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"The Bible claims that God created all of the living creatures we discover an awesome degree of complexity. The theory that claims these animals and their behavior have evolved is the most amazing examples of God's design is found in the fact that birds have hollow bones. This makes them much lighter than they would be with normal solid bones and facilitates aerial flight. As an example of God's providential design, consider the woodpecker that is so *familiar* to North Americans. As I write this chapter, a beautiful woodpecker is standing on a branch of the tree only five feet beyond my library window, pecking away in diligent search for an insect beneath the bark of the tree. The woodpecker has two toes in front and two toes in the rear allowing it to grip the trunk of a tree firmly while pecking for insects. While all other birds have their bill connected directly to their skull, only the woodpecker has an unusual spongy tissue between its bill and skull that acts as a shock absorber while it pecks forcefully at the trunk of a tree for hours at a time seeking to locate insects. Some woodpeckers have actually pecked through solid concrete in their quest for insects or to bury seeds for future food. The woodpecker's short tail feathers act as support to brace its body against the trunk of the tree while it pecks searching for food. When it locates a tunnel bored through the tree by an insect the woodpecker inserts its extremely long tongue into the narrow tunnel until it reaches its prey. Unlike other birds, the tongue of a woodpecker is not attached to the rear of its mouth. Incredibly, the woodpecker's tongue is five inches long coiled within its skull, allowing the bird to locate its insect prey deep within the tree trunk.

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Those who reject divine creation believe that the awesome complexities of biological life have occurred by simple chance through evolution without intelligent design. This argument appears ridiculous to people who examine the awesome complexity of animal and human life. Those who honestly and carefully consider the evidence must conclude that God has created this incredible design. As an example of this design we should consider the migratory pattern of birds. The Manx shearwater birds that live in Wales migrate from America to home every year flying approximately 250 miles every day. A Manx shearwater captured in Wales was transferred by plane in a crate to America. Then scientists released the bird in Boston. Incredibly, the bird flew home across the trackless expanse of the Atlantic Ocean to its home in Wales, more than 3,100 miles away, in only twelve days despite the fact that the bird had never flown over the ocean before. How could this occur unless God planted within the bird the knowledge of where its home was located thousands of miles away? Another example of God's creative design is found in the ability of the rattlesnake to detect its prey. This ability depends on a small sense organ found between the nostril and the eyes of the snake, that is so sensitive it can detect a difference of temperature of only one thirty-third of a degree. This ability to detect the precise temperature of an object in front of the snake enables it to precisely measure the distance and direction to its prey. This ability to detect such a small temperature variation is so difficult that only a computerized thermometer device can detect so small a difference. How could such a sensitive awareness of temperatures have evolved in the rattlesnake by chance?

Evolutionists believe that the complex systems found in living creatures have been formed as a result of random chance. However, King David declared: "You [God] formed my inward parts; You covered me in my mother's womb. I will praise You, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made" (Psalm 139:13,14). Consider the case of the human eye and ask yourself whether or not such an astonishingly complex system could have occurred by chance alone. When a baby is conceived in its mother's womb the genetic code governing the eye programs the baby's body to

begin growing optic nerves from both the brain as well as from the eye. Each eye will have a million nerve endings that begin growing through the flesh toward the baby's brain. Simultaneously, a million optic nerves will begin growing through the flesh towards the baby's eye. Each of the million optic nerves must find and match up to its mate to enable sight to exist. We are impressed when highway engineers are able to correctly align two thirty-foot wide tunnels dug from opposite sides of the mountain to meet somewhere precisely in the middle of the mountain. However, every day hundreds of thousands of children are born with the ability to see; their bodies have precisely aligned a million separate optic nerves from each eye to meet matching optic nerve endings growing out from the baby's brain. If you think this miracle of design has happened by random chance, you probably still believe in the Tooth Fairy.

### **The Human Eye**

The human eye has the ability to transmit to the brain over one and a half million messages simultaneously. The retina at the back of the eye contains a dense area of rods and cones that gather and interpret information presented to the eye. The retina contains over one hundred and thirty-seven million nerve connections which the brain uses to evaluate data in its attempt to interpret the scene in front of your eyes. One hundred and thirty million of these special cells are rods that enable us to have black and white vision. However, about seven million eye cells are cone-shaped cells that allow us to see color. Each of these one hundred and thirty-seven million cells communicates directly with the brain, allowing us to interpret the visual image in front of us. Amazingly, scientists have discovered that while the image we receive in our eye is "upside-down" the cellular structure in our eye actually reverses the image to "right-side up" within the eye before sending it to the mind. The eye then transmits the corrected image at three hundred miles an hour to the brain where we "see" the image that is before us.

Creationists point to the extremely high resolution of the rods/cones in the eye, the servo iris system with great dynamic range in response; the focusing method being truly ingenious (organic lens deformation and servo automatic controlled muscle system); the detector sampling and signal processing; the storage and display system in the human brain (i.e., pattern recognition inside the brain). And, the whole complex system operates instantaneously without thought. The system is stereoscopic to produce depth of field images in the brain display system to produce an extra wide field of view. If man were to duplicate such a system he could not do it.' It would be impossible. Yet, all the complex replication plans are stored in an animal's single cell. Scientists who believe in creation see this development as a model for creation .

The eye is engineered far more precisely than a modern, sophisticated camera. However, recent research into its functions reveals that the human eye is vastly more complex and sophisticated than any camera ever made by man. In a manner similar to advanced cameras in the last decade, the human eye displays advanced auto-focus features with a remarkable ability to adjust the diaphragm of the iris automatically and at a phenomenal speed. The lens of your eye modifies its shape through tiny muscles that allow the eye to correctly focus on an object that is moving toward you or away from you. This act is not unlike the workings of a sophisticated, computer-controlled modern camera when it calculates distances and automatically adjusts to bring the object into focus. The lens of your eye is constructed of microscopic and transparent living cells. These cells allow light photons to enter through the cornea, pass through the fluid, and be analyzed by the phenomenal organ known as the retina.

To understand the complexity and sophistication of the engineering of the eye, we need to appreciate the retina. The retina lines the back of your eye and acts as a form of film which receives the actual image composed of light photons passing through the iris, cornea, and eye fluid. Your retina is thinner than paper yet its tiny surface (one inch square) contains 137 million light-sensitive cells. Approximately 95 percent of these cells are rods that can analyze black and white images, while the balance of approximately seven million cone cells are used to analyze color images. Each of these millions of cells are separately connected to the optic nerve that transmits the signal to your brain at approximately three hundred miles per hour. The millions of specialized cells in your eye can analyze more than one million messages a second.

The retina in your eye is the most light-sensitive object in the universe. It is so much more

sophisticated in its design than even the most powerful electron microscope or spy camera. For example, the most advanced film available today can differentiate between a range of one thousand to one. However, recent experiments have confirmed that the retina of the human eye can easily differentiate and analyze a range of ten billion to one. Experiments have revealed that the retina can actually detect one single photon of light in a dark room, something beyond the range of engineering instruments. Recently, scientists have determined that the specialized cells in the retina actually partially analyze the image in the eye before it is ever transmitted through the optic nerve to the brain. These retina cells perform up to ten billion calculations per second in determining the nature of the image transmitted to the eye by light photons. No computers on earth are capable of matching these virtually instantaneous calculations.

