

Patterns of Intelligence

CHAPTER 23

THE "MORPHING OF THE EMBRYO" ALGORITHMS - PART 2

THE "PATH" OF CELL DIVISIONS

Let's take a single neuron in the brain of a new baby and name it "Bob." Which of the two cells, after the first cell division, just after conception, will eventually become Bob? No one knows.

Which of the 4 cells after the second cell division will become Bob? No one knows.

Which of the one billion cells after the 30th cell division will become Bob? No one knows.

Which of the one trillion cells after the 40th cell division will become Bob? No one knows.

No one has a clue which path of cell divisions Bob came from.

But here is the key issue: Not only did the information about which genes to activate for 100 trillion cells (of an adult) have to be on the fertilized egg, but the **PATH** from fertilized egg to the creation of trillions of cells (including Bob) must also have been on the fertilized egg.

The "path" of cell divisions determines WHERE on the body of the baby the cells will end up, such as the brain cells or neurons.

So far we have talked about activating genes, but now we are talking about which path or set of cell divisions ended up making Bob.

I am going to repeat that because it is the central concept in this chapter.

The "path" of cell divisions determines **WHERE** on the body of the baby the cells will end up, such as the brain cells or neurons.

In other words, now we are not just talking about which genes are activated in each cell, but we are additionally concerned with the "path" of cell divisions that lead to a specific cell at the end of the asymmetric cell divisions. **This "path" is what determines where Bob will be on the body.**

This "path," for each completed cell, is also something that must be part of the information on the fertilized egg.

For example, what if Bob, a neuron, ended up on the left big toe toenail? Bob would be useless both as a brain cell and as a toenail cell.

The "path" information for Bob also needs to be on the fertilized egg.

Each cell must end up in the right location at the right time, meaning it must follow a very specific "path" during the cell divisions.

The "path" issue can teach us many things about the morphing of the embryo.

Let us name the cell (after the 10th cell division) that will become Bob: Bobby.

So Bobby existed after the 10th cell division but Bobby was still in the "asymmetric cell division" of the morphing baby and is not yet Bob (i.e. Bob will descend from Bobby, and will **NOT** descend from any other cell which existed after the 10th cell division).

Was Bobby a pure neuron cell at this point?? **Absolutely not.** Bobby would probably become multiple neuron cells, multiple glial cells, possibly multiple blood cell wall cells and perhaps even some skull cells, etc. Bob is just one of many different **types of cells** that will descend from Bobby.

So which genes are activated in Bobby?? This is a very critical question, but obviously, no one has a clue. But this much we do know, the list of activated genes for Bobby must be on the DNA of the fertilized egg, according to the theory of evolution!!

Bobby will eventually become many brain cells, many glial cells, many blood cell wall cells, possibly skull cells, etc.

So let me ask again: which genes are activated in Bobby? No one has a clue. That would be a good test question for a PhD student, but they would have no clue what the answer was!!

Where on Bobby's DNA (after the 10th cell division) is the information about which genes will be activated when Bob is created by an asymmetric cell division in the 44th cell division? No one has a clue. The genes activated on Bobby will definitely not be the same activated genes as a neuron because **Bobby will become many different kinds of cells.**

We also don't know in which cell division Bobby's descendant cells will first become pure neuron cells with only the neuron genes activated.

We could ask this same question about the 9 cells that preceded the creation of Bobby in the 10th layer of cell divisions. Which genes did they have activated??

For example, after 5 layers of cell divisions there are 32 cells in the fetus. One of these 32 cells will become Bobby and eventually Bob.

Let us call this cell in the 5th cell division layer: Jim.

Jim would become not only Bobby, but likely skin cells and hair cells. **Literally 1/32nd of all cells in the body will descend from Jim**, including Bobby and Bob.

So which genes are activated in Jim? Obviously no one has a clue.

The **fertilized egg** not only had to have the information about which genes would be activated on Bob, but it also had to have the information about which genes to activate **for 16 trillion other cells!!** That was my point in the prior chapter. How can a single fertilized egg have information about which genes to activate for 16 trillion cells for a baby and 100 trillion cells for the adult??

But that is not all of the information the fertilized egg needs.

The fertilized egg also has to have the "path" information for creating all of the cells and it had to know which genes needed to be activated **on the path** during the creation of all of these cells. This includes the information about which genes would be activated for Jim, Bobby, Bob and many trillions of other cells.

Now we understand that the DNA of the fertilized egg not only had to have the gene activation information for the completed 16 trillion cells, but also for every **intermediate cell**, many of which will ultimately lead to many different types of cells which end up in specific locations (i.e. a specific path).

How many cells existed during the morphing of the embryo and in the newborn baby?? In other words, if we include EVERY CELL, even the temporary, intermediate cells such as Jim and Bobby, how many cells need information about which genes to activate??

