

Genetics: The Finger Prints of God

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We are often taught that all living things evolved through blind, random combinations of existing chemical elements that combine in accidental, meaningful sequences which bring forth that set of characteristics we call life. This is called the theory of organic evolution. Unfortunately this has become a dogma that has its proponents with the vehement fanaticism of a religion. There are those who are objective in their pursuit of knowledge. Others hold the theory as though it were undeniably proven and tend to get rude or violent when others question their evolutionary position and authority. The purpose of this material is to present other facts which would tend to convince people that there is more to this story. The pursuit of science should be objective and neutral, and the main focus should be toward investigating and interpreting the clearly observed data and deriving a more clear understanding of the implications from these data.

If the universe consists without an intelligent creator then everything that exists has been produced through blind, random collisions of matter. Matter would have been created by an unintelligent accidental warp of energy. Matter would have condensed and formed elements. As the elements collided by random, uncontrolled motion they would have formed molecules. The randomly formed molecules would have then collided with other molecules to form more complex chemical structures, until all the complexity of existing celestial bodies and living organisms were produced. I believe that this theory must be reinvestigated to answer those who question the theory of organic evolution. If the theory of evolution stands up to the evidence then it should be held as true. If, on the other hand, the objective evidence indicates that there are fatal flaws to the theory of organic evolution then all objective and honest scientists should challenge the incongruities of the accepted position of the evolutionists and define a more concise theory that is upheld by the evidence. This is what we will be investigating in the following discussion of genetic control of life.

What controls our characteristics? Why do children look like their parents? How are traits passed along to offspring? Why are there so many individual genetic variations in each species? Can hereditary characteristics change? What is a mutation? How far can mutations change an individual? Can mutations transform species into entirely different species? In other words, can the mechanics of genetics give credence to the theory of organic evolution? These are questions that every serious student of science should be asking today. These are also questions that every thinking individual must resolve for himself or herself because these questions hold, in part, the key to reconciling the supposed ideological gap between the observable and measurable facts of science as interpreted by the majority of "scientists" today and the account of creation as stated in the Holy Scriptures, the Bible.

To accomplish this inquiry, let us postulate hypotheses that aid us in our investigation.

Hypothesis # 1. Life came into existence spontaneously through natural processes about three billion years ago.

Hypothesis # 2. The first life forms resembled viruses, or naked strands of DNA.

Hypothesis # 3. Everything living was produced through gradual evolution of the complex forms of life from the simple forms of life which were first formed by the random combination of natural elements

Hypothesis # 4. There has been adequate time since the beginning of the universe to produce all species of living organisms through random natural processes.

Hypothesis # 5. Life evolved elsewhere in the universe and was seeded on Planet Earth by visitors from other worlds.

Hypothesis # 6. There is no evidence for the existence of an intelligent designer-creator who was the uncaused cause of all that exists.

From simple to Complex. If organic evolution occurred, then it is necessary to understand that all organisms had to be the product of a gradual development of the complex forms of life that we witness today from simple elements, molecules, and organic chemicals, until they obtained their modern forms of life. Organic chemicals must have formed from Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen. Amino acids are supposed to have been formed through the action of lightning on a mixture of carbon dioxide, water, ammonia and hydrogen in the early atmosphere of the earth. These amino acids would have combined to form biochemicals that are the molecules of life. When the biochemicals developed the complexity and combinations necessary to sustain life the processes of life began. After adequate time the amino acids were to form nucleotides and eventually primitive DNA which was to stabilize the manufacture of proteins and direct the assembly of stable organisms. These organisms were to eventually evolve into the more complex organisms that we have today.

1. Natural selection.

Charles Darwin, in his attempt to find and explain the mechanism of this theory of evolution postulated the “Law of Natural Selection” as the means whereby all the variations and progress of life were able to come into being. This concept could be summarized in five statements.

1. **Genetic variations** occur as natural processes, which change the characteristics of life. These genetic variations in the genetic molecule are rare and are estimated to occur only about once in every million times cells reproduce (Dobzhanski).

2 Species tend to **overproduce** their kind. Usually the fewer reproducing adults in a specie bear more offspring per-capita and the young have a greater survival rate than in a specie that has a large population. The more common the specie, it is easier for the individuals of that specie to be hunted by predators or killed by natural processes for food. The result is a balance of nature that enlarges gene pools and naturally allows more variations within the specie.

3. **More individuals in a population hold more genetic variations** or mutations. This is a logical assumption, since the more individuals you have in a population, and the larger numbers of germ cell divisions occurring, then the more variations or genetic mutations will be found in the offspring.

