of different random combinations is 1,307,674,368,000.[23] Only one of these combinations fits all 15 pieces together. The formula to determine the number of chances is 1x2x3x4...x15. Try it.

The CRX puzzle contains 21387 pieces and each piece has 4 choices. The formula for the number of different random arrangements of the code for CRX is $4^{21387}$. There is no name for that number.

It is as if the evolutionist came upon a dog sitting in front of a 2000 piece jigsaw puzzle that was fully assembled. Instead of trying to find out who put the puzzle together, the evolutionist dedicates the major portion of his life showing how the dog put the puzzle together. Dogs don't put jigsaw puzzles

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21. CRX is a protein that works with certain other genes for the purpose of facilitating eyesight.

22. See US National Library of Medicine, Genetics Home Reference, s.v. CRX gene. The molecular location: base pairs 47,821,937 to 47,843,324.

23. 1x2x3x4x5...x15. Try it!

together and accidents don't program 21387 base pairs for the purpose of coding the CRX gene—no matter how much time you want to give them to do it.

Aimless mutations that write hundreds of volumes of chemistry exist only in the vain imaginations of highly intelligent people who have decided that under no circumstances will they ever admit to the existence of The Creator.

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# Vision

THERE IS NO PROJECTOR INSIDE YOUR HEAD. WHAT YOU ARE SEEING IS DIGITAL CODE THAT HAS BEEN PROCESSED AT TRILLIONS OF COMPUTATIONS PER SECOND

Each eye captures light and separates it into 126 million electrical signals (the number of rods and cones in both eyes).[1] All of these 126 million signals change whenever the eye moves. So they are constantly changing. These electrical signals are codes that describe to your brain a moving three dimensional full-color image. There is a code for every color[2] and there are *millions* of different colors.[3]
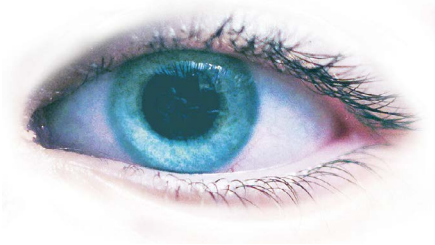
The occipital lobe, where the brain processes vision, interfaces with a different area[4] that transforms the visual stream it into conscious awareness.

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1. The number of rods and cones in eyes is well established, as well as the fact that each one of them produces a coded signal. *Rods and Cones* (Hyperphysics, Georgia State University, 2015): HTTP://HYPERPHYSICS. PHY-ASTR.GSU.EDU/HBASE/VISION/RODCONE.HTML

2. Leong, Jennifer, *Number of Colors Distinguishable by the Human Eye,* ed. Glenn Elert (The Physics Factbook, 2006): HTTP://HYPERTEXTBOOK.COM/ FACTS/2006/JENNIFERLEONG.SHTML.

3. Myers, David G. *Psychology* (Michigan: Worth Publishers) 1995:165. "Our difference threshold for colors is so low that we can discriminate some 7 million different color variations (Geldard, 1972)." Wyszecki, Gunter. *Color* (Chicago: World Book, Inc.) 2006:824 (10 million colors).

4. Fischer, Boes, Demertzi, Evrard, Laureys, Edlow, Liu, Saper, Pascual-Leone, Fox Geerling, A human brain network derived from coma-causing brainstem lesions (Neurology, December 6, 2016: 87(23)),

The massive and intricate programming required to accomplish this was not composed by invisible and aimless genetic errors. That is not a logical belief.

In order to create sight in the most efficient manner, the retina pre-processes images into 12 different streaming moving pictures. Each stream transmits a specific part of what the eye sees. The data is divided into 12 different sections and sent along different pathways so each stream can be isolated and processed by itself. One stream is a stream of code that shows the edges of a moving image and defines exactly where they are in relation to the rest of the image. Another stream of code describes the shadows in the image and another describes the highlights and the rest represent 9 other separate parts of the image.