The answer is **35 trillion cells**, and that is only the number of cells up to, and including, the newborn baby.

Let us define a "hybrid cell" as a cell which is created during the morphing of the embryo, but it is not a "finished cell."

Jim (5th layer of cell divisions) and Bobby (10th layer of cell divisions) were hybrid cells.

While almost half of all cells have very specific genes activated (such as Bob, which is a finished cell), many of these cells (such as Jim and Bobby, which are **hybrid cells**) would lead to the creation of multiple types of cells. Which genes do these roughly **19 trillion hybrid cells** have activated??

The DNA of the fertilized egg must have the information about which genes were activated in these strange, **hybrid cells!!!**

Are you beginning to comprehend the total absurdity of the theory of evolution? There is no way that a single fertilized egg can contain the information of what is going on inside of **35 trillion cells, most of which are hybrid cells**, just to create a newborn baby!!

The theory of evolution has no answer to these issues. There is simply not enough information on a DNA strand to contain a list of all of the genes that will be activated or deactivated, at just the right time, in just the right path, during the morphing of 16 trillion or 100 trillion cells, plus all of the path information and gene activation information needed by the hybrid cells!!

One explanation of evolutionists is that a cell expresses genes based on the genes which are expressed in surrounding cells. This is as naive as saying that a jet airplane can fly because the plane itself observes that nearby planes can fly.

Gene expression happens inside the cell. Cells don't have eyes and cells don't have radar. They only have what is inside of them.

Do the math, **each nucleotide on the DNA of the fertilized egg must have the information about activating and deactivating 225,800,000 genes!!!**

Multiple 35 trillion cells by 20,000 genes and then divide this answer by 3.1 billion nucleotides on the fertilized egg.

MORE ABOUT GENES

The genes on the DNA are like a switch which is initially "turned off." Something must turn each gene on or off so that it can be used to create proteins or not be used to create proteins. This is not a simple process.

Terms for "gene expression" (i.e. the determination of which genes will be turned on) include: zinc finger, kinase cascade, morphogenesis, DNA methylation, glucocorticoids, leucine zipper (bzipp), etc. These terms, and others, are used to describe the process of turning genes on or off.

If a gene is turned "on" (which is commonly called "activated") then it can be used to create proteins.

The process of creating a protein from a DNA strand, if the gene is turned "on," is also very complex. It is called "DNA transcription." It involves terms that are almost equally complex, such as taking a string of nucleotides, including exons, introns and transcription stop sites, then splicing this section of DNA into pure exons, translation, post-translational modification, creating proteins, etc.

These are the very simplified versions of both processes. People write books and get PhDs for studying these kinds of things!!

I want to emphasize: within a cell the activation of a gene is a very complex, multi-step process. **Something other than the genes must trigger this multi-step process** with the information it needs to activate the **correct** set of genes for that cell (e.g. a bone cell versus a hair cell), because every cell has identical DNA.

That "information" is assumed to come from the "dark DNA" in the cells and must pass through the 100 trillion cell divisions to create an adult.

But the "Dark DNA" section of DNA is simply not large enough to contain this much information because the entire DNA of the fertilized egg does not have enough information to control that much information.

It gets worse.

OTHER MORPHING ISSUES

The issue of which genes are turned on is only part of the problem for the "Dark DNA" or whatever controls gene activation. Let us talk more about the "location" issue, or "path" issue, which was previously introduced.

In addition to the activation of genes, information needs to be passed through the trillions of cell divisions to make sure each cell is in the correct location when it becomes a "finished" cell.

The location issue is very interesting. For example, consider the bloodstream. It is integrated throughout the body, including inside the brain. The cell walls in the bloodstream consist of specialized cells which create the arterial system and the venous system.

The size and shape of the arterial system and venous system must be constantly changing as the fetus morphs!! This information, which is a constantly changing "location" issue, must be built into the "dark DNA" section of DNA if evolution were true.

How are these cells placed in just the right place at just the right time during the morphing of the embryo? How does the developing fetus get oxygen prior to the blood flowing? The answers to these problems must be on the fertilized egg.

For example, how does the circulatory system constantly change as the fetus morphs and grows?

In other words, there are far more issues to be dealt with other than just activating genes. The location of each cell (relative to other cells), at each stage of development, and the timing of each cell being placed and the constant morphing of the entire bloodstream (as the fetus morphs), etc. is all information that must be on the fertilized egg according to atheists!!

But both the location and timing issues (such as cells being attached to each other) **apply at each step** during the entire morphing of the fetus and the "answers" are constantly changing as the baby morphs!!

The bloodstream, for example, is so sophisticated that every cell in the body must "touch" the arterial system and venous system in order to get oxygen into the cell and flush waste out of the cell - **even during the morphing of the embryo!!**

This information is far, far beyond knowing which genes to activate on a cell. This information includes the location of each cell **relative to other cells, and the way cells are attached to each other**, at all times including during the morphing of the embryo.