4. With this overproduction there is a **competition for survival**. Animals have to eat and have a place and the proper setting for them to live. Plants have to have ample room to grow along with the right conditions of water, soil, nutrients and light appropriate to their needs to be able to survive and reproduce.

5. **The “fittest” or the best suited of the variations survive**. In all environments there are conditions that make certain of these genetic variations more able to survive. A genetic mutation must not be lethal or hold a weakening trait for the specie in order to have a survival value within the gene pool (Dobzhanski). Although almost all mutations are disadvantageous and destructive there are times and certain environments that the negative mutations can survive. Cave fish lose their eyes through genetic mutations where they lost the code that allow their developing bodies to produce eyes.. These mutations are not able to survive in the population of normal fish that have eyes that allow them to see as they search for food or avoid danger. If the blind fish mutation occurs near a cave then the blind fish and the seeing fish are in the same position for not having the ability to see food in the dark of the cave. The tendency is for handicapped organisms to develop some of their other traits and skills to substitute for the missing ability. A blind person can practice and enhance his or her sense of touch so the ability to distinguish shapes is possible. A blind person can therefore use the sense of touch to read using the Braille alphabet. With blind cave fish the amplified trait is their sense of smell. Fish which can see tend to remain where there is some light and rely highly on their sense of sight for their food hunting and survival. With the weak sense of smell in the seeing fish they are inferior to the blind fish with a stronger sense of smell, giving the blind fish an advantage in finding food in the dark of caves where the seeing fish are also blind but without the developed sense of smell. Blind fish with a more sensitive sense of smell can, therefore, find food and survive where the seeing fish cannot survive. Therefore the adaptation of the genetic trait to the environment gives greater survival value in specific positions in nature.

The environment does not create the genetic variation but the environment does protect and give survival value to certain genetic variations. Blind fish were not produced by fish that accidentally strayed into a cave, but the blind fish who strayed into a cave were better able to survive. Therefore, the blind fish were able to produce a population of blind fish and were bred true as blind fish. If the blind fish are then removed from the cave they still breed true as blind fish because they have lost the genetic formula for developing eyes.

This argument was used to explain how the varieties of living things were developed. In most evolutionary textbooks and museums you will be able to see charts and displays that try to demonstrate this supposed development of the different forms of animals and plants that are in existence in nature today. These charts and displays try to establish the claim that all of the complex life forms existing today developed randomly from simpler ancestors.

The important point to remember is that although the genetic variation of blind fish gives survival value in certain environments, the blind fish has permanently lost its eyes and has not advanced in the complexity of an evolutionary development from simple to complex. The problem of using this argument to explain evolution is that this process, although true, does not produce the genetic variations necessary for the advancement of life. Natural selection is a conservative process that preserves the best variations that are left. As we shall see, since the vast majority of mutations are destructive to life, natural selection really keeps nature from deteriorating more rapidly than it does. Without natural selection and the weeding out of defective stock the degradation of life forms would be much more rapid.

2. The Structure of Cells.

Life consists primarily of small segments of protoplasm (the jelly of life) contained in membrane sacs called cells. The structure of cells, however, is not a simple sack filled with jelly, but is a most complex functioning living machine far surpassing the complexity and beauty of the greatest cathedral built by man. As you can see, the cell has many specialized parts which are built within the cell as instructed by the genetic molecule (DNA). These parts (organelles) are not random but are complex micro-machines that perform specific complex functions that are the processes of life. We now have a new branch of physics where we can produce exceedingly small machines that can contain cables consisting of single atoms in diameter. This is called nano-technology. Even the membranes that form parts of these complex nano-machines (organelles) within the cells have specific important functions that make life possible

3. Cell Theory.

How do cells reproduce themselves so they have an exact copy of instructions for all their functions? The process is complex whereby the cells copy their instructions (replication) to make other cells which make up the organism, but if you will study the process you will find it quite understandably simple.

Much emphasis is given in the teaching of evolution that simple primitive life sprang into being through simple life like molecules which were supposed to have increased in complexity until they became cells and finally multi-cellular organisms. On the other hand, the scientific fact is that life can only come from life, and all cells are descendants of pre-existing cells. Swanson states: "Cells originate through the division of pre-existing cells... Nor can life be originated anew, it is only spawned from pre-existing life... Life in a cellular form can only come from pre-existing life which also has a cellular form" (Swanson, 1965, p. 63).