In an article in *Byte* computer magazine in April 1985, Dr. John Stevens made the following comparison:

To simulate 10 milliseconds of the complete processing of even a single nerve cell from the retina would require the solution of about 500 simultaneous non-linear differential equations one hundred times and would take at least several minutes of processing time on a Cray super computer. Keeping in mind that there are 10 million or more such cells interacting with each other in complex ways it would take a minimum of a hundred years of Cray time to simulate what takes place in your eye many times every second.

In the article, Dr. Stevens wrote that if we were to attempt to duplicate the computing power of the human eye, we would have to build the world's most advanced computer with a single silicon chip (normally the size of a dime) that would cover 10,000 cubic inches and contain billions of transistors and hundreds of miles of circuit traces. The retina is so small that it fills only 0.0003 inches of space. If we could ever build the advanced device to mimic the human eye, the single computer chip would weigh at least 100 pounds, in comparison to the human retina that weighs less than a gram. The retina operates with less than 0.0001 watts of electrical charge. To duplicate the retina's abilities, the computer would need to consume **300** watts of power. In other words, the retina is 3,000,000 times more efficient in its power consumption.

### **The Human Brain**

The human brain is the most complex organ in the known universe. While it weighs less than three pounds, it contains an amazingly intricate connection of nerves with more than thirty billion special cells known as neurons. In addition, there are another two hundred and fifty billion glial cells that facilitate communication between neurons. Incredibly, every one of the thirty billion neurons is connected to other neurons in a staggering degree of complicated connections. Every neuron is connected directly with more than fifty thousand other neurons allowing instantaneous transfers of messages across your brain. In less than a second your brain can calculate the trajectory of a football thrown at thirty miles an hour toward you without warning. In a moment your brain calculates your position, the ball's ultimate trajectory, and sends detailed electronic messages to the muscles in your arms and legs at more than three hundred miles a second to move you into position to catch the ball. Despite hundreds of billions of dollars and fifty years of advanced research by computer scientists, there are no computer Systems on the planet that can equal this marvelous instantaneous computing that is required to allow a ten-year-old boy to catch a football! When we carefully consider the evidence, The Bible reveals that a supernatural God designed and created our extremely complicated universe. Any person with an unbiased mind who examines the evidence must conclude that only a designer with miraculous powers could possibly account for the marvelously designed universe. The many scientific statements found throughout the Bible are perhaps the greatest proof of God's inspiration. There are no scientific errors or mistakes found in its thousands of passages. These conclusive evidences provide overwhelming proof that God exists, and that He inspired the writers of Scripture to record His message to all of mankind. The incredible scientific insights and

revelations found throughout the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, act as God's genuine signature on the pages of the Scriptures authenticating the Word of God." From **The Signature of God** and **The Handwriting of God** By Grant R. Jeffrey

## **Creation or Evolution**

"Billions of people have been taught throughout their life that science has proved that evolution is true and that the Bible is scientifically wrong about creation. As a result of this virtually universal acceptance, evolution has destroyed the faith of countless people during the past one hundred and fifty years. This false theory of evolution has caused untold numbers of people to refuse to seriously consider the claims of the Bible regarding personal salvation because they wrongly believed the Bible was full of errors. The theory of evolution holds that there is no God and that everything in the whole universe, including the complexities of biological life, has developed by random chance over billions of years.

However, the theory of evolution is falling apart today in the face of the total lack of evidence to support its hypothesis. Very few scientists still subscribe to the original theory of evolution as proposed by Charles Darwin over a century ago. Many of them accept that the mathematical odds against life forming by random chance is impossible. As one example, Dr. Harold Urey, a Nobel Prize winner for his research in chemistry wrote about the impossibility of evolution, but still admitted he believed in the theory! "All of us who study the origin of life find that the more we look into it, the more we feel that it is too complex to have evolved anywhere." Incredibly, Dr. Urey then added these words, "*We believe as an article of faith that life evolved from dead matter on this planet. It is just that its complexity is so great, it is hard for us to imagine that it did.*" (Italics added). His admission proved that his acceptance of evolution was not based on logic or evidence, but on blind faith. He found the alternative to evolution, a divine Creator, totally unacceptable. At the Alpach Symposium conference which dealt with the growing problems with the theory of evolution, one of the speakers admitted that the reason evolution was still supported by intellectuals, the education establishment, and the media had nothing to do with whether it was true or false. "I think that the fact that a theory so vague, so insufficiently verifiable and so far from the criteria otherwise applied in 'hard' science has become a dogma can be explained only on sociological grounds." (Gershon Robinson, Mordechai Steinman, *The Obvious Proof* [New York: CIS Publishers, 1993], p.87). In other words, evolution survived despite the lack of evidence because they wanted to believe it was true.

Darwin admitted that millions of "missing links," transitional life forms, would have to be discovered in the fossil record to prove the accuracy of his theory that all species had gradually evolved by chance mutation into new species. Unfortunately for his theory, despite hundreds of millions spent on searching for fossils worldwide for more than a century, the scientists have failed to locate a single missing link out of the millions that must exist if their theory of evolution is to be vindicated.

When you understand the incredible number of problems with the theory of evolution you are immediately struck with the thought that there is something very strange about the continuing universal acceptance of this theory. However, the answer is clear. If the theory of evolution is rejected, then people have no other credible alternative than the Bible's account of creation by a personal God. This alternative is unacceptable to many people in modern society because they dread the thought of facing their God. They would like to evade this issue by firmly avoiding examining the overwhelming evidence against evolution through the use of ridicule and rejection. In the final analysis the greatest obstacle to seeing the truth about God's role in creation is often our own attitudes and prejudices. If we will lay aside our former attitudes and carefully examine the evidence, the truth about creation as well as our relationship with God will become evident.

through the Word of God.

The odds against life evolving by chance on earth are absolutely staggering. It is impossible to believe that the awesome complexity involved in the simplest living cell could have occurred as a result of chance even if this process had occurred over billions of years. Scientists found that over twenty different amino acids are required to produce the proteins that exist in the smallest living cell. Despite scientific experiments where they tried to create these twenty amino acids in the laboratory, they failed every time. The proteins that make up living cells are composed of long thin lines of amino acids only one-millionth the size of a human hair. The smallest living thing contains more than five hundred amino acids. All amino acids have side groups of atoms. Scientists found that 50 percent of the side groups of atoms that are attached to non-living amino acids are on the left side and another 50 percent are on the right side. When biologists examined proteins within living cells they discovered that all proteins are "left handed." In other words, all living cells contain amino acids with their side group of atoms on the left side only. Amino acids produced in a laboratory are exactly like those found in non-living matter with 50 percent "left-handed" and 50 percent "right-handed." Yet, living cells can only exist when the atoms are solely "left-handed." To calculate the likelihood of life occurring by chance, the scientists calculated the probability that amino acids would form chains of atoms solely on the "left-hand." The odds against this happening by chance are one chance in **10 power 123**. In other words, it is absolutely impossible that even a single protein could have been formed by chance alone, let alone the staggering number of awesomely complex proteins that make up the multitude of living creatures in our world. The only logical explanation for this situation is the instantaneous creation by God.