In fact, the genes themselves are part of the morphing of the embryo algorithm as they are the patterns that are used to build the protein structures. Thus, even part of the 3% of DNA that scientists understand is part of the morphing of the embryo algorithm (or at least the genes are accessed by the morphing of the embryo algorithm).

Let's dig deeper into the massive timing issues. The bloodstream must be completely "enclosed" before the blood and the red blood cells start to circulate. The fetus would bleed to death if the circulatory system was not completely enclosed when the blood started flowing. And this is true every minute that the baby is morphing.

The nervous system, including the brain and spinal cord, and nerves throughout most of the body, is far more complicated than the circulatory system. The brain and nervous system communicates with every part of the body.

I have a book on the atlas of the body. It is a huge book consisting of 416 pages of descriptions and very large illustrations.

When looking at the pages one wonders how a single fertilized egg can have the information needed to **create** all of this complexity from a single cell!!

In addition, I suspect that every cell (except red blood cells) needs to attach to multiple other cells. The cell attachments need to constantly change as the baby morphs. Perhaps this is one reason why red blood cells don't need a copy of DNA - because they don't attach to any other cells.

Where did the red blood cells come from and how did their DNA get stripped out? This information had to be on the DNA of the fertilized egg.

In order for a cell to attach to other cells, each cell must contain "protein" coats (which are shoved from inside the cell to the outside of the cell) which will allow the cell to "attach" to other cells.

This protein coat is constantly changing as the morphing of the embryo is going on. Given a specific cell, as the fetus morphs, the cells to which this cell will attach are constantly changing as more cells are inserted into the body from within by cell divisions.

And all of the "intelligence" (i.e. information) to control the **type of cells** that are made (i.e. which genes are activated) and the **location** of each cell and the **timing of when these cells are "completed"** and **how the cells are attached to each other during the morphing of the embryo**, and **how the bloodstream feeds food and oxygen to these cells at all times**, and **removes waste from each cell**, etc. etc., for about **16 trillion cells**; including the **complexities introduced by the morphing of the embryo itself**; has to be pre-programmed into the 3.1 billion "Dark DNA" section of the single fertilized egg which is base 4.

I don't think so!!!!!!

This seems as insane as claiming a toy plastic robot, made by a 2 year old child, could be twisted and morphed until it became a fleet of jumbo jets which could fly around the world in formation without pilots!!

Not only will no human ever be able to comprehend how all of this takes place, it is mathematically insane that that much information could be stored on 3.1 or 3.2 billion nucleotides in base 4 (i.e. A, C, G, T) in the "Dark DNA"!!

While it is true that with God all things are possible, this still seems to humans to be mathematically impossible!!

THE PARADOX OF "DARK DNA"

While scientists can look at the pieces of this puzzle, they have no choice (because they do not believe in spirit intelligence, etc.) except to claim that the "Dark DNA" section of DNA is a computer program which is far too sophisticated for any human to comprehend.

But this creates a paradox for evolutionists. The more complex and sophisticated the "Dark DNA" has to be, the more absurd it is to think that this complexity happened by a series of random accidents. Oh, but it gets worse, much worse as you will see in a moment.

Even if the "Dark DNA" were a computer program, far, far more complex than any computer program created by a human being, how did such unique computer programs get created **by pure accidents for many hundreds of thousands of different complex, multi-celled species** which needed their own unique morphing of the embryo algorithm?

For example, how was the computer program changed from a "parent species" to a "child species?" Certainly not by random mutations to nucleotides.

The "parent species" needed a massively complex computer program on its DNA, so how did this computer program randomly mutate into an even more complex computer program for the "child species"??

In fact, the "computer program" (morphing of the embryo algorithm) to create the new "child species" had to be a **random modification** of the "computer program" (morphing of the embryo algorithm) of the "parent species!!!"

In other words, **the new "child species" was not only created by randomly mutating the DNA of the "parent species," it was created PRIMARILY by the highly sophisticated changes to the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms of the DNA of the "parent species."**

I am going to say that again:

The new "child species" was not only created by randomly mutating the DNA of the "parent species," it was created PRIMARILY by the highly sophisticated changes to the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms of the DNA of the "parent species."

Where does a new "child species" come from? It has to come primarily from random mutations to the "Morphing of the Embryo Algorithms"!!!!

When all is said and done, **"evolution" is exactly about the question:** "how does one incomprehensively complex "morphing of the embryo" algorithm on a

"parent species," **ACCIDENTALLY** mutate into an **even more complex** "morphing of the embryo algorithm" on a "child species?"

So it is not just that at least one new gene must exist for a new species, there must be a new and improved "morphing of the embryo" algorithm as well, in addition to new genes, etc.!!!