The real messenger of the characteristics and structure of cellular life is contained in a molecule called deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). This molecule is located in the nucleus of the cell and gives the cells of a specific specie the instructions for constructing molecules that are involved as the building blocks of the cell or the enzymes that regulate the life functions of the organism. The DNA must be replicated or copied exactly in order for cells to reproduce and must have a complete copy of all structures and functions of the organism before the cell can split to form two cells. If the replication process is flawed or incomplete then the new cell will be flawed or incomplete. If the new cells are flawed then all successive cells descending from the flawed cells will also be flawed. The flawed cells will never recover the missing or flawed message of the DNA without which the full characteristics of the organism cannot function at its full capacity. Even though there are flaws (anomalies) in the successive cells and tissues these mistakes may not be lethal. All successive generations of cells produced from the flawed cell division will also bear the same mistakes. The resulting organism will also be flawed and will not function at the same capacity of the original cell according to its DNA instructions. Therefore we recognize that there must be a linear heredity of living traits passed from generation to generation down through the ages from the very beginning in order to have life as we know it today.

4. Hereditary Messengers

Concerning the fact that the heredity messengers must be found in every reproducing cell in the organism Bonner and Mills further emphasize:

"The cellular elements that carry hereditary information must be present in every reproducing cell. In addition, to account for the fact that like faithfully begets like, these elements must be capable of reproducing or dividing accurately" (Bonner & Mills, 1964, p. 3). This process insures that life characteristics are transmitted from life to life and the resulting descendents have very much the same characteristics of their ancestors. The mechanisms and processes that carry these characteristic traits and direct all life process are as follows.

a. Chromosomes: Chromosomes are small thread-like organelles that contain the hereditary information found in the nucleus of each cell. Bonner and Mills, in discussing the reproduction of chromosomes, state: "Since chromosomes carry the hereditary information, we would expect them to be accurately reproduced and transmitted in an orderly and precise way. They are. Sometime during the life history of a cell, in the time

between cell divisions, an exact copy of each chromosome is synthesized. When cell division is triggered, a sequence of events occurs which results in the formation of two cells with identical sets of chromosomes" (Bonner & Mills, 1964, p. 5).

b. Genes: small bead-like parts of chromosomes. Genes carry individual traits and regulate physical chemical composition of the individual. Bonner and Mills also, in emphasizing the importance of the genes state:

"Alterations of a single gene can result in the loss of ability to form a specific essential compound" (Bonner & Mills, 1964, p. 32). They also state "Organisms with deletions are characteristically unable to undergo 'reverse mutation'-Mutation back to the original phenotype" (Bonner & Mills, 1964, p. 57).

c. DNA: Deoxyribonucleic acid is the chemical in genes that is the template or model for the regulation of all organic composition and processes of living tissue. DNA is a long molecule looking somewhat like a twisted ladder, with each step in the ladder consisting of two specialized paired molecules called nucleotides. These nucleotides are Adenine, which will only combine with Thiamine or Uracil, and Cytosine, which will only combine with Guanine. These step like molecular pairs are joined on the sides of the DNA ladder by deoxyribose sugar and phosphoric acid forming a double binary mathematical formula or code that spells out, through the sequence of the nucleotide steps, each structure and process that will occur in the organism. Human beings have over eight billion nucleotides steps in their DNA code.

(1). Replication: the process by which DNA is reproduced exactly for the purpose of transferring identical hereditary characteristics to daughter cells in cell division and mixed parental traits in the formation of germ cells. McElroy and Swanson state:

"The several processes and structures involved must be coordinated in time and place if the cell is to divide successfully. One mistake, and the daughter cells will be abnormal. They may die" (McElroy, 1968, p. 175).

(2). Protein synthesis: the process by which the organic building-blocks of all organic structures and processes of the specie are built to the exact specification of the hereditary instructions contained in the DNA molecules.

(a). Messenger RNA: Ribonucleic acid is made by a process almost like replication, but using ribose sugar instead of deoxyribose sugar to tie the coded nucleotides together. There is also a substitution of the nucleotide Uracil in RNA for each Thiamine in DNA, also adding to the difference between DNA and RNA. Messenger RNA is only half as thick as DNA and much shorter, allowing RNA to pass through pores or small holes in the nuclear membrane to the ribosomes or protein factories of the cells. The RNA is used in the ribosomes to build specific organic chemicals that are needed to build tissue membranes or regulate the processes of life. The messenger is placed in a template in the membrane of the ribosome that will determine the shape of the organic molecules that are to be made by the messenger RNA.

Hemoglobin, one of these organic molecules, consists of over 10,000 atoms specifically placed in the molecule, so that if there are any mistakes, the molecule will not carry the oxygen in the bloodstream as it is designed to do.