The proteins in living creatures are composed of long chains -of different amino acids that must be linked together in a precise sequence to allow the protein to live. The evolutionary scientist believes that these complex amino acids simply came together by chance in the exact necessary sequence to allow life to exist. This is mathematically impossible. Mathematicians have calculated that the odds against these five hundred amino acids lining up in the correct order to produce one single living cell is equal to one chance in 10200 which is ten followed by two hundred zeros. Even if the amino acids and chemicals could combine together a trillion times faster than they do in the laboratory, and the experiment used every single atom on the planet, the odds against a single living protein forming by chance would be less than one chance in ten followed by one hundred and sixty-six zeros. This incredible number vastly exceeds the total number of atoms within the known universe. The odds against a single living protein being formed by chance alone is equal to the chance that a blind-folded man could locate a single grain of sand painted gold within a universe composed of fifty billion galaxies of two hundred million stars apiece composed of nothing but sand.

However, the formation of life requires far more complex structures than simple amino acids and proteins. DNA (DeoxyriboNucleic Acid) creates the genetic code that commands the various elements in the cell to form the building blocks of life itself. Mathematicians have calculated that the odds against a single DNA gene forming by chance is equal to one chance in ten followed by one hundred and fifty-five zeros, a number that staggers the mind. Anyone who can believe that life on earth evolved by random chance without the presence of a supernatural intelligence designer must do so on absolute blind faith. Their decision to accept evolution reflects a deep need to evade the overwhelming evidence and logic that proves the universe was created by God." From **The Signature of God** pp. 120-123

### **The Genetic Code Governing Life**

"The incredibly intricate genetic DNA code controls every element and cell in the body of any biological creature. The genetic code contains a staggering amount of information. Professor Leslie Orgel, a scientist working in this area wrote: "The origin of the genetic code is the most

baffling aspect of the origins of life" (Leslie Orgel, "Darwinism at the Very Beginning of Life," *New Scientist* [April, 1982], p. 151). Scientists who study genetics realize that the amount of genetic information encoded in the DNA of the most simple form of life, contains a staggering amount of information that is far more complicated than the computer software that runs the complete accounting program controlling the inventory, costs, sales and financial records of hundreds of General Motors plants throughout the world. Sir Fred Hoyle, one of the greatest biologists in this century wrote: "Precious little in the way of biochemical evolution could have happened on the earth. If one counts the number of trial assemblies of amino acids that are needed to give rise to the enzymes, the probability of their discovery by random shufflings turn out to be less than one in 10 power 400000. (Fred Hoyle, *New Scientist*, Where Microbes Boldly Went, p.412-415). As a result of his findings, Hoyle eventually abandoned his agnosticism and became a believer in a special creation of life. Several top scientists have concluded that life must have been brought from outer space to the earth due to the impossible mathematical odds against the spontaneous development of life on earth. Some of these scientists, such as Sir Fred Hoyle and Dr. Frances Crick arrived at the theory that life originated in some far part of the universe and was later imported to earth by some extraterrestrial intelligence. However, this novel solution does not solve their problem at all. This solution only pushes the problem away from the earth to some unknown place in space. How could life have been created by random chance in some far part of the universe? Obviously, only God could have created life with all of its incredible complexity and order." From **The Signature of God** pp. 123-124

### **The Biochemical Origins Of Life**

By Everett Purcell (Oct 1996)

" The naturalist, like everyone else, must make sense out of his world view. Therefore he has to explain, in a rational fashion, how the first life appeared on this earth. Being a naturalist, he will reject God and miracles. Therefore, he assumes a purely random process with the known laws of physics and chemistry operating on the inert raw materials expected on the primordial earth. Without God, this process must start spontaneously without a cause. Since the earth is said to be 4.6 billion years old, it is time limited. The reader will recognize that these conditions are harsh limitations.

Modern attempts to explain biochemical evolution usually build on Stanley Miller's 1952 experiments when he produced amino acids in a flask containing ammonia, methane, hydrogen, water and a spark discharge device to simulate lightning. Since amino acids are necessary precursors for life, these early results were generally recognized as a very significant step forward. Later experiments produced additional products such as fatty acids and the nucleic acid bases found in RNA and DNA. Never-the-less, Miller's early optimism has cooled considerably since, nearly forty years, later he said (in 1991), "The problem of the origin of life has turned out to be much more difficult than I, and most other people, envisioned." With the discovery of DNA and RNA, the problem has become still more complex since no one has explained how a purely random process could ever provide the complex codes found there. In 1988 Klaus Dose, a researcher at the Institute for Biochemistry in Mainz Germany, summarizes their results by saying, "Our collective efforts have led to a better understanding of the immensity of the problem of the origin of life on Earth rather than a solution. At present all discussion on principal theories and experiments in the field either end in stalemate or a confession of ignorance." In fact the scientific problems are now looking so complex that many biochemists are accepting evolution as a philosophical necessity.

How have things changed since 1952? The consensus now is that methane, ammonia, and hydrogen, which Miller used, was never found in significant amounts on the primordial earth. Rather it consisted of nitrogen, carbon dioxide and water vapor which will never work. Other problems with other Miller type experiments concern the type of energy sources required for a soup of amino acids and the realization that the chemistry being used bears little resemblance to

that of the early earth. But even with a soup of macromolecules a method for forming protein, DNA or RNA is still difficult to image. Using random processes, one can estimate the probability of forming a 100 amino acid protein as less than  $5 \times 10^{-65}$ . Such small probabilities have lead essentially all scientists to reject random assembly of proteins to say nothing of DNA, RNA and primitive life forms.

W. Bradley and C. Thaxton have said that "It is clear that the information and complexity problems associated with the origin of life present challenging, maybe even intractable, problems."

And when one considers the geological limitations it is clear there is precious little time available for the first life to appear. Recently (1995) Nobel Laureate de Struve said, "It is now generally agreed that if life arose spontaneously by natural processes it must have arisen fairly quickly. "

None of this justifies any claims toward a scientific explanation of origins and there is to date no scientific theory for the chemical evolution of life. Evolution must therefore be seen to be purely and simply a philosophical position with no more status than that of Greek mythology. It certainly is NOT a fact.

Conclusion: The prospects of finding a process for the biochemical evolution of life is now seen to be very complex and the laws of science even point to its impossibility. Since science has failed to provide any of the crucial steps required, it is often defended as a philosophical necessity rather than because of any scientific data. Despite all claims to the contrary, the only rational solution is still through miracles and a Creator."