> Overall, we have found that specialized nerve cells, or neurons, deep within the retina project that can be thought of as a dozen movie tracks - distinct abstractions of the visual world. Each track embodies a primitive representation of one aspect of the scene that the retina continuously updates and streams to the brain. One track for example, transmits a line-drawing line image that detains only the edges of objects. Another responds to motion, often in a specific direction. Some tracks carry information about shadows or highlights. The representations of still other tracks are difficult to categorize.

discussing the location of consciousness in the brain.

Each track is transmitted by its own population of fibers within the optic nerve to higher visual centers in the brain, where even more sophisticated processing takes place...[5]

The 12 streams of code must be merged in order to produce a full color three dimensional picture in real time—not a moving picture as on a computer screen but a moving picture perceived and "seen" in the depths of the brain, a perfect, coded representation of external reality derived entirely from a constant stream of millions of changing electrical signals.

There is no projector in the brain. What we "see" is the result of our brain processing the stream of data flowing from our eyes and converting it into conscious awareness.

By dividing the visual data stream into separate sections at the point of origin (the retina), the brain is spared the burden of receiving the entire data stream all at once. Instead, it receives discrete sections of data from physically different locations (different nerve fibers). These separate data streams change at different rates, so the bulk of the processing can be dedicated to the track that changes the most. This method is efficient and saves time and processing power. How does the retina (which was thought to be little more than a tissue that holds nerve endings), differentiate between the portions of the image that are assigned to each track? No one knows. How does it divide the image into its component parts? How does it "know" which nerve ending to which each stream of data should be sent? No one knows.

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5. *The Movies in Our Eyes*, Werblin, Frank and Roska, Botond, Scientific American, April 2007, p 73; See also https://sites.oxy.edu/clint/physio/article/moviesinoureyes.pdf

The visual structure, its codes, its nerves, its separate tracks and the assembling processors that merge the tracks into a final image were designed from the ground up to do what they do. There is nothing in this process that points to random chance.

Another reason for separate data streams is that different tracks enable particular forms to be made prominent, such as predators or mates.

For instance, in Passaglia's study,[6] the retina in a male horseshoe crab is programmed to recognize the code that transmits an image of a female horseshoe crab to the brain—and emphasize it. We have experienced this ourselves. At a certain time in our lives, the sight of a member of the opposite sex becomes instantly recognized and substantially prominent. Certain neurons in the retina were programmed to do this.

Evolution's easy answer is that the recognition of predators and mates aids in survival. Therefore evolution constructed it. "If it exists," says evolution, "it evolved because there is no Creator." Exactly how evolution's amazing mutations did this through aimless accidents is irrelevant to the evolutionist. If he can imagine an evolutionary scenario, that is all the proof he needs.

So random mutations figured out a way to take light and focus it automatically on a curved surface, to control the amount of incoming light according to its intensity, program the curved surface to recognize and emphasize a member of the opposite sex or a predator, turn the light (millions of colors) into a code for each color, separate that code into discrete sections, stream each section down the proper nerve channel, convey the code to a processor (which the mutations had also

6. Liu JS, Passaglia, C.L., Using the horseshoe crab, Limulus Polyphemus, in vision research (J. Vis Exp [Journal of Visualized Experiments] 2009 Jul 3;(29). pii. 1384. doi 10:3791/1384).

constructed and programmed), receive millions of bits of code each second, turn the code into a moving three dimensional full color vision by means of quadrillions of calculations per second, and transform the moving image into conscious awareness that instantaneously produces recognition, the sensation of emotion, understanding, logic, perception and everything else that we experience through vision. All by aimless genetic mutations? That is simply not a reasonable belief.

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# MEMORY

If you are an evolutionist, you believe that random chance invented a non-physical electrical code that records memories. This includes all different kinds of memories, such as memories of people, emotions, books, logic, speech and sensations like touch, vision, sound, smell, taste and everything else that a human can remember.

Memory is no accident. It is a chemical mechanism that uses a code to write the memories of a lifetime into the electrical configuration of *individual molecules* of brain neurons—and then it indexes them.