(b). Transfer RNA: When the Messenger RNA is being manufactured in the nucleus of the cells in accordance to exact instructions by the DNA molecule, another type of RNA called transfer RNA is also being made. Transfer RNA consists of short strings of three nucleotides corresponding to each set of three nucleotides that they are to plug into in the longer messenger RNA.

(c). Protein synthesis. Each transfer RNA triplet is coded to attach to a specific amino acid at a specific location on the amino acid. Then the transfer RNA is chemically plugged into the specific position for the triplet coded on the messenger RNA, bringing the amino acids into a specific position where they will be located on the complex and exact organic molecule dictated as part of the organism. These amino acids are then chemically welded together to form the proteins necessary to form the specific membranes that form the parts of the cells that make up the plant or animal, or to be used as an enzyme or organic catalyst to cause specific processes of life to take place.

5. Passing the Message Along to the Offspring.

a. Mitosis. Mitosis is the process, by replication of DNA, when cells split, and a complete and exact set of hereditary messages from the nucleus of the parent cell is passed along to each daughter cell. This process allows growth in the body of an organism. Since cells only come from pre-existing cells, the loss of any genetic message is permanently lost to the daughter cells.

b. Meiosis. Meiosis is the process by which the chromosome number is split in half for the process of sexual reproduction. By the process of meiosis, half of the characteristics of the new individual are given by each parent. In the replication of DNA in meiosis, the genes are mixed rather than merely reproduced. This mixing gives variation of combinations of genes from past ancestors, causing the individual variations for each individual animal and plant. This is how each individual looks different than all others. This also explains how offspring can look like the parents without looking identical to the parents.

6. Mendel's Laws of Genetics.

Even before Darwin postulated the theory of evolution, a man named Gregor Mendel had studied the process of inherited traits and had proposed natural laws that explained the ways traits were passed from the parent stock to the offspring. These laws have never been contradicted by any other scientific studies of genetics. The Mendellian laws of genetics are as follows.

a. Only physical characteristics based on genetic factors are inherited. Acquired traits cannot be passed down to the progeny of the parents. If you cut the tails off of mice for a thousand generations the baby mice will be born with tails.

b. Wide and numerous variations are latent in natural species. With gene mixing of sexual reproduction there are many latent characteristics that can be produced through new combinations of already existing hereditary factors. New combinations come from genes that are already in existence in the species. This is a conservative process, not a creative process.

c. Combinations of genes produce the variations in individuals. These variations come from the following mechanisms:

(1) Pairing of recombined genes from parental genes during the synapsis phase of meiosis. This mechanism is how new offspring can look similar to their parents but still have unique personal traits and appearance. This normal process produces the variety of life.

(2) Inversions: where genes or segments are accidentally turned upside down on the chromosome during the meiotic phase of cell division. This occurs when chromosomes loop during meiosis, and the gene or segment of the chromosome is transferred to the other chromosome in an up-side-down position on the new chromosome configuration.

(3) Translocations: where genes or chromosomal segments are placed on a different location on the chromosomes. In the synapsis phase of meiosis sometimes the chromosomes loop and a gene is placed in another position on the new chromosome.

(4) Duplications: where genes are duplicated on the same chromosome, giving two genes where there should be only one. Sometimes genes stick to one chromosome without trading genes between the chromosomes as is normal in the synapsis phase of meiosis. This causes two identical genes on one chromosome.

(5) Deletions: where genes have been lost by the chromosomes. This is caused by the gene that stuck to the sister chromosome causing the duplication in one gene and a lack of the same gene in the other chromosome. Once a gene has been deleted it can never be regained unless replanted through recent technological advances. This type of technology is not found in the mechanism of organic evolution.

(6) Chromosome breakage: which occurs when chromosomes become disjunct and torn apart through mutagenic chemicals (chemicals that cause changes in chromosomes or DNA) and drugs or other mechanical sources..

7. **The Source of Variation.**

Inherited variations in living organisms therefore occurs through the following scientifically observable genetic laws.

a. **Gene pairing and recombination.** This gene recombination for reproductive inheritance occurs during the synapsis phase of meiosis and is the normal means of producing individuality within a species.

b. **Genetic changes.** Sometimes the genetic material in the individual is altered. If a molecular change has occurred, the change is permanent. These changes are called mutations. The vast majority of these changes or mutations are detrimental to the existence of the individual and the organism dies. If the change does not involve a vital biochemical, the organism may live even though it has lost a factor for the most part. These genetic changes occur as follows.

8. **Chromosomal Changes** (Gene recombination).