### **Life Is in The Blood**

"Moses makes a fascinating statement in the Book of Leviticus about the importance of blood. "For the life of the flesh is in the blood" (Leviticus 17:11). Incredibly, Moses reveals that our blood is the essence of life. Our blood is one of the most amazing features in our wonderful body. We have over seventy-five thousand miles of blood vessels in our body, enough to circle the world three times! These incredibly tiny veins, arteries, and capillary vessels carry blood cells with nutrients to feed every one of the sixty trillion cells in our bodies. The sixty trillion amazingly complex cells that make up a human body are produced from a single microscopic cell formed when a father's sperm is joined to a mother's egg. This complex system of interconnected blood vessels must bring the needed nutrients to the particular cells that require these chemicals. This is the equivalent of a courier company delivering trillions of packages daily to sixty trillion business customers over a route covering seventy-five thousand miles of territory. Each of our cells requires a number of different nutrients and chemicals. Special chemical sensors detect the nutrient needed as the blood passes through the bloodstream and allow that cell to connect with the necessary substance. In addition, we have over a million special types of white cells, antibodies specially designed to fight one particular disease. As soon as the body detects that it has been invaded by a particular germ or virus the whole blood system goes on special alert to produce an explosive increase in whatever antibody is required to fight the disease.

The Hebrew word for the heart is *lev*. This word and variations of it appear at least eight hundred and twenty-five times in the Old Testament and another one hundred and sixty times in the New Testament. Our enormously complex blood system that allows life to exist is pumped by our heart, the most powerful muscle in our body. Though it is only the size of your clenched fist it is far stronger than our legs or arms. However, while the heart works non-stop for eighty years or more, the muscles of our legs or arms are exhausted after only a short time of exertion. Weighing less than a pound, this fantastically reliable organ pumps over one and a half million gallons of blood every year of our life. In the course of a normal lifespan the average human heart will pump forty million times pushing almost one million pounds of blood through the seventy-five

thousand miles of blood vessels that make up our body." From **The Signature of God** pp.154-155.

## **DESIGN FEATURES OF THE MONARCH BUTTERFLY LIFE CYCLE**

by Jules Poirier and Kenneth B. Cumming

Perhaps the most familiar butterfly to nature lovers around the world is the orange-winged monarch butterfly. This beautiful creature reigns supreme because: (1) it lives longer, (2) travels farther, (3) has a wider distribution over the earth, and (4) has a more beautiful pupa than any other butterfly.

### **CYCLE**

The four developmental stages in the life cycle of the monarch butterfly are the egg the caterpillar (larva), the pupa (chrysalis), and finally, the emergence of one of the most beautiful creatures on Earth, the butterfly. Female butterflies begin the next cycle when one small, pin-head-sized, white egg is laid underneath the leaf of a milkweed plant—a plant which is poisonous to most creatures. Inside the egg the caterpillar begins to develop, drawing upon the yoke material inside the egg for nutrition. After three to five days, this caterpillar eats a hole in the egg case and emerges onto the leaf surface.

At this stage, the caterpillar is about 0.1 inch long and weighs about 0.55 milligrams. Nine chocolate-colored rings encircle its grayish body; it has a black head, three pairs of front true legs with claws, and five pairs of prolegs extending backwards, adding a unique and functional form to the body. It also has a mouth, stomach, and silk gland, among other parts characteristic of a full-grown caterpillar. The caterpillar usually eats more of its egg case, and then the milkweed leaf. Rapid growth leads to four or five molts—the shedding of its external skin.

Then about 20 days, the butterfly's weight has increased to 1.5 grams, or 2700 times its weight when it emerged from the egg. At about two inches long, with yellow, white, and black stripes on its body, it stops eating and spins a white silk pad on a stiff object, attaching itself by its two rear prolegs to the silk pad. It then hangs head down in a 3-shape position in a seemingly inactive stage for approximately 12 hours.

At the end of this period in its cycle, the caterpillar begins to convulse in rhythmic jerks, breaking off its outer skin. During this stage in its development, its 16 legs and head capsule (with 6 eye lenses) are shed in about 60 seconds, giving rise to a pupa, or chrysalis, about 1 inch long and about 0.4 inches in diameter. The chrysalis, at this point, is jade green, with about 24 metallic-appearing gold spots (the gold crown) surrounding half of its upper abdomen. There are 12 metallic-like gold spots on the remaining parts of the chrysalis, all of which are necessary for the normal in the development of the butterfly.

The caterpillar enters the chrysalis stage without vision, because the head capsule was discarded with its six simple eyes, so it can now only distinguish light from darkness. The inside portion of the chrysalis, below the gold crown, turns to a jade green liquid within the first 16 hours, as the caterpillar's stomach, intestines, and most all of the other internal parts disintegrate. In the center portion of the gold crown area is a *red heart*, about 0.1 inches in diameter, surrounded by a yellowish substance. This heart pulsates at about 40 to 60 beats per minute. The thin outer chrysalis layer contains cells which later develop into the wings of the butterfly. One can see the outline of the beginning wings through the somewhat transparent outer shell. This thin outer shell has a pattern of lines which mark the position of the future butterfly proboscis, first and second pair of legs, and two antennae. These lines are clearly seen from the outside, but they never really become part of the butterfly, remaining, instead, on the transparent shell after the emergence of the butterfly, and are apparently used only as a guide for building the butterfly proboscis, legs, and antennae. The proboscis is the tubular sucking organ, used to suck sweet nectar from the flowers it feeds upon.

After 8 to 14 days, the caterpillar emerges from the chrysalis in as rapidly as from 15 to 30 seconds. It extends its wings by pumping fluid from its abdomen into the wing veins, and is ready to fly in about 15 minutes. Once the wings dry, which takes approximately 2 hours, the butterfly is full grown, having been transformed into an entirely different creature from the caterpillar. It now has only six legs and four beautiful orange wings, which are surrounded by a narrow black border studded with white spots. The wing-spread at the two forward wings is about 4 inches. Its body is about 1.3 inches long, 0.15 inches wide, and weighs about 0.41 gram. It has two compound eyes, each having 6000 lenses which are sensitive to all the colors of the rainbow, and

even to ultra-violet light. It can see objects as small as a pin-head, because the female monarch butterfly won't lay an egg on a milkweed leaf if it sees another egg on it. It has a brain that can decipher 72,000 nerve fiber electrical pulses coming from the two eyes, into meaningful images. The very idea ~ that such an intricate and complex system could have developed ~ natural selection or any other evolutionary mechanism is absurd.

### **MIGRATION**

The monarch butterfly can fly thousands of miles to its wintering location, and some tagged monarchs have been known to travel from Canada -to the Neovolcanic Mountains of Mexico, a distance of 3000 miles. During autumn, the Eastern population of monarch butterflies (east of the Rocky Mountains) migrates southwest for two months to the Neovolcanic Mountains of Mexico. These monarchs cluster in trees from 9000 ~ 11,000 feet elevation for approximately 4 months, in freezing temperatures, from November to March. This wintering period allows them to hibernate, thus conserving their energy. During this interval they eat and drink little, thus enabling some of them to live as long as one year. During the spring, the eastern population of monarch butterflies migrate from Mexico northeastward towards the U.S. Some return the long distances to where they were born, while others fly only part of the distance to Texas or the lower southern states (first-generation monarchs), living and dying in approximately six weeks. The eggs that have been laid hatch into a second generation which continue the flight farther north, taking as many as four generations to fly as far north as Ontario, Canada. The last generation does not develop its reproductive organs, and therefore begins its autumn migration back to Mexico. When the female lays her last egg, her process of dying begins, so those in the 5th generation sustain the greatest longevity. The monarch butterfly is not the only insect on Earth. to migrate annually over continental distances and it is estimated that over 300 million of these fantastic creatures migrate to Mexico every year. Their navigational systems are extremely complex to direct them as far as 3000 miles to a wintering site they have never seen, and then to guide them in the spring on their northeast to different parts of the U.S. and Canada. Evolutionism provides no believable explanation for such remarkable abilities.