Now you know why it is a waste of time to put a bunch of rats in an enclosed environment and expect a new species to show up.

This is the question evolutionists must answer (since a unique "species" is really nothing but a unique DNA strand):

*How can a computer program which is incomprehensible (e.g. the morphing of the embryo algorithm on a "parent species" DNA) **RANDOMLY MUTATE** (evolution is always 100% random because "wishful thinking" cannot create a computer program) into an even more incomprehensible computer program (e.g. the morphing of the embryo algorithm on the "child species" DNA)???? **It doesn't.***

And how did it do this with very, very rare failures (i.e. statistically speaking, the Galaxy would be cluttered with failed attempts [i.e. dead offspring] in every single attempt to create the DNA of a new child species from a single parent species).

For example, suppose the "parent species" of human beings was a type of ape. How did the "morphing of the embryo" algorithm for this ape randomly mutate into the "morphing of the embryo" algorithm for a human being by purely accidental mutations of nucleotides??

The theory of evolution is nonsense. As I have said, the discovery of DNA totally obliterated the theory of evolution.

The two options, that God designed the program in the "Dark DNA" section of DNA to control the morphing of the embryo, or that the spirit of man (which would be a spirit child of God) controls the morphing of the embryo, would not be acceptable to atheists because both options include God.

Sorry about that, but no matter what, the answer will involve God!!

SUMMARY POINTS

In summary, assuming, for the sake of argument, that God is **not** involved in all of these things (i.e. assuming that God did not program the morphing of the embryo into the "Dark DNA" section of DNA for every species and that nothing from the spirit world is involved in the morphing of the embryo); how did the total

and complete mindlessness of evolution create something as sophisticated and compressed as the morphing of the embryo algorithm on all species by using nothing but a long series of totally accidental mutations to the DNA of a "parent species" (which would have had a very different morphing of the embryo algorithm in its "Dark DNA" section than it's "child species")!?!??

In other words, how do you take an incomprehensible computer program (i.e. the morphing of the embryo algorithms of a parent species) and totally and accidentally create an even more sophisticated incomprehensible computer program (the morphing of the embryo algorithms of a child species) using nothing but random and accidental mutations??

The child species is always considered superior to the parent species. And there are never any failures in this process according to evolutionists.

And how did this process occur many hundreds of thousands of times (for all complex species, not just humans) in a period of several million years (according to evolution).

These claims would be as absurd as claiming a person could take every music CD ever made and randomly mutate them, and combine these mutations, into a massively complex computer program that contained all of the information to put an astronaut on a different star system!!

And do it the first time, with no failures.

Even if someone demonstrated that a really clever algorithm (which no human could comprehend) could in theory be designed to control all of this morphing of the embryo; they would still have to explain how this incomprehensible algorithm was **accidentally developed** by randomly mutating nucleotides on the DNA of a long chain of parent species, which each had an inferior morphing of the embryo algorithm than its child species!!

No highly complex computer program, even using very fast computers and very fast random number generators, has ever created anything even remotely as sophisticated, intelligent and complex as human DNA!! Not even close!!

And certainly no such computer program has ever been created by randomly modifying a far lesser program by randomly mutating its bits!!!

And it certainly has not been done many, many thousands of times in the very, very slow environment of evolution!!

Remember the quote of Brigham Young:

*"Many have tried to penetrate to **the First Cause of all things** [e.g. the origin of God]; but it would be as easy for an ant to number the grains of sand on the earth. It is not for man, with his limited intelligence, to grasp eternity in his comprehension ... It would be as easy for a gnat to trace the history of man back to his origin as for man to fathom the First Cause of all things, lift the veil of eternity, and reveal the mysteries that have been sought after by philosophers from the beginning."*

Brigham Young, second president of the LDS church

Are you beginning to understand this quote?? This statement was made long before the discovery of DNA. The "**First Cause of all things**" would **not** have had DNA. How did it obtain its intelligence to design DNA if it did not have DNA?

The more we learn about DNA the more we can understand the intelligence of God and the more we can understand President Young's quote!!!

Yet, President Young's quote was made long before the discovery of DNA. And we are just now beginning to understand his quote.

The discovery of DNA, the discovery of genes, etc. have made the theory of evolution more and more ludicrous, especially considering that only mindless accidents could have created the sophistication of DNA if the theory of evolution were true.

But at the same time the discovery of DNA has also made the words of the prophets ever more believable!! God understands all of this and perhaps when we get into the eternities we will someday understand all of this.

By the way, there is an excellent online video which graphically demonstrates how sophisticated the "morphing of the embryo" is. I strongly suggest you watch this YouTube video (copy and paste this URL into a browser):

http://www.youtube.com/watch_popup?v=fKyljukBE70