Gene recombination does not add any creative new material to the instructions of life. Gene recombination merely adds new configurations to the genes that were already in extant in the mother cell. Gene recombination is like shuffling cards. No matter what combinations you have, the cards are all from the deck and are the same cards that were there before you started shuffling them. With gene recombination you can get dramatic new appearance and effects without changing the original genes, but merely by changing their configuration on the chromosomes.

For example, as far as we can tell at this time, horses, zebras and donkeys have the same genes. The major variations in the species have come through translocations of the same genes on the chromosomes. That is why they can interbreed and have viable offspring as with donkeys and horses.

The resulting mule is not able to have offspring. In the synapsis phase of meiosis the recombining of genes that are incompatible in position on the chromosome make up nonsense syllables on the new genes and the new germ cells do not have a complete and sufficient set of DNA instructions to build the complete organism. The new organism cannot live without a complete set of blueprint instructions for the complete construction and running of the life processes of the new organism.

In order for this process to provide a new specie you would have to have two new gene configurations that would be the same in both male and female of the species in the same location at the same time in order for them to breed true to the new species and pass on the new characteristics to forthcoming generations. As briefly stated previously, the mechanisms of these gene changes are as follows.

(2). Molecular changes in the DNA molecule. Rarely, changes are made in the genetic molecule itself. This is usually done through irradiation or mutagenic chemicals. The nuclear physicist, Grebe indicates:

"A mutation in one human DNA code to the extent of the reversal of only one amino acid, in its proper location, has been found to be lethal. Evolution demands many such dislocations, but any dislocation of only one nucleotide in the DNA code is usually fatal, rather than a mechanism for evolutionary development." (Grebe, 1965).

(a). Irradiation. For a molecule of the complexity of DNA to encounter high energy irradiation is similar to a person being shot at with a machine gun. The gunner could miss, or the person could be hit in a non-vital area and suffer slight injury. The DNA genetic code consists of over eight billion specific steps that give explicit instructions concerning how each molecule should be assembled in putting together a living organism.

(b). Mutagenic chemicals. Sometimes organisms encounter chemicals that cause confusion in replication, and because of this, interrupt the message that controls the organic processes of life.

9. The Significance of the Science of Genetics and These Genetic Changes.

a. Genetic significance. Looking at the law of genetics cannot help but cause awe in the mind of the scholar. There are also implications that could have a profound life-changing impact on anyone understanding these controlling factors of life.

(1). Life is too complex as we know it today to be developed by blind chance factors in nature in the short time since matter is to have come into existence in the "big bang". Consider the following facts. Isaac Asimov, an evolutionist, also admits to this fact of nature when he states:

"Unfortunately, simple cells don't exist. Animals that are smaller and less 'advanced' than man may have fewer cells and fewer different kinds of cells and less specialized cells, but each individual cell remains just as complicated-chemically-as ever. Even the single cell of the bacterium is not simple. It is, if anything, more complicated than the cells of a human being, and contains all the different kinds of chemical substances a human cell does. (Asimov. Isaac. "The Unblind Workings of Chance", 1957, p. 85-98).

(a). There are about eight billion steps comprising the DNA genetic molecule in the nucleus of each human cell (McElroy, Wm. D. & Swanson, Carl P. Foundations of Biology, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice Hall, Inc., p. 281).

(b). There are an estimated one million cell generations between each new mutation. In somatic body cells this would be of no genetic significance other than bearing personal health implications. Cancer develops from somatic mutations. In germ

cells this ratio remains the same and is significant for evolutionary implications since the results would be inherited in the future generations if these mutated germ cells were combined and become the next generation. (McElroy, 1968, p. 28–29).

(c). The estimated ratio of destructive and useless DNA mutations to every good mutation is about four hundred thousand destructive mutations for every mutation that is beneficial to the survival or improvement of the species.

(d. If we consider that in the evolutionary hypothesis new steps were added to the DNA molecule by random chance, it would take $8 \times 10^9 \times 4 \times 10^5 \times 10^6$ or the number 3.2×10^{21} (32 followed by 20 zeros) number of consecutive generations of organisms to create man by blind chance through the process of organic evolution. This figure is dependent on the provision that the chain of life was never broken through a lethal deleterious mutation, the death of a crucial link in the chain of mutation, or the loss of a crucial change through other factors.

The significance of this figure becomes overwhelming when we consider that there is only supposed to have been about six billion years since matter was supposed to have come into existence. Multiplying 60 seconds X 60 minutes X 24 hours X 365.25 days X 6×10^9 years since the "big bang" we find that there were only 1.9×10^{17} (19 followed by 16 zeros) number of seconds since the beginning of the universe if we accept the calculations of the astronomers as correct.