Monarchs west of the Rocky Mountains, considered those of the western population, travel to the west coast from Baja California to north of San Francisco, while others of them come from British Columbia in the autumn to winter in California-these again, with life spans of approximately on six weeks."

### **A Lizard on the Ceiling**

Dr Robert E. Kofahl in his book, *The Creation Explanation*, describes the fantastic design in the gecko lizard. This lizard can walk across the ceiling upside-down without falling off. When the toe pads of the lizard were examined with an optical microscope, which can magnify up to 2000 times, thousands of little fibers were found, not unlike the bristles on a toothbrush. Under a magnification of 35,000, with the powerful scanning electron microscope, it was discovered that each fiber has a tiny little suction cup, each one about eight millionths of an inch in diameter. In addition to this the lizard's feet are designed so that the toe joints bend or curl upward. This means that he can peel the suction cups off gradually at each step without getting too firmly stuck on the surface.

It is estimated that the gecko has at least 500 million suction cups on his toes. Is there any way his could happen by accident? Obviously there has to be a Designer to have such remarkable design. To attribute such power to an evolutionary source would require some demonstration, in the laboratory, that such a power and capability actually exists.

### **The Honeybee**

Dr. Kofahl lists 20 wonders of the honeybee that could not develop by accident or natural selection. These wonders simply had to be designed by a Designer:

1. Compound eyes that can analyze polarized light for navigation by the sun in cloudy weather. These eyes can also recognize the type of flower needed.
2. Three single eyes on the head that seem to give some navigational function.

3. Antennae which supply sense of smell and touch.
4. Grooves on the front legs which clean the antennae.
5. Hairs on the head, thorax, and on the legs which collect pollen.
6. Pollen baskets on the rear legs to carry the collected pollen.
7. The tube-like proboscis which sucks nectar, honey, and water, and then curls back under the head.
8. Mandibles which can crush and also form wax for comb-building.
9. A honey sac which provides temporary storage of honey.  
Enzymes in the honey sac which begin the transformation of nectar into honey.
11. Glands in the abdomen to produce bees wax, which is secreted as scales on the rear segments of body.
12. Long spines on the middle legs to remove wax scales from glands.
13. Pronged claws on each foot designed for clinging to flowers.
14. Glands in the head of the adult worker which make royal jelly for development of new queen bees.
15. Marginal hooks to fasten the front and rear wings together for flight, and then disengage at rest for compact storage of the wings.
16. The barbed poison sting which serves for defense.
17. Complex instincts which unite the entire hive to function as a single organism.
18. The entire hive functions as a single living organism.
19. The queen controls the life and development of the hive by means of chemical substances called pheromones, which circulate through the hive population in the food supply.
20. The bees have a remarkable dance which informs the other bees of the location and preferred course to a new source of nectar.

### **From The Writings O Joseph Fielding Smith (Man His Origin and Destiny- Chapter 11)**

#### **The Human Body**

One of the greatest evidences of creation is the human body. Whether it is the body of a man or a beast the evidence is overwhelming, but this discussion will be confined to man. The bones of the body may be compared to the walls and partitions of a house. Without these walls and partitions there could be no house. Without the bones there could be no human body. Muscles, tendons, cartilages, could not exist without the bony structure with which they are tied. Organic

evolution says the bones came because of "expediency." They had to come because they were needed and it took several millions of years to accomplish it. In the meanwhile animals were gradually growing bones. According to this guess the first creatures had no bones, but when they became necessary they "emerged." What could be more absurd! Let us commence the study of parts of the human body by a brief consideration of the nature and purpose of the bones.

We will begin with the skull and the bones of the head. The skull is composed of a number of bones knit together which makes the bony covering for the brain. There are orifices in certain places that evidently were not placed there by any chance. These are openings for the use of the eyes and nose and mouth in the front and for ears on each side. These holes are placed there symmetrically for the protection and beneficial use of these parts. There are also other openings for nerves, each placed in its proper position according to the need. The use of the great cavity of the skull is largely for the home of the brain and for its protection against injury. The brain is the power house and central station for the entire bodily structure. The upper jaw is composed of two bones, the maxilla, situated right and left which meet in the middle. The lower jaw, or mandible, is a single bone. In these bones are sockets arranged for the teeth prepared by divine appointment. This is in general the nature of the bones of the head.

The backbone, or spine, is connected to the head by two bones, significantly named the atlas and axis enabling the individual to turn his head forward, backward and from side to side. The spine is not one bone, but a series of bones joined by cartilage's. If it were one bone it would be rigid so that the individual could not bend and would have to stand or lie-if there could be any way possible for him to lie, for he could not bend. There are seven vertebrae in the neck called cervical; twelve from which the ribs extend, called dorsal, and five not attached to the ribs called lumbar, or generally the "floating ribs." The backbone is the foundation of the bony structure of the body. It extends from the base of the brain to the sacrum, a triangular-shaped bone which forms a basis of support for the body. The coccyx concludes the end of the spinal column. The fact that this spine is a series of bones joined by cartilage's. or gristle, binding the bones together each in its place and making it possible for free movement of the body, definitely is by design, not by chance. Wherever a bone is joined to another bone, they are covered with a smooth portion of articulator, or joined segments of cartilage. The ribs are in this manner attached to the backbone and likewise the twelve dorsal ribs to the breast bone. Thus they form a cavity in which the vital organs of the body are placed, and by this array of ribs and spine is formed a protection to heart, lungs and other vital organs.

Then the shoulder blades, or scapula bones, are plates of bone somewhat triangular on the upper part of each side of the back of the chest. This bone has an inferior angle and a superior angle, and at the site of the third or external angle there is a thickened mass of bone, on which in a shallow oval cavity, the glenoid cavity, this is for the head or ball of the humerus. In other words, this cavity is the socket in which the humerus, or upper arm bone fits. The upper end of the humerus is shaped like half a ball which fits into this cavity, thus making it possible for the arm to swing right or left, up or down, with great freedom. And they have the audacity to tell us that all of this came by chance! The scapula is a very heavy bone which greatly strengthens the shoulders and the back. The collar bone, scientifically called clavical, is the curved bone connected to the breast bone and to the shoulder. This bone also fits in a sort of shallow cavity at the shoulder and can be dislocated or easily broken. The upper arm, or humerus, is a single bone, the lower part of the arm is composed of two bones, the ulna and the radius, they are joined at the elbow. One may wonder why the upper arm, or humerus, is a single bone and the lower arm is composed of two bones. This lends to flexibility and adds strength to the wrist and hand. These two bones of the lower arm are joined to the bones of the wrist. The wrist is composed of a number of small bones which give flexibility to the wrist, and in turn these bones are connected with the bones of the hand and those of the hand to those of the fingers. There is no guesswork in the formation of the bones of the arm, wrist and hand, nor for that matter, in any other part of the skeletal structure. If the wrist were composed of one bone it would be useless. If the hand and fingers were composed of one bone each, they likewise would be useless. If the arm were one bone from the shoulder it would be useless, and so we might go on. The workmanship of the body

shows definitely and beyond logical contradiction, that it was designed by the Creator.