> 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.[1]

> The process begins with the creation of a memory trace or engram in response to the external stimuli. An engram is a hypothetical biophysical or biochemical change in the neurons of the brain, hypothetical in the respect that no-one has ever actually seen, or even proved the existence of, such a construct.[2]

After memories have been coded into the arrangement of molecules, they are time-stamped in order to facilitate their retrieval.

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1. Clark, Gregory A. and Hawkins, Robert R. D. (1988). *Learning and the Single Cell: Cellular Strategies for Information Storage in the Nervous System.* In Davis, Joel L., Newburgh, Robert W., and Wegman, Edward, J. (Eds.) *AAAS Selected Symposium: 105. Brain Structure, learning and memory* (pp. 1-31) Boulder, CO; Westview Press, Inc. This study finds that the individual molecules of neurons are encoded with memories.

2. Memory Encoding, https://human-memory.net/memory-encoding/, September 27, 2019

An MIT team led by Institute Professor Ann Graybiel has found groups of neurons in the primate brain that code time with extreme precision. 'All you do is time stamp everything, and then recalling events is easy: you go back and look through your time stamps until you see which ones are correlated with the event.'[3]

Thus, the same random mutations that are said to have built a million gene-editing sites and devised and constructed vision also devised a code that represents thought patterns associated with touch, smell, hearing, sight, logic and all other things that we can remember. Then they figured out how to write the code into the electrical configuration of trillions of individual molecules and *index* them. They also devised, constructed and installed an electronic interface between the indexing process and conscious awareness so that we can retrieve and replay a memory with the whim of a thought. So the mutations knew how and where to connect the memory retrieval process to consciousness.

And the amazing mutations can tell time!

What is evolution's explanation for these things? Why it's simple. All those animals that did not accidentally develop a way to record thoughts and experience by means of an electrical code, devise a way to write that code into the arrangement of trillions of molecules, figure out how to index each memory by time of occurrence and construct a mechanism that can retrieve they at the whim of a thought died. All the others lived. Simple. Next question?

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3. *Time-keeping Brain Neurons Discovered* (ScienceDaily, Oct. 23, 2009): HTTP://WWW.SCIENCEDAILY.COM/RELEASES/2009/10/091019162921.HTM.

"But, Professor," asks the student, "how did random mutations learn how to tell time?"

"It was trial and error," says the professor, "Random mutations don't tell time the way we do. Mother Nature just kept changing them around until she came up with something that can keep time precisely. Since precise time keeping gives organisms a survival advantage, we know that the ability was created by evolution. The time-keeping ability altered the survival rates enough so that all the ones that could not tell time died."

"Sir, how did the mutations know there was such a thing as time? And how do they know what time it was to start with?"

"Mother Nature just kept fiddling around until she got it right and natural selection weeded out the ones that could not keep time."

"Sir, Do European mutations use a 24 hour clock or a 12 hour clock?"

"They use a 24 hour clock."

"Sir, how do they know that there are 24 hours in a day?"

"Trial and error and survival of the fittest. All those that did not figure out that a day has 24 hours died."

"Sir, did you ever consider that memory may have been constructed by an entity that was aware of time?"

"We do not consider the question of whether life or any portion thereof has been constructed by anything other than by aimless random mutations and natural selection."

"If the evidence points to it, why not consider that an intellect that was aware of time designed these clocks?" Asks the student.

"Humans designed the clock. Random genetic accidents designed the human clock. Science cannot posit the existence of anything that it cannot measure. This includes your "creator." There is nothing that we cannot measure and there is nothing that we cannot perceive. We cannot perceive a Creator, therefore a creator does not exist."

"It is certainly true," said the student,"that you neither perceive the Creator nor know Him. But you can perceive what He has created."

"We perceive everything that exists," said the Professor. "And we do not perceive a Creator. Therefore a Creator does not exist. Nothing with intellect created a brain with a thousand million million organized connections that can think because there is nothing with intellect greater than ours and we did not do it.

"But can you at least consider the possibility of a Creator?"