By dividing the number of generations necessary to create man by random chance by the number of seconds we have had available since the beginning of the universe, we see that we would have had to have about 17,000 consecutive generations a second providing that all the organic chemical components were ready to begin the process immediately on the first second after the universe burst into existence and that there was no lethal disruption in the crucial chain of life. This process would need to have started without having to take the time necessary to transmute the elements and then evolve the solar system, cool it sufficiently to sustain life, and evolve the organic chemicals needed before beginning the random process of accidentally building man by chance.

With the reproductive periods for E. coli being 15 minutes, and the gestation periods for mice being 21 days, mankind being 9 months, horses being 11 months and elephants being 22 to 24 months, not even considering how old an organism must be to bear offspring, it is clearly evident that evolution becomes an impossible explanation for the marvelous complexity of nature. The more one learns, the more it becomes incomprehensible that nature can be explained without noticing the fingerprints of the Creator. The generation per second requirement is about 24 million times too slow for E. coli, which reproduces in about 15 minutes. You must also take under consideration that evolutionists themselves allow only 3 billion years for this process to take place. Common evolutionary textbooks of biological science declare "The first living things appeared on our planet some 2 1/2 to three billion years ago. Man made his appearance a million-and-a-half or more years ago. Over the thousands of millions of years since the first living things arose, the chain of life has not once been broken." (McElroy, p. XXI)

(2). The vast majority of mutations being destructive and the application of the law of entropy along with all other evidences indicate that the process of evolution is destructive or downward, not creative or upward. Out of many thousands of mutations or genetic changes, only a few have been found to be beneficial. As McElroy points out: "One mistake, and the daughter cells will be abnormal. They may die." (McElroy, p. 175). Bonner and Mills also state: "Alterations of a single gene can result in the loss of ability to form a specific essential compound." (Bonner, p. 32). and "Organisms with deletions are characteristically unable to undergo reverse mutations" (Bonner, p. 57).

The geneticists, Dunn and Dobzhansky, both believing in the theory of evolution, point out concerning this phenomenon:

"A seemingly very grave objection to this theory of evolution may have occurred to the reader. We have mentioned mutations that produce such serious hereditary diseases as hemophilia, or such traits as piebald skin, or wooly hair. If we were to describe more examples of mutations in various organisms, it would plainly appear that most of them are harmful, or at least useless, to their carriers. But harmful mutations can only lead to degradation of the species; so how can such mutations improve the fitness of their possessors?" (Dunn, 1956, p. 78).

(3). Testing the "blind chance" presupposition of the creative process of producing all of nature through random collisions of matter in motion, Isaac Asimov, a scientist and an evolutionist, stated:

"To test the blind-chance hypothesis, let's set up the simplest possible analogy. Suppose we had marbles of six different colors and suppose we took a few million assorted marbles and threw them helter-skelter into a box. Suppose each marble were coated with a kind of cement which would make it stick firmly to any other marble it happened to touch. Having thrown them into the box, pull the whole sticking-together mess out. What are the chances that, just by luck, just by the blind workings of chance, all the colored marbles have so arranged themselves that a pattern equivalent to that of a perfect nucleotide (a single step in the DNA molecule) is the result?

For those of you who have read my article, 'Hemoglobin and the Universe', may be able to make a shrewd guess as to what the answer to that one is. For those of you who have not, I will only say that the chances are more infinitesimal than you or I can imagine. So infinitesimal, that if the known universe were crammed with nothing but people, and each person performed the test twenty times a second,- a hundred times a second, a thousand times a second, what's the difference!- for a billion years- or a trillion or a trillion trillion- the chances of any one of those humans coming up with a perfect nucleoprotein pattern at any instant in all that time is still infinitesimal." (Asimov, 1957).

(4). Considering the three billion years available to produce life by random chance since the earth cooled to the position where life could be sustained, there are some other scientific factors that we should consider.

(a). A prototype organic chemical resembling viruses was considered to be the first life forms. "Some biologists believe that the first organisms resembled viruses... Viruses do not carry on the complex chemical activities of cells, and they cannot even reproduce, unless they manage to get inside a cell." (McElroy, 1968, p. 14). Viruses, in order to reproduce, must take over the ribosomes and other complex protein synthesizing organelles of complex cells in order to perpetuate their kind. Viruses or virus like proto-life had to have complex cells already available in order to survive.

(b). The chemical activity of life depends on complex protein enzymes manufactured in complex cells in order for the processes to be rapid enough to sustain that life. McElroy and Swanson again state:

"For every essential chemical reaction that occurs in a living cell, there is a specific enzyme capable of speeding up that step. Without enzymes, these chemical reactions would not take place fast enough at normal temperatures to sustain life... Enzymes are intimately associated with all life processes such as muscle contraction, nerve conduction, excretion and absorption." (McElroy, 1968, p. 228).