Briefly we will consider the lower part of the bone formation. The skeleton of the lower part of the body is attached to the pelvis. a basin-shaped structure of very strong bones. These bones help to balance the body and like the ribs form a protection for certain other vital parts of the body. To the pelvis the femur, or upper bone of the leg, is attached. This bone like the bone of the upper arm is formed with a ball-shaped end that fits into a socket in the pelvis bone. This gives multiple movement of the leg as the shoulder socket does to the arm, where multiple movement is most needed, and we may be sure that this was no accident and not due to "emergent evolution," a meaningless term manufactured to bolster up a faulty theory-but the intelligent work of the Divine Creator. We might imagine-yet that would be a great stretch of the imagination-that nature might have made one joint connecting two bones but the relation between bone and bone, each part being built in a definite way to serve the definite purpose, and this occurring scores of times, we are forced to the conclusion that all of this came by design and not by "emergency," or chance. This is just too much to believe, and there is no real evidence sustaining it.

We might as well say-to use a familiar comparison -that the wheels, joints and springs in a watch came by means of chance, or that the lense in a telescope just happened to grow there. It would be just as consistent! The femur, or upper leg, is joined to the fibula, or lower leg bone at the knees, and like the hand, wrist and arm, it is attached at the knee by design thus giving free movement to the leg. and this was no accident. Moreover, the lower or fibula bone is attached to the bones of the ankle and the ankle to the foot and the foot to the toes thus composing a flexible system to make walking easy. That the bones of the arm, wrist, hand and fingers correspond in large measure in their unity to the leg, ankle, foot and toes, is evidence that should be good in any court of justice that they did not reach that condition by any law of chance.

To a person who has faith in God, and believes in the mission of Jesus Christ, such child's-play is worthy of ridicule. It is astonishing how men can get so far away from the truth in their stubborn, wilful, blindness to believe that these wonderful parts of the skeleton so skilfully and artistically placed in the body, each bone having a definite part to play peculiar to itself to give to the body power and efficient service, came to that place by chance, and by a continuous change from a jelly-like creature millions of years ago. This doctrine of descent from lower forms is a trick of the devil whose self-appointed mission is to destroy the work of God and the divine mission of Jesus Christ. It is unfortunate that the devil finds so many followers.

Let us now briefly consider the functions of some of the organs of the body, taking as a start the working of the human heart. The heart starts on its mission beating regularly before the birth of the infant. It continues so to beat about 72 times a minute throughout life even if it is one hundred years or more. It is not necessary to go into much detail about the construction of the heart more than to make clear its main functions. It is normally about five inches in length. three and one-half inches in its greatest width and two and one-half inches in its greatest thickness. It is not a very large organ. but it performs a tremendous amount of work in each single day essential to the continuation of life. When it decides to stop the light of life goes out; hence it is a most vital part of the human body. It is divided by a longitudinal muscular septum into two lateral halves, those on the right side being named the right auricle and right ventricle, and those on the left, the left auricle and the left ventricle. The right side is the venus (vein) side of the heart. Blood returning from all parts of the body through the veins enters the right auricle and from this auricle it passes to the right ventricle. From here it passes through the pulmonary artery to the lungs where it is purified by its passage through the lungs and then returns to the heart on the left side through the pulmonary veins, into the left auricle then to the left ventricle and out again on its mission through the arteries and capillaries to all parts of the body and back again through the veins to the heart -one constant round. This flow of blood goes on day and night, the heart and the circulatory system being involuntary in their action over which the person has no control. In this manner the heart controls two streams of blood, one going from the heart and the other returning to the heart in separate channels. The blood goes out on its journey charged with oxygen and returns with carbon-dioxide and impurities gathered on its journey to be cleansed by the lungs.

The blood is prevented from flowing in a contrary direction by valves in the heart between each auricle and ventricle. The blood is propelled from each chamber by the contracting of its muscle walls and when the muscle relaxes blood flows into the chamber which opens to receive it and then closes so that it cannot return. The capacity of each chamber of the heart in adults is about three to three and one-half ounces. If you are a good mathematician you might figure the weight of the blood pumped through the heart to all parts of the body each twenty-four hours, at 72 beats per minute. It is stated that each chamber of the heart has a brief rest period between the time it is empty and the time it fills again. which is a providential provision that must have been, as the entire action of the heart must also have been, by divine appointment. This is a very brief and incomplete treatment of the working of the heart, but it is sufficient for the purpose and reveals the truth that it had to come by divine decree through the power of the Creator. It is too marvelous and wonderful for any reasonable mind to seriously believe that the action of the heart and the circulation of the blood by which the body is built up, and torn down, and kept free from disease, could possibly have come by chance or any other cause except the will of the Divine Creator. It is just another marvelous evidence of the creation of man. Why should anyone be fooled or turned away from faith in God by such nonsensical theories as these which prevail in the world in this supposedly enlightened age?

Wo unto the deaf that will not hear; for they shall perish.

Wo unto the blind that will not see; for they shall perish also.

Now a few words about the marvelous and untiring duties of the blood. The knowledge of most of us regarding the blood is that when we get cut we bleed, and that it is a red liquid pumped by the heart to all parts of the body. As to why the blood should thus flow through arteries and veins in a constant circulation we have given little thought. We have been satisfied to leave the technical knowledge to the physician, without bothering to know the cause. However, the circulation of the blood is one of the most vital actions of the body. So many are the duties performed that when we learn of them we stand overwhelmed with awe. So it is with the humble man when considering the duties and structure of every other part of the body. Should the blood decide not to flow and become stagnant we would instantly die. If for some cause it should cease to pass through the heart to the lungs and be cleansed, likewise we would die.

The carrying of oxygen from the lungs to the various tissues of the body is not the only function of the blood; nor is the gathering of the carbon dioxide in the body and delivering it to the lungs to be thrown off into the air, the only other function. Yet if the oxygen taken in by the lungs should cease to be delivered, within a few minutes we would die. So also if the poison gases gathered by the blood were not delivered to the lungs to be exhaled into the air, in a remarkably short time we would die. Nor is this all. The blood gathers other waste particles and delivers them to other organs and glands to be eliminated, and if any of these fail in their purpose, serious results are bound to follow. Now to say that all of this and the many other actions of the blood come without intelligent direction and appointment, but by chance, is just too much to ask any man to believe. If it is not by the directing hand of God, it never could have happened.