"We are the only intellect and there is no god but us. Genetic accidents created the brain. They created all of the non-physical electrical codes that the brain uses and they created 100,000 thousand miles of neuron wires as well. They came up with the method and programmed the brain's computer to compute at trillions of computations in the time it takes a click a camera shutter and invented millions of molecular devices that can reprogram RNA. And no, the genetic accidents had no idea of anything when they did it; they are totally aimless, random genetic changes that have no conception what they are doing. And yes, mutations are indeed amazing and you are not to consider any reason or any explanation for these things other

than random mutations under any circumstances if you want to pass this class. Belief in something that we (I) do not perceive is not rational because we (I) perceive everything, do you understand? If you want creators, go to a religion class. This is a science class and we have no creators here."

"But sir, as open minded scientists are you not free to consider and to write about all reasonable implications of all observations?"

"Of course we are. We are all perfectly free to write about whatever we observe and write about whatever conclusions that we can draw from those observations. It's just that some scientists are more free than others, depending on their conclusions."

"Is it not disingenuous if published scientists are not permitted to suggest that an intellect composed 462 volumes of chemistry?"

"Scientists cannot write about creators because we have determined that creators do not exist and therefore writing about them is irrational. Any scientist who mentions a creator will be ostracized for writing about what is not rational. Therefore, the only logical conclusion is that random mutations and survival rates wrote 462 volumes of chemistry."

"And invented the code used to write them?

"Yes."

"And wrote the code into the arrangement of molecules?

"Yes."

"Have you ever seen one of these mutations?"

"Of course not. They happened millions of years ago and we are still working on the ones that are happening today. But we know that they happened because life exists and there is no Creator.

"So, no matter what the evidence is, evolution is always the answer?"

"Yes. Creators do not exist so mutations did it all. It does not matter what discoveries are made or what the evidence is. Creators are forbidden and must never be mentioned."

"And this is science?"

"This is science and we are in control. Now sit down."

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# Anti-scientific Argument

Evolutionists take the position that science cannot perceive a Creator, therefore a Creator does not exist. Hence, evolutionists believe that if there is a Creator, then they would be able to perceive Him.

Unless evolution can show that it *could* perceive the Creator if, in fact, there is a Creator, then evolution has proven nothing about the existence or the non-existence of the Creator. Evolution does not address the existence or the non-existence of a Creator. It simply presumes that there is no Creator.

If the possibility of a Creator is excluded *ab initio,* then evolution is the only known explanation. But once we consider the possibility of a Creator, a Creator is the best explanation for the observed facts.

Science is founded upon the objective observation of material reality. Evolution, however, is founded upon a theory and a never ending effort to prove it. In its quest to justify itself, evolution simply ignores the existence of anything that could disprove it.

Evolution has missed the point because it is observed material reality that is the core and foundation science; and if that observed material reality points to an unobserved Creator, then the scientist is obligated to consider that possibility and follow it.

Once the possibility of a Creator is considered, the inherent fallacy of evolution becomes immediately evident because it is logically impossible to conclude that a series of genetic errors created the inconceivable complexity that is common scientific knowledge. *Specifically*, without excluding the possibility of a Creator, one cannot logically conclude that a series of unseen and never duplicated genetic errors resulted in:

• A neuronet that accurately computes 100,008,960,000,000,000 in 1/25 of a second, and that being 1/100 of its capacity;

• The construction of 90,000 complex chemical formula, the invention of a non-physical code to memorialize them and the correct inscription of every one of them and the instructions for their implementation into the arrangement of the atoms in a molecule, such that the amount of data recorded is would equal the data recorded in 492 volumes of Encyclopedia Britannica.

• Electrical networks containing as many organized connections as there are leaves on the trees of a forest that is half the size of the United States;

• A logical code that describes 7 million separate colors, a mechanism to receive millions upon millions of constantly changing electrical instructions relating to color perception, depth perception, motion perception and code them all into a high resolution, consistent, full color, three dimensional, moving "image" that is transformed into conscious awareness;

• A mechanism that can transform sensory perceptions into a consistent non-physical electrical code and encode the experiences of a lifetime into the charges of quadrillions of molecules—and create a mechanism that time-stamps each memory so that one may locate a particular code for instant retrieval at the whim of a thought.