Without these complex organic chemicals called enzymes which are manufactured in complex living cells, any simple biochemical components that could have been produced in the tempestuous early environment would only have remained as disjunct amino acids, and would have decayed naturally before any living chemical reactions could have occurred. Only eight of the twenty amino acids were produced in the Miller experiment and only four of the vital amino acids absolutely necessary to have life functions were found.

(c). In the Miller experiment, methane, ammonia, carbon dioxide and water vapor were placed in a flask to simulate the early environment of the earth. When an electric charge was applied, some amino acids were produced. No nucleotides were in the samples. The nucleotides are essential for the genetic codes and the regulation of all forms of life, regardless of whether that life is the simplest virus or the most complex organism.

(d). When we consider the three billion years allowed by the evolutionists for the gradual accidental production of all life forms, we also must consider the speed of the processes of life. With over eight billion steps in the DNA genetic molecule, the time element would be incredibly too short to produce life. A permanent creative change would need to occur to the DNA molecule of each life form every four months. With an estimated million generations between each mutation this is unthinkable even with simple bacteria which go through only about 12,000 generations in each four month period. Each change to the DNA molecules would always need to be additive, since the time spent with producing any destructive combinations to this process would have to be added to the evolutionary process. This time element becomes more and more significant when you encounter mass deletions of several steps from the DNA molecules through natural processes. Next, each addition to the DNA molecules of each species would have to be an intelligent addition and make perfect sense to the biochemical processes of the

cells or the time would have to be expanded to eliminate the nonsense syllable from the DNA molecule before evolution could continue. Since the instructions for all biochemical processes of cells run sequentially on the DNA molecules, a change of a single half of a nucleotide step in the eight billion steps on the genetic molecule governing all life forms could scramble the instructions and kill the organism. Such hereditary diseases as hemophilia and sickle cell anemia are caused by a change in only a single step in the over eight billion steps on the DNA molecule. Otto and Towle point out that:

"From time to time, possibly due to ionizing radiation, increased temperature, or the effects of certain chemical substances, accidents occur that alter the structure of DNA molecules. Of course, if the DNA molecule is able to replicate, the altered structure is passed on to the new DNA molecules that are formed. While genetic variations are usually unfavorable or even fatal, very occasionally a change occurs that confers a decided advantage on the organism. If the organism reproduces, the change may be passed to the offspring. Hence groups of organisms can change in time. There is always the possibility of improvement of life through variation in the structure of DNA molecules (Otto, 1969. p. 50).

(e). If all the generations were eliminated between each mutation; and if all mutations were additive; and if all mutations were intelligently designed to add to the organism and change it for the better, and at least three new intelligent mutations were added each year; there would still not be sufficient time to produce all the complex species that are in existence in the world today. Man has a gestation period of nine months with child bearing age of about 13 years. Horses have a gestation period of 11 months with a child bearing age of about three years. Elephants have a gestation period of 22 to 24 months with a child bearing age of about 24 years. This catalog of the minimal time for each generation of each species could become too lengthy. It rapidly becomes evident to thinking people, however, that the time allowed by all the empirical scientific facts do not allow even a small fraction of the time needed to produce all life forms through random, accidental evolution. Since none of these conditions discussed in the above paragraph are fulfilled, the theory of organic evolution becomes even more unthinkable as either a religious or scientific position for thinking people.

Believing that all life was developed by blind chance is like believing that we could take an eight billion component computer and improve the model by randomly shooting it with a machine gun. If you suggested this idea as a serious theory among scientists you would be laughed out of the room and your reputation as a serious scientist would be irreparably ruined.

Conclusions:

In conclusion we must reconsider the hypotheses postulated at the beginning of this discussion and judge them in light of the facts of science that we have considered.

Hypothesis # 1. Life came into existence spontaneously through natural processes about three billion years ago. Considering what we know of modern cells and that life only comes from pre-existing life, hypothesis # 1 would have to be rejected.

Hypothesis # 2. The first life forms resembled viruses, or naked strands of DNA. Due to the fact that viruses must take over the complicated machinery of complex cells in order to reproduce, hypothesis # 2 must be rejected.

Hypothesis # 3. Everything living was produced through gradual evolution of the complex forms of life from the simple forms of life which were first formed by the random combination of natural elements. The law of entropy as applied to biology is demonstrated genetically by the great amount of mutations that are destructive. Hypothesis # 3 must be rejected.