We are told that the blood is a "complex mixture." It consists of a fluid called plasma which contains many important substances in solution. Floating in the plasma are millions of red cells, or corpuscles (erythrocytes) and a smaller, but very important number of white blood cells (leucocytes), these are the soldiers and scavengers whose duty in large part is to fight our battles within the body and destroy infectious germs. The red cells average about 5 million per cubic millimeter in men and 4,5 million per cubic millimeter in women. So we see that they are very small but they perform a wonderful work in sustaining the health of the body. These cells are formed largely in the marrow of the bones, the bones being hollow and the home of the marrow and a place for the protection of nerves. We are informed that we receive a new supply of red corpuscles about every three or four weeks. The old being delivered to the liver to be prepared for elimination. The corpuscles evidently work so hard they wear out and become old in that length of time and have to be replaced by new ones with about an equal number. Therefore a healthy

condition of the blood and marrow is extremely important. The red color of the blood is due to the hemoglobin. It is this which gathers the oxygen in the lungs when we breathe and carries it to the waiting tissues to replace the worn-out parts. The blood, as previously stated, gathers the carbon dioxide, the waste product of the tissues which is eliminated by the lungs. The blood is also the vehicle for food for every part of the body. Our food is digested in the stomach and intestines, and the juices are then carried by the blood to the various parts where they are needed. Here the blood acts as if it were intelligent. It carries to the various parts and distributes the very particles required by each part. For instance, if a bone is fractured, then the required phosphates and carbonate of lime etc., needed for the mending of the fracture will be carried to the afflicted part. If it is an injury to a part as delicate as the eye, then the special nourishment will be delivered to that afflicted part. To a wound in the flesh, like a muscle, the blood as a master builder will supply the elements to make the repair. It does not make a mistake. So the blood both feeds the body, builds it up, carries off the worn-out particles and deposits them where they can be eliminated from the body.

The white blood cells (leucocytes) in the blood play a very important part both in the blood and by passing through the walls of the veins to carry on their assigned duties of repair and in battling infected parts. There are in the blood about 1 white corpuscle to 500 of the red in the healthy body, or there are about 8,000 per cubic millimeter of the white. When the blood count rises considerably beyond this the physician seeks for some serious infections and the soldiers have been reinforced.

This is a very interesting study and this is a very brief and insufficient treatment, but it is enough to show us, one and all, a few of the responsibilities of the blood stream which is sufficient evidence to convince the humble of the fact that the whole plan and purpose of the blood must have come by the providence of the Lord, our Creator. It could not have been by chance.

The brain is the seat of power for the nervous system. It is divided into two sections, the larger section being divided into two halves in some respects resembling the half of an English walnut. This is called the cerebrum, and is divided into two hemispheres, right and left. Behind and almost beneath this part of the brain is the "little brain," called the cerebellum which is also separated into two halves. Connected with these divisions of the brain and running through all parts are tiny nerve fibers, nerve cells, and cavities called ventricles. These ventricles contain a fluid called the cerebro-spinal fluid which also bathes the outside of the brain, and is continuous with the central cavity of the spinal cord. The entire brain is filled with nerve fibers and nerve cells. These nerve cells, with their fibers, are the units of the nervous system. Some of the nerves carry impulses towards the nerve centers, these are called afferent nerves; in others the impulses flow in the opposite direction and these are called efferent nerves. There are other nerves which carry messages both ways.

Many of the nerves in the brain are joined in a cable of nerves called the spinal cord which extends from the lowest part of the brain downward as far as the lower border of the first lumbar vertebrae, where it ends in a blunt point. Its average length in a man is about 18 inches and its thickness about the size of the little finger. From there extending downward to the ends of the first coccygeal vertebrae is a cord known as the filum terminate. These cords serve as cables, between the brain and all parts of the body, the nerve fibers being grouped in bundles according to their special functions. The brain is divided into departments and the nerves extending from there have connection with the different parts of the body. For instance, there are twelve pairs of nerves coming from the brain with the following functions:

- (1) Olfactory, subserving smell; (2) optic, nerve of vision; (3) oculomotor, supplying most of the muscles which move the eyeball and the muscle which contracts the pupil; (4) nerve supplying the muscle which turns the eyeball downwards and outwards; (5) trigeminal, nerve supplying sensation to the face, etc., and to the muscles of mastication; (6) nerve supplying the muscle which turns the eyeballs outwards; (7) facial, nerve supplying the muscles of the face; (8) auditory, subserving hearing; (9) glossopharyngeal, a nerve of taste, also supplying sensation to

the inside of the throat and activating some muscles there; (10) vagus, or wandering nerve, supplying the heart, lungs, stomach, and other viscera, etc.; (11) spinal accessory, supplying muscles in the neck; (12) hypoglossal, supplying the muscles moving the tongue.

In addition there are thirty-one pairs of spinal nerves, eight cervical, twelve dorsal or thoracic, five lumbar, five sacral and one coccygeal.<sup>4</sup> The first cervical passes out above the topmost vertebrae, the axis, the others pass between adjoining vertebrae, delivering their messages and receiving them from every part of the body. The nerves of the body, its organs and tendons, fibers and muscles and the skin are all connected by these cables to some part of the brain. When a nerve in any part is destroyed or loses its power to function, the corresponding part of the body fails to function. For instance, a serious injury to the spine may sever the connection with the lower limbs, or from the arms, or one side of the body. When that happens paralysis sets in and the afflicted parts having no connection with the brain, cease to function. A message from a burn on the hand is carried to a definite part of the brain and back again almost instantly and there comes the sensation of pain. This sensation is not in the brain but cabled to the afflicted part. Doctors are able, knowing the nature of the nerves to temporarily paralyze certain parts of the body in order to perform delicate operations. This is but a brief statement of some of the functions of the brain and the nerves which center in it. It is marvelous, and so complicated that none but a fool will think that it came by chance and not by the directing hand of the Almighty.

We have considered but a few of the parts and functions of the parts of the body. Perhaps we should mention another remarkable fact that indicates divine arrangement, and that is the fact that some of these nerves serve our bodies independently of our will. Such is the case of the heart, in a very large degree the lungs and all or most all of the vital organs of the body. These parts are said to act involuntarily. For example, we breathe unconsciously even in our sleep, the heart beats regularly in the healthy body independent of our command or will. The blood flows on its mission without our giving it a thought, our food is taken care of and digested in the stomach and intestines without our conscious thinking. We move the muscles of our arm or leg by our own free will, we may take a deep breath on purpose, but we breathe when we are not conscious of it either awake or asleep. To say that this is the result of chance is also out of reason.