The world is full of life that is incomprehensibly complex, all of which has been trivialized to conform to evolution's vapid and concealed theological conviction demanding that under no circumstances will the existence of the Creator ever be considered.

We have all suffered because of it.

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# Knowing the Creator

There are really only two ways to see life. Either there is a spiritual part of man or there is not.

If there is no spiritual part of man, then life is purely material and morality, virtue and the like are simply constructs that arise from the circumstances of existence. This is materialism.

If the materialist view is correct, then any spiritual side of man and all sense of anything spiritual is simply imaginary.

Evolution is the creed and the foundation of materialism.

On the other hand some people perceive a spiritual part of themselves. Many recognize that the spiritual part is empty. This emptiness takes various forms. Many describe it as an internal void and recognize that if there is a God, then His job is to fill it. They are correct. It is God's job to fill the void; and He does so.

Others feel as if they are searching for something, but they don't know what it is. People who live with these sensations are separated from God because of sin.[1] Many know it but they don't know how to fix it.

The way to fix it is Christ. Christ makes people spiritually alive and they can feel it. He does this by giving them eternal spiritual life. He once said that "Everyone who lives and believes in Me will never die."[2] He meant that everyone who believes in Him will live spiritually and never die spiritually.

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1. Romans 6:23 "The wages of sin is death."

2. John 11:26

Everyone dies physically, but not everyone dies spiritually. Salvation is the receipt of spiritual life—and spiritual life can be experienced.

Of course, by definition, spiritual life can never be self-generated because it would forever be discredited by the realization of its source. We must therefore despair of ever finding God by simply trying.

Instead of us finding God, we must set our sights on *Him finding us*—and disclosing Himself to us in such a way that we know the source to be Him alone. In short, just believing that God exists doesn't work. There must be something more.

That something more begins when all sin forgiven. All sin must be forgiven because the inevitable consequence of sin is spiritual death and one must be spiritually alive before one can know God.[3] Therefore, if we are to have spiritual life, we must obtain forgiveness of our sin. That is why Jesus Christ is so important. Jesus died our death for us when He died on the cross. He died in our place and paid the consequence of our sin for us, so we can have spiritual life even though we have sinned. This is what Christians have been talking about for the past 2000 years.

God, however, never goes where He is not invited. In order to receive forgiveness, we must place our trust in Christ for the forgiveness of all sin. This is referred to as coming to Christ.

Coming to Christ is a sincere decision to trust in Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of all sin. If we decide to come to Christ and accept the gift of forgiveness, then we will be forgiven and receive the gift of eternal life. It is a free gift:

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3. John 17:3 "This is eternal life that you may know God…"

> The wages of sin is death, but the gift of
> God *is* eternal life through Jesus Christ.[4]

*After* we have received the gift of eternal life, Christ will make Himself known to us as long as we no longer intend (plan) to sin. In order to know Him, we must turn away from sin. That means obedience.

If Christ is to make Himself known to us we must keep His commandments:

> He that <u>has my commandments and keeps them</u>, he it is who loves Me.[5] And he who loves Me shall be loved by My Father, and I will love him, and will <u>disclose Myself [make Myself known] to him</u>.[6]

> If a man love me, <u>he will keep my words</u>: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him.[7]

It is in this way that we can experience knowing God and experience His immense peace.[8] We come to know God through yielding to Him and keeping His word:

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4. Romans 6:23

5. To know God and to enter into a relationship with God is to love Him, because He is love. See First John 4:8 "…God is love."

6. John 14:21. The meaning of this verse is that God will make Himself known to you.

7. John 14:23

8. Philippians 4:7 "And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus."

And this is life eternal, that they might
know Thee the only true God, and Jesus
Christ, whom thou hast sent.**9**

If anyone trusts in Christ for the forgiveness of all sin and
sincerely yields to His will, God Himself will make Himself
known to that person.

Do it now. Turn to Christ.

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