Hypothesis # 4. There has been adequate time since the beginning of the universe to produce all species of living organisms through random natural processes. Since it would take about 17,000 consecutive generations a second to build the complexity of DNA and our genetic heritage there would not be nearly enough time to develop all the variations of living forms in the time available. Hypothesis # 4 must be rejected.

Hypothesis # 5. Life evolved elsewhere in the universe and was seeded on Planet Earth by visitors from other worlds. There would not have been any more time in other areas of space to develop the forms of life than there was here on Earth. Hypothesis # 5 must be rejected.

Hypothesis # 6. There is no evidence for the existence of an intelligent designer-creator who was the uncaused cause of all that exists. The enormously complex billion double binary mathematical formula that instructs the organism how to place the twenty amino acids in the exact configuration to build the correct proteins for each position or reaction in the cells tends to indicate that there is an intelligent designer-creator. Hypothesis # 6 must be rejected.

All known life is built from twenty amino acids placed in exactly the right position and configuration in each protein in accordance to the specific DNA instructions for each specie. Rabbit DNA builds rabbits. Using the same amino acids, human DNA builds humans, horse DNA builds horses, and elephant DNA builds elephants, With the intensely complex eight billion step double binary mathematical formulas found in DNA for each species of organism known, that dictate where each of the twenty amino acids is placed and configured within the proteins of millions of specific species of living

organisms, and the lack of time that would be necessary to accidentally produce the complex mathematical formulas for each life form since the universe came into being, the evidence indicates an intelligent creator, not an accidental random process whereby all life came into being through random collisions of atoms and molecules..

Believing in the theory of evolution demands much more faith and is postulated on far more supposition than faith in God as an intelligent designer/creator. We cannot, as thinking people, explain how God created all things, nor can we ignore the micro-evolution or small changes in living organisms. We can, however, realize that the mass of scientific data supports the argument for intelligent design and an intelligent creator far more than it supports evolution. Furthermore, we must recognize that the measurable, observed facts of science never contradict the concept of an intelligent Creator, while the mass of observed and measured facts and processes of science do indeed contradict and introduce considerable scientific doubt on the validity of the theory of organic evolution. Evolutionists have supported their theory in education and through the courts through emotional arguments and intimidation rather than fact. If we are to succeed in reaching the masses that are searching for meaning for life and the answer to the origin of all life forms but are thoroughly confused in this issue, we will need to objectively present the verifiable facts.

(5). With nature running downward, not upward, a very viable explanation would be that some intelligent being must have been involved as an organizing and creative power behind all the material universe as we know it. Concerning this phenomenon, Einstein said:

"My religion consists of a humble admiration of the illimitable superior spirit who reveals himself in the slight details we are able to perceive with our frail and feeble minds. That deeply emotional conviction of the presence of the superior reasoning power, which is revealed in the incomprehensible universe, forms my idea of God." (Barnett, 1982, p. 109).

If you presently hold the theory of organic evolution to be true, I urge you to reconsider the scientific facts discussed in this paper, and to re-evaluate the possibility that these scientific facts point to intelligent design, and therefore, to an intelligent creator. After encountering the eight billion component double binary mathematical formula found in DNA and its directions for placing each amino acid in exactly the right position and correct configuration for each of the hundreds of thousands of proteins and organic catalysts which are also placed by DNA instructions in exactly the right position in each organism's system so that human parents bear human babies, elephant parents produce elephant babies, and rabbit parents bear baby rabbits you may find it intellectually difficult to go back to the "it just happened by blind random chance" mentality.

Evolution is a religion. The verified, incontrovertible facts of science tend to indicate that there is an intelligent designer-creator. Call Him what you may. We call Him God.

Romans 1:18-20 states, “For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who suppress the truth in unrighteousness; because that which may be known of God has shown it to them, for the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are created, even His eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse.”

John 1:1-3, 14 states, “In the beginning the Word already was in existence, and the Word already existed with God, and the Word already existed as God. All things were made by Him; and without Him not anything came into existence that He did not make. . . And the Word was made flesh, and lived among us, (and we saw His glory, the glory of the only Begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.”

Hebrews 11:6 states, “But without faith it is impossible to please *God*; for the one who comes to God is obligated to believe that He exists, and that He is one who rewards those who diligently seek Him.”

John 3:16 tells us, “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 3:36 promises us that “whosoever believes on Him has everlasting life”, and Romans 10:13 tells us that “whosoever calls on the name of the Lord shall be saved.

What stand will you take? What do you believe based on the facts of genetics? What decision will you make concerning your relationship with the God of Creation, Jesus Christ?

If you have any questions or would like to discuss this further please contact me at the contacts below.

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