Let us consider another function of the brain. The brain is the vehicle, or medium of thinking and there are those who, because of their opposition to God and their foolish theories in opposition to the revelations from the Lord, try to make us think that the brain of itself has this wonderful power. This is not true. The brain is merely the medium through which some other power acts. The mere combination of carbon, calcium, oxygen or any other physical elements, no matter how wonderfully they may be merged, can not have the power to make us think. They have no power to make us love or hate or perform any other function of the will. These elements are agencies, or conductors, through which a more subtle influence acts. The mind is not the brain. No one has, by the aid of science ever been able to discover the mind, to circumscribe it, to declare its length or breadth, or to weigh it. It has been to all most elusive and yet they know it exists, and the brain is the seat of its operations.

It is a very strange thing that men can believe that the combination of certain elements can exercise the power of thinking; that intelligence is a material thing, or the result of the physical combination of earthly elements. That the mind came by chance and "emerged" because the creature, whatever it was supposed to be, as an ancestor of man needed it, is foolish. I have read many of Anderson's and Grimm's fairy tales and enjoyed them knowing that they were fairy tales and written for amusement, but they are far more reasonable with all of their inconsistencies than these ridiculous teachings that have been accepted by worldly-minded men, as one brother stated it, "educated beyond their intelligence." The mind, or intellect, with which we do our thinking is not composed of physical matter. What is a thought? Does the scientist know from whence it comes? Can they tell us the source of our emotions, our love, one for another, or for the things that are beautiful? Can they tell us why we remember? Is it due to imprints on the brain, a sort of photographic gallery and library wherein all such things are stored? The fact remains that scientists do not know. There is no earthly way they can know, for all such things are intangible to the human faculties or any instruments yet invented that can weigh or photograph them and

reveal their shape or dimensions. All they know, like all they teach about organic evolution is but a guess and nothing more. They prate about the "descent of man" but they cannot fathom the mind. They cannot tell why the heart ticks, a question that is frequently asked. They cannot tell us why the involuntary action takes place in the body-the lungs, the heart, the blood, the digestive organs, etc., keep going even when we sleep or a man may be unconscious. They may say it is due to life; but they do not know the source of that life! This is the mystery to them for which they have searched down through the ages and for which they still search and hope to find.

### **Some Unique Animals**

#### **Mallee Fowl:**

The male is a chicken sized Australian bird that builds mounds up to 15 feet tall, weighing 3 tons. This mound is an incubator for its eggs, and the temperature is stable between 91 to 93 Degrees F. Its beak and tongue are uniquely heat sensitive to accomplish this.

#### **Ants:**

Some can carry 7 times their body weight. They lay a trail (of pheromone) when they search for food. When they find food, they return to the nest and their trail is twice as strong (having walked it twice) and the ants thus have the shortest route to the food.

#### **Fungus Gnats and Greenhood Orchids:**

This orchid has no nectar. It tricks the gnat, enabling the orchid to reproduce! The orchid emits a scent of a female fungus gnat. The love starved gnat enters the orchid, which traps it, and allows only one small tunnel of escape, first the gnat must brush up against a "glue," then up against pollen and subsequently visits other orchids and pollinates them.

### **Gastric Brooding Frog:**

This frog delivers through its mouth! The female, swallows fertilized eggs, and doesn't eat for 6 weeks and delivers out of its mouth! Unfortunately, the frog appears to be extinct, none have been seen since 1981.

## **The Rejection of the Creation of All Things**

Consider the following oft-repeated quote from Sir Julian Huxley, who, until his death in 1975, was perhaps the world's leading spokesman for evolution and who, from his position as head of UNESCO at the United Nations, did much to unite the world under an evolutionary, humanistic banner.

*Darwin pointed out that no supernatural designer was needed; since natural selection could account for any known form of life, there was no room for a supernatural agency in its evolution. . .we can dismiss entirely all ideas of a supernatural overriding mind being responsible for the evolutionary process.*

The recent edition of the authoritative Encyclopedia Britannica informs us that:

*Darwin did two things: He showed that evolution was a fact contradicting literal interpretations of scriptural legends of creation and that its cause, natural selection, was automatic with no room for divine guidance or design.*

The design and complexity of living things is the obvious evidence for creation, presenting an immense problem for evolution by natural processes. It has been noted that even the smallest single-celled organism is more engineered, more complex than a super computer. It takes an unusual abandonment of logic to conclude that intricately and efficiently designed systems can arise by unthinking random processes. Yet evolutionists

for many years have made themselves believe that natural selection can somehow do this!

In Darwin's day it was thought that a living cell was a simple sac filled with fluid. Microscopes were insufficient to discern that the cell is intricately complex with a wide variety of organelles carrying out an amazing variety of functions. Each one of these subunits is itself composed of subunits which are themselves highly organized. Each subpart has a purpose, crucial to the functioning of the whole. Take away one part or incapacitate one function **and the entire** cell ceases to function. Some parts provide energy, some assimilate food, some excrete waste, some assist in the reproductive process — none is either simple or dispensable. Each is beyond the ability of modern science to duplicate or even fully understand.

The cell wall is itself incredibly well engineered, a selective barrier protecting the cell from outside invaders and yet allowing nutrients to cross. Furthermore, scientists continue to discover new complexities and new functions of the cell all the time. When will their insistence that it is all due to random processes be abandoned? It would be more scientific to claim that super-computers arose spontaneously from an explosion at an electronic parts store than to say the smallest single-celled organism could arise from non-living chemicals, just by chance random processes.

Of course, not even a computer with all of its hardware intact could function without software. In just the same manner, the cell has software directing its hardware to accomplish useful tasks. The late naturalist Carl Sagan, who fully believed that life arose from non-life strictly by natural processes once admitted:

*The information content of a simple cell has been established as around  $10^{12}$  bits, comparable to about a hundred million pages of the Encyclopedia Britannica.*

And yet he was certain that this software package wrote itself!

The most articulate defender of such alleged naturalistic processes today is Oxford's Richard Dawkins. All the while insisting that life has no designer behind it, he still admits:

*There is enough information capacity in a single human cell to store the Encyclopedia Britannica, all 30 volumes of it, three or four times over. I don't know the comparable figure for a willow seed or an ant, but it will be of the same order of staggeringness. There is enough storage capacity in the DNA of a single lily seed or a single salamander sperm to store the Encyclopedia Britannica 60 times over. Some species of the unjustly called "primitive" amoebas have as much information in their DNA as 1,000 Encyclopedia Britannicas.*

The fact that such illogic is accepted and even championed in evolutionary circles underscores our contention that this naturalistic view is held for world view reasons, not for scientific reasons. Sir Fred Hoyle, one of the greatest scientists of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, investigated the possibility of life arising naturalistically from non-life. He started his investigation as a complete naturalist, but at the end he said:

*The chance that higher life forms might have arisen in this fashion is equivalent to the chance that a tornado sweeping through a junkyard might assemble a Boeing 747 from the materials therein.*

Containing more information than a CD-ROM, the DNA code is written in a language which modern scientists, with all of their attempts, have not been able to decipher. To an increasing degree, we can determine which sections of the DNA code address certain problems, but we don't really understand what they are saying. For instance, we know which suite of genes code for human insulin but why this particular suite of base pairs codes for insulin we do not know. We do know that, when that suite is inserted into a bacterium, it continues to produce human insulin which can be harvested and has been of lifesaving value to countless diabetics.

